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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

769 OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1834.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

The following abbreviations have been used in each month in the Astronomical Phenomena:—Sat. for Satellite, Em. for Emersion, Im. for Immersion, Conj. for Conjunction.

In the *Remarks on the Weather*, under the head *Radiation*, the abbreviations stand for— Mean greatest Power of the Sun, and Mean Cold of Terrestrial Radiation. The two following entries are Mean quantity of Rain, and Mean of Evaporation. In the adjoining column will be found L. of Day for Length of Day, Incr. for Increase, Brk. for Break, and Twil. for Twilight. In the third column beneath occurs Eq. Time, for Equation of Time. The other abbreviations are those in common use.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, shewing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few Foreign Ports, is derived from local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

		h. m.			h. m.
Aberdeen	sub.	1 22	Hull	add	4 8
Alderney	add	4 38	Ilfracombe	—	3 23
Antwerp	—	2 18	Jersey	—	4 4
Ayr Harbour	sub.	2 22	King's Road	—	4 43
Bantry Bay	add	1 38	Kinsale Harbour	—	2 23
Barnstaple Bar	—	3 23	Leith	—	0 13
Berwick	—	0 8	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4 22
Bideford	—	3 23	Liverpool, floating light off	—	3 47
Blakeney Harbour	—	3 53	Ditto, Rock Perch, entrance to	—	3 7
Blexen	sub.	0 37	Loch Foyle	add	4 23
Bonlogne	—	3 37	Margate	sub.	2 52
Brest Harbour	add	2 23	Milford Haven	add	3 53
Brill, the	—	0 53	Montrose	sub.	0 37
Buchan-ness	sub.	2 7	Morlaix	add	3 8
Calais	—	2 37	Mount's Bay	—	2 23
Campton	—	2 37	Newhaven	sub.	3 7
Cape Clear	add	1 53	Newport	—	1 52
Cardigan Bar	—	5 8	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2 53
Carmarthen Bay	—	3 53	Nore	—	1 37
Cherbourg	—	5 38	Orfordness	—	3 37
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	5 17	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 37
Cork Harbour	add	2 23	Plymouth Sound	add	3 23
Cowes	sub.	3 22	Port Glasgow	sub.	2 22
Cromarty	—	2 22	Port Patrick	—	3 7
Cuxhaven	—	1 7	Portsmouth	—	2 37
Dartmouth Harbour	add	3 53	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 37
Donegal Bar	—	3 23	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 47
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man	sub.	3 37	Rye Harbour	—	3 31
Dover Harbour	—	3 17	Scarborough	add	2 8
Duncansby Head	—	6 8	Scilly Islands	—	2 23
Dundee	add	0 7	Shannon Mouth	—	1 38
Dunkirk	sub.	2 22	Sligo Bay	—	3 8
Exmouth Bar	add	3 53	Southampton	sub.	2 37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 7	Spurn Point, the	add	3 8
Eymouth	add	0 8	St. Ives	—	2 23
Falmouth Harbour	—	3 8	St. Malo	—	3 53
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	1 7	Stromness	sub.	5 7
Fort George	—	2 7	Sunderland	add	0 53
Galway	add	2 8	Tay Bar	sub.	0 22
Glenluce Bay	sub.	3 7	Texel Road	add	5 53
Gravelines	—	2 22	Torbay	—	3 53
Greenock	—	2 22	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 43
Guernsey	add	4 23	Waterford, Hook point of	—	3 8
Hartlepool	—	1 8	Wells Harbour	—	3 53
Hayre de Grace	sub.	3 37	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 22
Heligoland	—	3 7	Whitby	add	1 23
Helvoet Sluis	add	0 8	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 7
Holyhead Harbour	sub.	4 23	Wranger Oog	—	2 7
Horn Point	—	4 7	Yarmouth Road	add	6 23

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table according to the directions here given, from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 9th of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is at 1h. 52m. High Water at Dover Harbour is 3h. 17m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 3h. 17m. from 1h. 52m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour, on that day, will be found to be at 10h. 35m. in the morning.

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	March 12 h.	April 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.	Day of Mth.
1☾☾☾	1
2☾☾☾	2
3☾	3
4	4
5☾	5
6☾	6
7☾	7
8☾☾☾☾	8
9☾☾☾	9
10☾☾	10
11☾	11
12	12
13☾	13
14☾	14
15	15
16☾☾○○	16
17☾○○	17
18☾☾	18
19○	19
20○	20
21○	21
22○	22
23○○☾☾	23
24☾	24
25○○☾	25
26☾	26
27☾	27
28	28
29☾	29
30☾☾☾	30
31	31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates, the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	-	E.
Golden Number	-	11
Cycle of the Sun	-	23
Epact	-	20
Roman Indiction	-	7
Julian Period	-	6547
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 26	
Shrove Sunday	-	Feb. 9
Easter Day	-	Mar. 30
Whit Sunday	-	May 18
Trinity Sunday	-	May 25
Advent Sunday	-	Nov. 30

*The Year 1834 is the second after
Leap Year.*

ECLIPSES IN 1834.

Jan. 9, SUN	eclipsed, partially, <i>invisible</i> at Greenwich; visible only in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, and the southern extremity of South America.
June 7, SUN	partially eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> at Greenwich; visible in the southern part of Africa and the adjacent seas.
June 21, MOON	totally eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> at Greenwich.
Nov. 30, SUN	totally eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> at Greenwich.
Dec. 16, MOON	partially eclipsed, <i>visible</i> at Greenwich.
Begin 3h. 18.8m. A.M., middle 4h. 47.8m. A.M., end. 6h. 16.8m. A.M.	

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 21	2 ^h 5 ^m	morning.
SUMMER	June 21	11 12	afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	September 23	1 7	afternoon.
WINTER	December 22	6 30	morning.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1834.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, & STAMPOFFICE.

Good Friday, March 28.
King's Birth-day, May 28.
Restoration King Charles 11. May 29.
Coronation, Sept. 8.
Christmas Day, December 25.

INDIA HOUSE.

The Treasurer's and Accomptant's Offices keep the same Holidays as the Customs, but the Transfer Office keeps the same days as the Bank.

EXCHEQUER, BANK, and SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

(Any Holiday falling on a Sunday, is kept on the Monday, excepting Saints Days.)

JANUARY.				Day.	Holiday.	Excheq.	Bank & S.S.Ho.
W	1	Circumcision	k	Th	26	Accession of William IV.	k
M	6	Epiphany	k	S	28	William IV. proclaimed	k
S	25	Conversion of St. Paul	k	§	29	St. Peter and Paul	k
Th	30	Charles I. martyrdom	k	JULY.			
§	2	Purif. B. V. M.	k	Tu	15	St. Swithin	k
Tu	11	Shrove-Tuesday	k	F	25	St. James	k
W	12	Ash-Wednesday	k	AUGUST.			
F	14	Valentine	k	F	1	Lammas	k
M	24	St. Matthias	k	W	13	Queen's birth-day	k
MARCH.				§	24	St. Bartholomew	k
S	1	St. David	k	SEPTEMBER.			
Tu	25	Lady Day	k	Tu	2	London burnt	k
F	28	Good Friday	k	M	8	Coronation Day	k
M	31	Easter Monday	k	Th	18	George I. & II. landed	k
APRIL.				§	21	St. Matthew	k
Tu	1	Easter Tuesday	k	M	29	St. Michael	k
W	2	Easter Wed.	k	OCTOBER.			
W	23	St. George	k	S	18	St. Luke	k
F	25	St. Mark	k	Tu	28	St. Simon and Jude	k
MAY.				NOVEMBER.			
Th	1	St. Philip and St. James	k	S	1	All Saints	k
Th	8	Ascension, Holy Thurs.	k	§	2	All Souls	k
M	19	Whit Monday	k	Tu	4	King William landed	k
Tu	20	Whit Tuesday	k	W	5	Powder-plot	k
W	21	Whit Wednesday	k	§	30	St. Andrew	k
W	28	King's birth-day kept	k	DECEMBER.			
Th	29	Charles II. restored	k	§	21	St. Thomas	k
JUNE.				Th	25	Christmas Day	k
W	11	St. Barnabas	k	F	26	St. Stephen	k
Tu	24	St. John Baptist	k	S	27	St. John	k
				§	28	Innocents	k

TERMS AND RETURNS, 1834,

As fixed by Statute 1 William IV., cap. 70, sec. 6.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
8th January.	25th January.	11th January.	28th January.
15th January.	29th January.	18th January.	31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 8th May.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
12th April.	29th April.	15th April.	2nd May.
19th April.	3rd May.	22nd April.	6th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 12th June.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
20th May.	7th June.	23rd May.	10th June.
28th May.	11th June.	31st May.	12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 3d Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
30th October.	16th November.	2nd November.	19th November.
6th November.	20th November.	9th November.	23rd November.

OXFORD TERMS.

	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Ends.</i>
Hilary Term.....	Jan. 14.....	March 22
Easter Term.....	April 9.....	May 17
Trinity Term.....	May 21.....	July 5
Michaelmas Term..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 1.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	<i>Begins.</i>	<i>Divides.</i>	<i>Ends.</i>
Hilary Term..Jan. 13.	Feb. 15, m.	March 21	
Easter Term..April 9.	May 22, n.	July 4	

Mich. Term. Oct. 10..Nov.12,m...Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 1.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March. Ladyday	29 Sept.. Mich. Day
24 June... Midsum.	25 Dec... Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas. Feb. 2	Lammas... Aug. 1
Whitsunday* May15	Martinmas. Nov. 11

* This term, in Scotch leases, does not depend upon the movable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

AT THE BANK.

	<i>Dividends</i>
Stock—Tues. Thurs. and Frid....	<i>due.</i>
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed.	Apr. 5,
Thurs. and Frid.....	Oct. 10
3½ per Cent.—Tues. Thurs. & Frid.	
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. & Thurs.	Jan. 5,
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed.	July 5
Thurs. and Frid.....	
3½ per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed.	Apr. 5,
Thurs. and Frid.....	Oct. 10
Long. Ann. to Jan. 1860.—Mon.	Oct. 10
Wed. and Sat.	
4 per Cent. New.—Tues. Wed.	Jan. 5,
Thurs. and Frid.....	July 5
4 per Cents. 1826—Mon. Wed. and	Apr. 5,
Frid.....	Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.—Tues.	
Wed. Thurs. and Frid.	Jan. 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.—Tues.	July 5
Wed. and Frid.....	
Annuities for Terms of Years,	
ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant	Apr. 5
to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs.	Oct. 10
and Sat.....	
Annuities for Terms of Years,	
ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant	Jan. 5
to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs.	July 5
and Sat.	

Life Annuities, if transferred be-	Jan. 5,
tween Jan. 5, and Apr. 4, or be-	July 5
tween July 5 and Oct. 9	
If transferred between Apr. 5, and	Apr. 5,
July 4, or between Oct. 10, and	Oct. 10
Jan. 4	

AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

	<i>Div. due.</i>
3½ per Cents. Mon. Wed. and	Jan. 5,
Friday	July 5
3 per Cent. Old Ann.—Mon. Wed. &	Apr. 5,
Frid.....	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. New Ann.—Tu. Th. & Sa.	Jan. 5,
3 per Cent. 1751—Tues. & Thurs.	July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and	Jan. 5,
Saturday	July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31
	Sept. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House, 3s. 6d.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 3; at South Sea House by 2—on Sat. by 1.

QUARTER-SESSIONS

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the act 1 Will. IV., c. 70, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule, observing the day of the week on which the Sessions have been hitherto commenced at the respective places.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 1, Ap. 9, July 2, Oct. 15.

BERKS—T. Reading, Dec. 31. *Newbury*, April 8—*Abingdon*, July 1, Oct. 14.

BRISTOL CITY—M. same as *Somerset*.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, T. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 3, April 11, July 4, Oct. 17. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Dec. 30, April 7, June 30, Oct. 13.

CORNWALL—T. same as *Berks*.

COVENTRY—M. same as *Cheshire*.

CUMBERLAND—T. as *Berks*, at *Cockermouth*, *Carlisle*, or *Penrith*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, T. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, T. same as *Berks*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, T. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach* or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, T. as *Berks*.

EXETER, CITY, T. same as *Cheshire*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloucester*, T. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, T. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, T. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Albans*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 2, Tu. Ap. 8, Th. July 3, Tu. Oct. 14. *Canterbury*, as *Berks*.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Parts of Lindsey*.

Date.	City.	Kirton.	Louth.	Spilsby.
January	S. 4	F. 3	T. 7	....
April	12	11	....	W. 16
July	5	4	W. 9	....
October	18	17	....	T. 21

Bourn and *Boston*, T. as *Berks*. *Sleaford* and *Spalding*, Th.

MIDDLESEX AND LONDON.—The Sessions for Middlesex and London are held eight times a year; four of these Sessions (called Quarter Sessions) are held as near to the times prescribed by the Statute as convenience will admit; the other four, termed General Sessions, are taken in the intervening periods. The exact times are fixed by the Court of Aldermen for each year.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Uske*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, and *Norwich City*, W. same as *Bedford*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th.

Jan. 2, April 10, July 3, Oct. 16. *Peterborough*, as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—

Nottingham, M. Dec. 30, Ap. 7, June 30, Oct. 13.

Newark, F. Jan. 3 11 6 17

East Retford, M. 6 14 9 20

Town of Nottingham—two days after the County Sessions at Nottingham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle on Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*, Th. same as *Northampton*. *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Orford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Okeham*, T. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Cheshire*. For the Town, the day before.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, M. Dec. 30, Ap. 7. *Bridgewater*, June 30. *Taunton*, Oct. 13.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Cheshire*. *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*. *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, the M. following, Jan. 6, April 14, July 7, Oct. 20.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Dec. 31. *Ryegate*, April 8. *Guildford*, July 1. *Kingston*, Oct. 14.

SUSSEX.—Western Division: *Petworth*, Tu. Dec. 31, April 8. *Horsham*, July 1. *Chichester*, Oct. 14. Eastern Division: *Lewes*, F. as *Cambridge*.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, T. as *Berks*.

WESTMINSTER.—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Monday of the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—*Appleby*, T. as *Bedford*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Dec. 31. *Salisbury*, April 8. *Worminster*, July 1. *Marlborough*, Oct. 14.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*.

YORKSHIRE.—*York City*, F. as *Cambridge*. *St. Peter's Liberty*, S. as *Lincoln City*.

—**EAST RIDING**: *Beverley*, T. as *Berks*.

—**WEST RIDING**: *Wetherby*, Tu. Dec. 31.

Wakefield, Th. Jan. 2. *Doncaster*, W.

Jan. 8. *Pontefract*, M. April 7. *Skipton*,

Tu. July 1. *Bradford*, Th. July 3.

Rotherham, Th. July 10. *Knaresborough*,

Tu. Oct. 14. *Leeds*, Th. Oct. 16. *Sheffield*,

W. Oct. 22. —**NORTH RIDING**: *Northallerton*,

M. as *Cheshire*. —**ARCHBISHOP'S** Quarter-Sessions for the

Liberty of *Cawood*, *Wistow*, and *Otley*.

Otley, W. as *Bedford*. *Cawood*, W.

April 9, Oct. 15.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence.

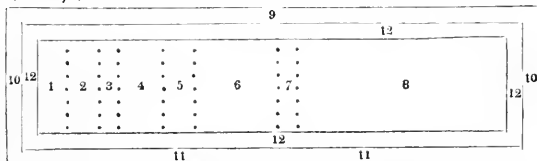
*** The Sessions commencing in December are in 1833.

MANY, however well inclined to have a garden, do not know the best mode of setting about cropping and managing it; and are ignorant of the best sorts of seeds to sow, and the time and mode of sowing. We have given a plan which contains about a quarter of an acre; and those who have gardens of half this size will be able to manage them by this plan, only using half the space for each crop, or leaving out some crops that are less profitable for those of potatoes and cabbages, which are the most productive and useful. Suppose, therefore, a piece of ground 51 yards long by 24 wide, which is about a quarter of an acre, and is represented by the plan, lay out a border all round, four feet wide, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 of the plan, and this border may be kept for the smaller vegetables, pot-herbs, &c., leaving the middle of the plot for the larger crops; next to the border make a walk all round of two feet six inches; then divide the middle into beds as shown in the plan.

The first thing necessary is to drain the ground; without draining, unless the soil is very light indeed, your garden will never prosper. The stagnant water in the winter, autumn, and spring, rots the roots of plants, and kills the seeds, and the soil is rendered less fertile by the constantly soaking wet. Cut some drains slanting across the ground into a ditch on the outside, if there is one, and fill up part of the drains with bushes and loose stones; but if there is no ditch, dig out the walk pretty deep and fill in the bottom with stones, broken bricks, and dry rubbish and bushes. This draining is one of the main points; and next to draining comes trenching,—and trenching deeply. Nothing improves ground so much as working it; begin by trenching (if the soil admits of it) three spits deep. This, however, cannot of course be all done in one year, as it would take too much time, but it may be done by degrees: after it has been trenched three spits for one crop, then a simple digging will be enough for the second crop, and for the third a digging of two spits will, for the three crops, always give a fresh surface, which is a matter of great importance in growing fine vegetables; draining and trenching are of more consequence even than manure, as those will find who try the experiment.

Of course manure is not to be neglected when it can be got, and it may be procured from many sources which are not sufficiently attended to; wood ashes will do something; the rotten leaves, stalks, &c., not eaten by the pig, are excellent manure. Soap-water of the wash-tub again is of value; the scouring out of the ditch is good manure; and a few barrows of turf sods, got from the common or any neighbouring bank, chopped up and dug in green, will be as valuable as a load of dung; the scrapings of roads, if the soil is heavy, are also excellent, and much assist in lightening the ground.

The following is the plan of the garden we have noticed, and it is laid out in 11 different beds; the walk round it is numbered 12.



We shall now state what will be the best mode of cropping this; viz. :—

- Bed No. 1 in the plan.—Onions, spring crop; sown beginning of March.
- No. 2.—Long orange carrot, spring crop; sown in the middle of March.
- No. 3.—Parsnips, spring crop. This ground, with the onion and carrot beds, to be planted in the autumn with large early York cabbages, sown about the 1st of August.
- No. 4.—Cabbages, sown about the end of February; winter, fallow.
- No. 5.—Scarlet runners, sown at the end of April; winter, fallow.
- No. 6.—Peas and beans, sown in February till May. The ground to be afterwards cleared, manured, dug, and planted with cabbage coleworts, sown from the beginning to the end of June.
- No. 7.—Celery, sown in the middle of March, will remain all winter. The ground in spring to be sown with peas.
- No. 8.—Potatoes, planted in the middle of April, winter cropped with savoy and borecole, or Scotch-kale and turnips.
- No. 9.—Potatoes and radishes, spring crop. To be sown and planted with different kinds of lettuce as the potatoes are taken up.
- No. 10.—Turnips; the first part to be sown with early stone, about the 1st of April. The second about the 1st of May.
- No. 11.—Kidney beans to be planted from the middle of April till June.

It will be seen that, by following this method of cropping, the greater part of the ground will bear two crops in a year. Several things may occur to prevent the directions given in the plan from being followed exactly; for instance, carrots will not come to any kind of perfection on a clayey soil; if there is any portion of light soil in the garden, it ought to be chosen for them. No good crops can be expected without the earth is well dug, and often moved about whilst the plants are growing, to let in the moisture and warmth, and loosen the earth, that the roots may grow. Nothing is said about weeding—wherever weeds are allowed to grow, they must of course grow in the place of the crops, and there cannot be weeds and good crops together. We refer to the Calendar for a few observations of the work for each month, and we have added a Table of Garden Plants in Flower.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Ophiuchus, Sagittarius, and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 8th in conj. with Mars at 5h 29m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 55' S$.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star in the beginning and middle of the month, in the latter part not visible.

Mars, in the constellations Ophiuchus and Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces; on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 2m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 6h 49m A.M.; on the 17th in quadrature with the sun, at 10h 9m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 1st in quadrature with the sun, at 7h A.M.; on the 14th rises at 11h 14m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 10h 9m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus.

The Moon on the 2nd in conjunction with Saturn, at 11h 47m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 8' N$.; on the 4th with a 2 Libræ, at 7h 27m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 9' N$.; on the 6th with a 1 Scorpil, at 5h 1m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 5' N$.; on the 8th

with Mercury, at 5h 23m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 21' N$.; with Mars, at 5h 59m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 18' N$.; and with Venus, at 6h 17m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 10' N$.; on the 17th with Jupiter, at 10h 30m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 3' S$.; on the 21st with a Tauri, (Aldebaran,) at 8h 10m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 4' N$.; on the 23d with μ Geminorum, at 4h 40m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 34' N$.; on the 24th with δ Geminorum, at 3h 0m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 8' N$.; on the 29th with Saturn, at 6h 39m P.M., at $2^{\circ} 54' N$.

The Conjunction Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Sat. 6th, Em. at 8h 42m 35s P.M.; 13th, Em. at 10h 38m 33s P.M.; 15th, Em. at 5h 7m 36s P.M.; 22nd, Em. at 7h 3m 30s P.M.; 29th, Em. at 8h 59m 41s P.M.

Second Sat. 4th, Im. at 6h 14m 20s A.M.; 14th, Em. at 6h 26m 28s P.M.; 21st, Im. at 6h 44m 35s P.M.; Em. at 9h 2m 19s P.M.; 28th, Im. at 9h 20m 33s P.M.

Third Sat. 21st, Em. at 7h 5m 48s P.M.; 28th, Im. at 8h 59m 45s P.M. Em. at 11h 8m 21s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 W	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2 Th	2	. . . . .
3 F	3	. . . . .
4 S	4	. . . . .
5 S	5	<i>Epiphany</i>
6 M	6	Old Christmas Day . .
7 Tu	7	. . . . .
8 W	8	. . . . .
9 Th	9	. . . . .
10 F	10	. . . . .
11 S	11	Hilary Term begins .
12 S	12	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
13 M	13	Hilary. Cam. Term begins
14 Tu	14	Oxford Term begins .
15 W	15	. . . . .
16 Th	16	. . . . .
17 F	17	. . . . .
18 S	18	. . . . .
19 S	19	2 Sunday after Epiphany
20 M	20	. . . . .
21 Tu	21	. . . . .
22 W	22	. . . . .
23 Th	23	. . . . .
24 F	24	. . . . .
25 S	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26 S	26	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i> .
27 M	27	<i>D. of Sussex b.</i>
28 Tu	28	. . . . .
29 W	29	. . . . .
30 Th	30	<i>King Charles I. Martyr</i>
31 F	31	Hilary Term ends .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is very little to be done this month, except dunging and digging, or trenching the ground where the crops have been taken off in the latter end of the summer or beginning of winter, such as the bed No. 5, where the crop comes off too late to be planted with anything else; these may be dug in ridges for sowing in spring. Trenching in ridges is performed in the following manner:—Take two sticks, one for each end of the bed, cut them about twenty inches long, then measure off the width of your ridge, stretch a line along by the sticks, take the sticks out, measure off another ridge, and proceed with the spade to cut out the ridges; separate the ridge from the rest of the ground with a deep rut all along the line. That being done, go on with the next in the same manner till you have cut them all out. Then begin ridging by taking out three spades-full of mould from the one you are about to begin, and, laying it at the end of the one next to it, throw up the ridge by turning the two outside spits inwards, and throwing the middle one on the top; when you come to the end, take out the opening from the next ridge to fill up the one you have been digging, and in that way go on until you have finished your ground.—It will be advisable to cover the parsley over with fern or straw to prevent it from being killed in frosty weather.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Laurustinus (*Viburnum Tinus*).
 Bearsfoot (*Heliborus foetidus*).
 Garden Anemone (*Anemone hortensis*).
 Christmas Rose (*Heliborus niger*).
 Yellow Helibore (*Eranthis hyemalis*).
 Sweet Colts-foot (*Tussilago fragrans*).
 Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*).
 Japan Quince (*Cydonia japonica*).
 China Roses (*Rosa indica*).
 Japan Allspice (*Chimonanthus fragrans*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer.	Ins.	Thermometer.	°
Mean height	29.921	Mean temperature	36.1
Highest	30.770	Highest	52
Lowest	28.890	Lowest	11
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	34.3	Mean great. of Sun	4.4
Highest	50	Greatest power	12
Lowest	10	Mean cold of terrest.	3.5
Mean dryness	1.8	Greatest do.	10
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	3.5	Mean qty. of rain	1.483
Greatest dryness	19	Mean of evap.	0.413

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N.	3½ 31.5	S.	1½ 39.0
N.E.	4½ 27.5	S.W.	6½ 42.5
E.	1½ 23.5	W.	6½ 37
S.E.	2½ 34.5	N.W.	4½ 32

Although this is the coldest month of the year, the mean of the 24 h. upon a long average of years, does not fall below the freezing point.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart.. 2nd day, 4h. 13m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 11h. 10m. aftern.
 First Quart.. 18th day, 2h. 43m. morn.
 Full 25th day, 10h. 12m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16' 18"
6	7 58	0 13	6 3	6 9	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 15	16 17
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 22	16 17
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 29	16 17
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 35	16 16

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water London Bridge.		Day.
			bef.	af.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.			h. m.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	8 8	3 49			3 53	23 s 2	21.2	11 a 14	4m 52	11 m 40	5 53	6 20	1
2	8 8	4 18			4 0	22 57	☾	morn.	5 44	11 59	6 47	7 11	2
3	8 8	4 45			4 1	22 51	23.2	0 33	6 33	a 19	7 37	8 8	3
4	8 8	5 13			4 3	22 45	24.2	1 53	7 22	0 40	8 40	9 16	4
5	8 8	5 40			4 4	22 39	25.2	3 10	8 12	1 2	9 51	10 30	5
6	8 7	6 7			4 5	22 32	26.2	4 28	9 3	1 30	11 6	11 42	6
7	8 7	6 33			4 6	22 24	27.2	5 42	9 56	2 4	—	— 11	7
8	8 7	6 59			4 8	22 16	28.2	6 51	10 50	2 45	— 38	1 7	8
9	8 6	7 24			4 9	22 8	☉	7 50	11 44	3 38	1 31	1 52	9
10	8 6	7 49			4 10	21 59	0.5	8 39	0 a 37	4 36	2 16	2 36	10
11	8 5	8 13			4 12	21 50	1.5	9 18	1 27	5 42	2 57	3 16	11
12	8 4	8 37			4 13	21 41	2.5	9 49	2 15	6 50	3 34	3 51	12
13	8 4	9 0			4 15	21 31	3.5	10 13	3 0	7 57	4 10	4 29	13
14	8 3	9 22			4 16	21 20	4.5	10 32	3 43	9 4	4 48	5 6	14
15	8 2	9 43			4 18	21 10	5.5	10 50	4 25	10 10	5 23	5 41	15
16	8 1	10 4			4 19	20 58	6.5	11 6	5 5	11 17	5 57	6 15	16
17	8 0	10 24			4 21	20 47	7.5	11 22	5 46	morn.	6 34	6 53	17
18	7 59	10 44			4 23	20 35	☾	11 40	6 29	0 24	7 13	7 37	18
19	7 58	11 3			4 24	20 22	9.5	11 59	7 13	1 32	8 0	8 28	19
20	7 57	11 21			4 26	20 10	10.5	a 22	8 1	2 43	8 59	9 30	20
21	7 56	11 33			4 28	19 57	11.5	0 51	8 53	3 55	10 6	10 44	21
22	7 55	11 54			4 29	19 43	12.5	1 30	9 49	5 7	11 18	11 50	22
23	7 54	12 10			4 31	19 29	13.5	2 0	10 49	6 15	—	— 21	23
24	7 53	12 25			4 33	19 15	14.5	3 25	11 50	7 15	— 52	1 19	24
25	7 51	12 39			4 35	19 0	☉	4 40	morn.	8 7	1 45	2 11	25
26	7 50	12 52			4 36	18 45	16.5	6 4	0 51	8 45	2 34	2 56	26
27	7 49	13 4			4 38	18 30	17.5	7 31	1 49	9 17	3 19	3 42	27
28	7 47	13 16			4 40	18 15	18.5	8 56	2 45	9 42	4 5	4 29	28
29	7 46	13 27			4 42	17 59	19.5	10 19	3 38	10 4	4 50	5 13	29
30	7 44	13 37			4 43	17 42	20.5	11 40	4 29	10 24	5 37	5 58	30
31	7 43	13 46			4 45	17 26	21.5	morn.	5 19	10 45	6 20	6 43	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is invisible at the beginning, and an evening star at the end of the month; on the 1st in conjunction with Venus, at 4h 32m A.M., at 1° 4' N.; on the 12th with Uranus, at 6h 22m A.M., at 1° 25' N.; on the 13th in superior conjunction with the sun, at 6h 58m P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, not visible this month.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aries; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 15m P.M., and sets at 11h 15m.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo, rises on the 14th at 9h 3m P.M.; and on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 3m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus; on the 11th in conjunction with the sun, at 4h 54m P.M.

The Moon on the 4th in conjunction with μ Sa-

gittarii, at 6h 50m P.M., at 1° 57' S.; on the 6th with Mars, at 5h 20m A.M., at 0° 25' S.; on the 8th with Venus, at 6h 58m A.M., at 2° 3' S.; with Mercury, at 7h 39m A.M., at 1° 15' S.; and with ϵ Capricorni, (Deneb Algedi,) at 7h 53m P.M., at 1° 10' S.; on the 14th with Jupiter, at 1h 13m P.M., at 3° 50' S.; on the 17th with α Tauri, (Aldebaran,) at 5h 19m P.M., at 3° 14' N.; on the 19th with ϵ Geminorum, at 11h 21m P.M., at 1° 45' S.; on the 26th with Saturn, at 2h 8m A.M., at 2° 37' N.; and with ϵ Virginis, at 5h 46m A.M., at 4° 6' S.

The Constellations Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th, Emission at 10h 55m 43s P.M.; 14th, Em. at 7h 20m 43s P.M.; 21st, Em. at 9h 16m 39s P.M.

Second Satellite. 15th, Em. at 6h 7m 35s P.M.; 22nd, Em. at 8h 43m 20s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	32	Sat. Fish. beg. in Scotland [Pheas. & Part. Shoot. ends
2 S	33	<i>Seragesima Sunday. Purification of B.V. Mary</i>
3 M	34	
4 Tu	35	
5 W	36	
6 Th	37	
7 F	38	
8 S	39	Half Quarter.
9 S	40	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>
10 M	41	
11 Tu	42	<i>Shrove Tues.</i>
12 W	43	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
13 Th	44	
14 F	45	Valentine.
15 S	46	Camb. Term div. m.
16 S	47	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i>
17 M	48	
18 Tu	49	
19 W	50	<i>Ember Week.</i>
20 Th	51	
21 F	52	
22 S	53	
23 S	54	<i>2d Sunday in Lent.</i>
24 M	55	<i>St. Matthias. D. of Cam. b.</i>
25 Tu	56	
26 W	57	
27 Th	58	Hare-hunting ends.
28 F	59	

KITCHEN GARDEN.

According to the method which has been adopted for the succession of crops, the ground at No. 6 will be cleared of the coleworts: it must then be dug and trenched. Ground that is intended to be sown or planted immediately after it is dug or trenched, should be broken as fine as possible with the spade as you go on. That being done, stretch a line along the ground, and with a hoe make a drill three inches deep, then sow a row of early long-pod beans, putting them in about four inches from bean to bean; measure off three feet from the drill just planted, and make another for peas in the same way; sow them rather thick at this season, about a pint and a half to the row. Sow likewise a row of round-leaved spinach between every row of peas. That part of the border marked No. 9 should be planted with the early ash-leaved kidney potatoes about the middle of this month. Seed potatoes should be the largest that can be got of their kind, in order that they may produce strong plants. Cut them, when the potato is large, with single eyes only: they should be cut about a fortnight or three weeks before planting, and laid in a warm dry place, which will forward them considerably. After planting and covering them in, sow a few radishes on the top, and prick in the seed with the teeth of a rake. Particular care must be taken to cover them over with straw or fern at least five or six inches thick, uncovering them, when the radish seed begins to grow, every fine day.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*).
Mezeron (*Daphne Mezereon*).
Coan Sowbread (*Cyclamen Coum*).
Wild Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*).
Violets (*Viola odorata*).
Lapland Diapensia (*Diapensia lapponica*).
Spring Bulbocodium (*Bulbocodium vernum*).
Fringed Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum finibriat.*).
Siberian Squill (*Scilla sibirica*).
Two-leaved Squill (*Scilla bifolia*).
Herbaceous Heath (*Erica carnea*).
Dahurian Rose Laurel (*Rhododendron dahuricum*).
Hepaticas (*Hepatica triloba*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer.	
Mean height	30.067	Mean temperature	38
Highest	30.820	Highest	53
Lowest	29.170	Lowest	21
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point	34.9	Mean great. of Sun	10.1
Highest	49	Greatest power	36
Lowest	20	Mean cold of ter.	4.7
Mean dryness	3.1	Greatest do.	10
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	6.1	Mean qty. of rain	0.746
Greatest dryness	20	Mean of evap.	0.73

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N.	14 30°	S.	24 37° 5
N.E.	4 29	S.W.	5 39 5
E.	24 32	W.	54 39
S.E.	24 34 5	N.W.	3 34

The average of nights in this month, of which the air is frosty, does not exceed eleven. An abundance of hoar frost is a well-known indication of rain. Great frosts are commonly preceded by continued thick mists, arising from the condensation of the vapour emitted by the rivers and other waters. Snow, when slowly produced, will often be found crystallized in the most beautiful forms.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart.. 1st day, 1h. 15m. morn.
 New 8th day, 5h. 1m. aftern.
 First Quart.. 16th day, 9h. 41m. aftern.
 Full 23d day, 9h. 0m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 6	1 21	5 44	6 45	16' 15"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 15
11	9 40	1 55	5 31	7 1	16 14
16	9 59	2 14	5 21	7 9	16 13
21	10 19	2 34	5 13	7 17	16 11
26	10 37	2 52	5 2	7 26	16 10

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o. s.	h. m.	o. s.	☾	h. m.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	7 41	13 54	4 47	17 s 9	4 47	17 s 9	23.5	1 m 0	6 m 9	11 m 7	7 6	7 30	7 30	2
3	7 40	14 2	4 49	16 52	4 49	16 52	24.5	2 18	7 0	11 33	7 59	8 31	8 31	3
4	7 38	14 9	4 51	16 34	4 51	16 34	25.5	3 33	7 52	a 5	9 7	9 45	9 45	4
5	7 37	14 15	4 52	16 16	4 52	16 16	26.5	4 43	8 45	0 43	10 27	11 10	11 10	5
6	7 35	14 20	4 54	15 58	4 54	15 58	27.5	5 45	9 38	1 31	11 49	—	—	6
7	7 33	14 24	4 56	15 40	4 56	15 40	28.5	6 36	10 31	2 27	— 24	— 54	— 54	7
8	7 32	14 28	4 58	15 21	4 58	15 21	29.5	7 18	11 22	3 30	1 21	1 46	1 46	8
9	7 30	14 31	5 0	15 3	5 0	15 3	30.8	7 51	0 a 10	4 38	2 6	2 26	2 26	9
10	7 28	14 33	5 2	14 43	5 2	14 43	0.8	8 16	0 56	5 45	2 44	3 1	3 1	10
11	7 26	14 34	5 3	14 24	5 3	14 24	1.8	8 37	1 40	6 52	3 17	3 32	3 32	11
12	7 25	14 34	5 5	14 5	5 5	14 5	2.8	8 56	2 22	7 59	3 47	4 3	4 3	12
13	7 23	14 34	5 7	13 45	5 7	13 45	3.8	9 12	3 2	9 5	4 19	4 36	4 36	13
14	7 21	14 33	5 9	13 25	5 9	13 25	4.8	9 23	3 43	10 16	4 51	5 5	5 5	14
15	7 19	14 31	5 11	13 4	5 11	13 4	5.8	9 44	4 24	11 18	5 20	5 35	5 35	15
16	7 17	14 28	5 13	12 44	5 13	12 44	6.8	10 1	5 7	morn.	5 51	6 10	6 10	16
17	7 15	14 24	5 14	12 23	5 14	12 23	7.8	10 23	5 52	0 27	6 26	6 45	6 45	17
18	7 13	14 20	5 16	12 2	5 16	12 2	8.8	10 48	6 41	1 37	7 6	7 30	7 30	18
19	7 11	14 15	5 18	11 41	5 18	11 41	9.8	11 20	7 31	2 47	7 57	8 30	8 30	19
20	7 9	14 10	5 20	11 20	5 20	11 20	10.8	a 4	8 30	3 56	9 4	9 48	9 48	20
21	7 7	14 3	5 22	10 59	5 22	10 59	11.8	1 0	9 29	5 0	10 34	11 16	11 16	21
22	7 5	13 56	5 24	10 37	5 24	10 37	12.8	2 12	10 30	5 54	11 57	—	—	22
23	7 3	13 49	5 25	10 15	5 25	10 15	13.8	3 31	11 30	6 39	— 31	1 1	1 1	23
24	7 1	13 41	5 27	9 53	5 27	9 53	14.8	4 57	morn.	7 13	1 27	1 53	1 53	24
25	6 59	13 32	5 29	9 31	5 29	9 31	15.8	6 26	0 28	7 43	2 17	2 41	2 41	25
26	6 57	13 22	5 31	9 9	5 31	9 9	16.8	7 53	1 24	8 5	3 3	3 27	3 27	26
27	6 55	13 12	5 32	8 47	5 32	8 47	17.8	9 14	2 18	8 26	3 46	4 7	4 7	27
28	6 53	13 2	5 34	8 24	5 34	8 24	18.8	10 43	3 11	8 47	4 29	4 49	4 49	28
29	6 51	12 51	5 36	8 2	5 36	8 2	19.8	morn.	4 3	9 10	5 10	5 31	5 31	29

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star in the beginning and middle of the month, in the latter part not visible; on the 19th stationary, at 1h 24m A.M.; on the 25th in conjunction with Venus, at 4h 22m A.M., at $5^{\circ} 3' N.$; on the 25th in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 6h 7m P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, not visible; on the 8th in superior conjunction with the sun, at 4h 41m A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 20th in conjunction with δ Capricorni, (Deneb Algedi,) at 5h P.M., at $1^{\circ} 29' N.$

Jupiter, in the constellation Aries; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 45m P.M., and sets at 9h 54m P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo, rises on the 14th at 7h 8m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 1h 7m A.M.; on the 28th in opposition to the sun, at 2h 7m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus.

The Moon on the 7th, in conjunction with Mars, at 5h 33m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 3' S.$; on the 8th with δ Capricorni, (Deneb Algedi,) at 1h 52m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 12' S.$; on the 10th with Venus, at 9h 19m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 43' S.$; on the 11th with Mercury, at 8h 50m P.M., at $7^{\circ} 42' S.$; on the 14th with Jupiter, at 6h 10m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 28' S.$; on the 17th with Aldebaran, at 0h 25m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 30' N.$; on the 18th with μ Geminorum, at 11h 16m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 57' N.$; on the 19th with δ Geminorum, at 10h 47m P.M., at $1^{\circ} 28' N.$; on the 22d about midway between Regulus and γ Leonis, at 8h 30m P.M.; on the 25th in conj. with Saturn, at 10h 12m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 30' N.$

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th, Emersion at 7h 37m 13s P.M.

Second Satellite. 26th, Em. at 8h 24m 24s P.M.

Third Satellite. 5th, Em. at 7h 19m 29s P.M.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

About the beginning of this month dig the ground No. 1, if not already done, on which sow onions. As onions require a rich soil, here, if there is any dung to spare, it should be dug in. That being done, measure off the bed four feet wide; then sow the seed regularly over the bed; sow pretty thick, as the young onions may be thinned out for eating. Sow likewise a few radishes to succeed those sown among the early potatoes. The beds No. 2 and 3 should now be prepared for their crops by being trenched at least two spits deep. Sow from the middle to the end of March the parsnips in drills, eighteen inches apart, the carrots broadcast. The time for sowing another row of peas and beans is just as those sown last month begin to come through the ground: the best pea to sow at this time is the blue Prussian, it being a very plentiful bearer. The broad Windsor is the most profitable bean. Sow parsley round the edges of the borders by the walks in drills, an inch and a half deep. Plant also thyme, sage, mint, and chives; the last is very good to use as young onions in broth and stews. Sow a yard or two of mustard and cress once every week or ten days. All these are to be sown and planted as edgings for the walks. Leeks may be sown in the same manner, to be drawn when young, and transplanted when about six inches high. Sow a small bed of celery on a sheltered light piece of ground, for seedlings to be transplanted.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Spring Sowbread (*Cyclamen vernum*).
Eastern Henbane (*Hyoscyamus physaloides*).
Vernal Adonis (*Adonis vernalis*).
Daffodils (*Narcissus*, many species).
Van Thol Tulip (*Tulipa suaveolens*).
Small Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).
Fritillary (*Fritillaria Meleagris*).
Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria Imperialis*).
Dog's-tooth Violet (*Erythronium Dens Canis*).
Hyacinths (*Hyacinthus orientalis*).
Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*).
Dwarf Almond (*Amygdalus nana*).
Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).
Japan Plum (*Prunus Japonica*).
Spring Houndstongue (*Omphalodes verna*).
Virginian Lungwort (*Pulmonaria virginica*).
Silver-edged Primrose (*Primula marginata*).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	60	St. David'
2 S	61	3 Sunday in Lent
3 M	62	. . . . .
4 Tu	63	. . . . .
5 W	64	. . . . .
6 Th	65	. . . . .
7 F	66	. . . . .
8 S	67	. . . . .
9 S	68	4 Sund. in L. Mid. Lent. S.
10 M	69	. . . . .
11 Tu	70	. . . . .
12 W	71	. . . . .
13 Th	72	. . . . .
14 F	73	. . . . .
15 S	74	. . . . .
16 S	75	5 Sunday in Lent . . .
17 M	76	St. Patrick
18 Tu	77	. . . . .
19 W	78	. . . . .
20 Th	79	. . . . .
21 F	80	Cambridge Term ends.
22 S	81	Oxford Term ends.
23 S	82	6 Sun. in Lent. Palm Sun.
24 M	83	. . . . .
25 Tu	84	LADY DAY. An. B. V. [Mary.]
26 W	85	. . . . .
27 Th	86	. . . . .
28 F	87	Good Friday
29 S	88	. . . . .
30 S	89	Easter Day
31 M	90	Easter Monday

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.643	Mean temperature 43.9
Highest . . . 30.770	Highest . . . 66
Lowest . . . 28.870	Lowest . . . 24
Hygrometer. °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point . . 39	Mean great. of Sun 16
Highest . . . 58	Greatest power . . 49
Lowest . . . 19	Mean cold of ter. . 5.5
Mean dryness . . . 4.9	Greatest do. . . 10
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 9.6	Mean qty. of rain 1.440
Greatest dryness 23	Mean of evap. . 1.438

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.	Days. Dew-P.
N. 2 31° 5	S. 2 47°
N.E. . . . 4 31	S.W. . . . 9 44.5
E. — —	W. 6 42
S.E. . . . 2 35	N.W. . . . 4 35

The temp. of this month advances 6°, while the dew point rises only 4; the increase of temp. is chiefly during the day; and takes place by sudden starts.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . . 2nd day, 0h. 14m. aftern.
 New 10th day, 11h. 17m. morn.
 First Quart. . 18th day, 1h. 3m. aftern.
 Full 25th day, 6h. 13m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 49	3 4	4 56	7 32	16' 9"
6	11 10	3 25	4 45	7 40	16 8
11	11 29	3 44	4 33	7 49	16 7
16	11 49	4 4	4 21	7 58	16 6
21	12 8	4 23	4 8	8 8	16 4
26	12 28	4 43	3 55	8 18	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	6 49	12 39	5 38	7 s 39	20.8	0 m 5	4 55	9 m 35	5 50 6 11	1
2	6 46	12 27	5 40	7 16	19	1 23	5 48	10 5	6 34 7 0	2
3	6 44	12 14	5 41	6 53	22.8	2 36	6 41	10 42	7 24 7 54	3
4	6 42	12 1	5 43	6 30	23.8	3 41	7 35	11 27	8 31 9 9	4
5	6 40	11 47	5 45	6 7	24.8	4 36	8 27	a 21	9 57 10 47	5
6	6 37	11 34	5 47	5 44	25.8	5 19	9 19	1 22	11 31 — —	6
7	6 35	11 19	5 48	5 21	26.8	5 55	10 7	2 27	— 7 — 38	7
8	6 33	11 4	5 50	4 57	27.8	6 21	10 54	3 34	1 4 1 27	8
9	6 31	10 49	5 52	4 34	28.8	6 43	11 38	4 42	1 47 2 5	9
10	6 29	10 34	5 54	4 10	29.8	7 2	0 a 20	5 49	2 22 2 38	10
11	6 26	10 18	5 55	3 47	1	7 18	1 1	6 56	2 54 3 9	11
12	6 24	10 2	5 57	3 23	2	7 34	1 42	8 2	3 22 3 37	12
13	6 22	9 45	5 59	3 0	3	7 50	2 22	9 8	3 52 4 5	13
14	6 20	9 29	6 0	2 36	4	8 7	3 4	10 16	4 20 4 35	14
15	6 17	9 12	6 2	2 12	5	8 26	3 48	11 25	4 49 5 4	15
16	6 15	8 54	6 4	1 49	6	8 49	4 35	morn.	5 19 5 37	16
17	6 13	8 37	6 6	1 25	7	9 18	5 25	0 35	5 53 6 12	17
18	6 10	8 19	6 7	1 1	8	9 55	6 18	1 43	6 33 6 56	18
19	6 8	8 1	6 9	0 38	9	10 44	7 14	2 47	7 22 7 52	19
20	6 6	7 43	6 11	0 s 14	10	11 45	8 13	3 44	8 36 9 25	20
21	6 4	7 25	6 12	0 N 10	11	1 a 0	9 11	4 31	10 16 11 2	21
22	6 1	7 7	6 14	0 33	12	2 22	10 9	5 8	11 39 — —	22
23	5 59	6 48	6 16	0 57	13	3 50	11 6	5 39	— 16 45	23
24	5 57	6 30	6 17	1 21	14	5 18	morn.	6 4	1 10 1 31	24
25	5 54	6 11	6 19	1 44	15	6 46	0 1	6 27	1 57 2 22	25
26	5 52	5 52	6 20	2 8	16	8 14	0 55	6 48	2 43 3 4	26
27	5 50	5 34	6 22	2 31	17	9 40	1 48	7 10	3 25 3 46	27
28	5 48	5 15	6 24	2 55	18	11 4	2 43	7 34	4 7 4 26	28
29	5 45	4 56	6 26	3 18	19	morn.	3 37	8 2	4 45 5 8	29
30	5 43	4 38	6 27	3 42	20	0 23	4 23	8 37	5 31 5 48	30
31	5 41	4 19	6 29	4 5	21	1 33	5 28	9 20	6 12 6 33	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Pisces*, a morning star, rising about half an hour before the sun throughout the month; on the 11th stationary, at 9h 43m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations *Pisces*, *Aries*, and *Taurus*, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 23d in conjunction with *Jupiter*, at 4h 8m P.M. at 0° 32' N.

Mars, in the constellations *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Aries*, is an evening star till the end of the month.

Saturn, in the constellation *Virgo*; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 10h 52m P.M.; sets on the 16th at 4h 56m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellations *Capricornus* and

Aquarius; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 8h 21m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 5th in conjunction with *Mars*, at 7h 3m A.M., at 3° 25' S.; on the 9th with *Venus*, at 7h 46m P.M., at 53° 53' S.; on the 11th with *Jupiter*, at 0h 36m A.M., at 3° 1' S.; on the 21st about midway between η and δ *Virginis*, at 8h P.M.

The *Constellations* *Virgo* and *Centaurus*, and east part of *Ursa Major*, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Emersion at 7h 52m 54s P.M.

From the 10th of this month until the 7th of June, the eclipses will not be visible, *Jupiter* being too near to the sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	91	Easter Tuesday. . .
2 W	92	. . . . .
3 Th	93	. . . . .
4 F	94	. . . . .
5 S	95	. . . . .
6 S	96	S. af. Easter. Low S.
7 M	97	. . . . .
8 Tu	98	[Old Lady Day
9 W	99	Oxf. and Cam. terms begin
10 Th	100	. . . . .
11 F	101	. . . . .
12 S	102	. . . . .
13 S	103	2 Sunday after Easter.
14 M	104	. . . . .
15 Tu	105	Easter Term begins .
16 W	106	. . . . .
17 Th	107	. . . . .
18 F	108	. . . . .
19 S	109	. . . . .
20 S	110	3 Sunday after Easter.
21 M	111	. . . . .
22 Tu	112	. . . . .
23 W	113	St. George.
24 Th	114	. . . . .
25 F	115	St. Mark. Ds. of Glou. bn.
26 S	116	. . . . .
27 S	117	4 Sunday after Easter
28 M	118	. . . . .
29 Tu	119	. . . . .
30 W	120	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

This month the first sown peas will want some earth drawn up round their stems. Stake them when about six inches high. About the middle of this month sow savoys and German greens to plant out in July, after the early potatoes. The ground No. 8 may be prepared for planting potatoes the middle of this month, by taking up all the stalks of the savoys not used; lay these in by the heels at No. 4, to use as sprouts. After having given the ground a moderate dunging, plant the potatoes nine inches apart, and in rows two feet asunder. For turnips, dig the two borders No. 10, and sow one part with early stone turnip; about a fortnight after, No. 11 should be dug for planting kidney-beans. Plant a fourth part with early dun-coloured, for the first crop, about the middle of this month: plant them four inches apart, and the rows two feet asunder. About the 1st of May plant a row of the Battersea bean, another of the Canterbury the last week in May, and the last sowing may be of the same sort about the middle of June. Sow some lettuce of the white and brown eos on this ground, to plant after the potatoes at No. 9 are taken off. Plant scarlet runners the latter end of this month, or beginning of May, in No. 5, three feet between the rows, and each bean six inches apart. Water the beds where seeds are sown, if the weather continues very dry.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Wall Flower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).
 Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*).
 Cowslip (*Primula veris*).
 Pasque Flower (*Anemone Pulsatilla*).
 Yellow Tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*).
 Gentianella (*Gentiana acutis*).
 Yellow Alysson (*Alyssum saxatile*).
 Spring Snow Flake (*Leucojum vernum*).
 Primrose Peerless (*Narcissus bidorus*).
 Sweet Bay (*Laurus nobilis*).
 Spring Crocus (*Crocus vernus*, and others).
 Bulbocodium (*Ixia Bulbocodium*).
 Swedish Dogwood (*Cornus suecica*).
 Common Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).
 Cherry (*Prunus Cerasus*).
 Bird Cherry (*Prunus Padus*).
 Common Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*).
 Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus nigra*).
 Snowy Mespilus (*Amelanchier Potrynpium*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height	29.881	Mean temperature	49.9
Highest	30.540	Highest	74
Lowest	29.200	Lowest	29
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	43.5	Mean great of Sun	28.1
Highest	58	Greatest power	47
Lowest	27	Mean cold of ter.	6.2
Mean dryness	6.4	Greatest do.	14
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	12.8	Mean qty. of rain	1.786
Greatest dryness	26	Mean of evap.	2.290

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N.	2 40°	S.	2 47°
N.E.	3 40.5	S.W.	4 45
E.	3 45	W.	5 44
S.E.	3 49	N.W.	5 42

Mr. Howard is of opinion, from a careful comparison of a long series of observations, that a wet spring is an indication of a dry time for the ensuing harvest. There are upon an average six frosty nights in this month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. 1st day, 1h. 26m. morn.
 New 9th day, 4h. 42m. morn.
 First Quart. 17th day, 0h. 18m. morn.
 Full 23d day, 2h. 36m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 30th day, 4h. 31m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 52	5 7	3 38	8 31	16' 1"
6	13 12	5 27	3 25	8 43	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 10	8 54	15 59
16	13 51	6 6	2 55	9 7	15 57
21	14 9	6 24	2 39	9 21	15 56
26	14 27	6 42	2 23	9 36	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o. /	h. m.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	5 39	4 1	6 31	4n28	6 31	28	☾	2 m33	6 m23	10 m12	6 59	7 30	1
2	5 36	3 43	6 32	4 51	6 32	23	3	3 20	7 15	11 12	8 4	8 46	2
3	5 34	3 25	6 34	5 14	6 34	24	3	3 58	8 5	a 17	9 32	10 22	3
4	5 32	3 7	6 36	5 37	6 36	25	4	4 27	8 52	1 25	11 8	11 44	4
5	5 29	2 49	6 37	6 0	6 37	26	4	4 50	9 37	2 33	—	— 13	5
6	5 27	2 31	6 39	6 23	6 39	27	5	5 9	10 19	3 40	— 33	— 53	6
7	5 25	2 14	6 41	6 45	6 45	28	5	5 26	11 0	4 46	1 19	1 36	7
8	5 23	1 57	6 42	7 8	6 42	29	5	5 39	11 41	5 53	1 53	2 9	8
9	5 20	1 40	6 44	7 30	6 44	30	5	5 57	0 a 22	7 0	2 26	2 41	9
10	5 18	1 23	6 46	7 52	6 46	1.3	6	6 13	1 3	8 8	2 55	3 10	10
11	5 16	1 7	6 47	8 15	6 47	2.3	6	6 31	1 47	9 16	3 24	3 38	11
12	5 14	0 51	6 49	8 37	6 49	3.3	6	6 53	2 33	10 27	3 51	4 8	12
13	5 12	0 35	6 51	8 58	6 51	4.3	7	7 19	3 21	11 36	4 21	4 37	13
14	5 10	0 20	6 52	9 20	6 52	5.3	7	7 53	4 13	morn.	4 56	5 14	14
15	5 7	0 4	6 54	9 42	6 54	6.3	8	8 36	5 7	0 41	5 33	5 52	15
16	5 5	after 11	6 56	10 3	6 56	7.3	9	9 32	6 3	1 39	6 14	6 39	16
17	5 3	0 25	6 58	10 24	6 58	8.3	10	10 40	7 0	2 28	7 8	7 45	17
18	5 1	0 39	6 59	10 45	6 59	9.3	11	11 57	7 56	3 8	8 23	9 14	18
19	4 59	0 53	7 1	11 6	7 1	10.3	1a	1a 20	8 51	3 39	10 0	10 44	19
20	4 57	1 6	7 2	11 27	7 2	11.3	2	2 44	9 45	4 5	11 22	11 53	20
21	4 55	1 19	7 4	11 47	7 4	12.3	4	4 12	10 38	4 26	—	— 21	21
22	4 53	1 32	7 6	12 8	7 6	13.3	5	5 39	11 32	4 48	— 45	1 11	22
23	4 51	1 44	7 7	12 28	7 7	14.3	6	6 6	morn.	5 9	1 32	1 55	23
24	4 49	1 56	7 9	12 48	7 9	15.3	8	8 33	0 26	5 32	2 18	2 39	24
25	4 47	2 7	7 10	13 7	7 10	16.3	9	9 58	1 21	5 57	3 1	3 22	25
26	4 45	2 18	7 12	13 27	7 12	17.3	11	11 16	2 18	6 29	3 43	4 5	26
27	4 43	2 28	7 14	13 46	7 14	18.3	morn.	3 15	3 15	7 10	4 27	4 48	27
28	4 41	2 37	7 15	14 5	7 15	19.3	0	0 23	4 12	8 0	5 8	5 30	28
29	4 39	2 47	7 17	14 24	7 17	20.3	1	1 17	5 7	8 59	5 51	6 15	29
30	4 37	2 55	7 19	14 43	7 19	21.3	☾	1 59	5 59	10 4	6 41	7 11	30

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus; in the beginning of the month a morning star, rising nearly half an hour before the sun; in the latter part not visible.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellations Aries and Taurus; on the 9th in conjunction with the sun, at 3h 5m P.M.; at the end of the month a morning star.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 8h 48m P.M.; and sets on the 16th, at 2h 55m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius; on the 17th in quadrature with the sun, at 11h P.M.

The Moon on the 8th in conjunction with Jupiter, at 8h 8m P.M., at $20^{\circ} 23' S.$; on the 10th with Venus, at 5h 32m A.M., at $20^{\circ} 20' S.$; on the 18th with Saturn, at 11h 56m P.M., at $20^{\circ} 49' N.$; on the 19th, at 4h 30m A.M., about midway between η and δ Virginis; on the 22nd in conjunction with β 1 Scorpii, at 9h 49m P.M., at $10^{\circ} 29' N.$; on the 23th with μ Sagittarii, at 1h 26m A.M., at $20^{\circ} 45' S.$; on the 25th with δ Capricorni, (Deneb Algedi,) at 9h 44m P.M., at $10^{\circ} 44' S.$

The Constellations Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of this month, and Scorpio, near the end.

The Eclipses of *Jupiter's Satellites* are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	121	<i>St. Ph. & St. Jas.</i> . . .
2 F	122	. . . . .
3 S	123	. . . . .
4 S	124	5 <i>Sun. aft. Easter. Rog. S.</i>
5 M	125	. . . . .
6 Tu	126	. . . . .
7 W	127	. . . . .
8 TH	128	Easter Term ends . . .
9 F	129	<i>Ascen. D. Holy Thursday</i>
10 S	130	. . . . . [half-quarter]
11 S	131	<i>Sunday after Ascension D.</i>
12 M	132	. . . . .
13 Tu	133	Old May Day.
14 W	134	. . . . .
15 TH	135	. . . . .
16 F	136	. . . . .
17 S	137	Oxford Term ends . . .
18 S	138	<i>Whit Sun.</i>
19 M	139	<i>Whit Monday.</i>
20 Tu	140	<i>Whit Tues.</i>
21 W	141	Oxf. Term b. <i>Ember Wh.</i>
22 TH	142	Trinity Term begins. Cam.
23 F	143	. . . . . [Term div. n.]
24 S	144	. . . . .
25 S	145	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>
26 M	146	. . . . .
27 Tu	147	. . . . .
28 W	148	King's Birth Day kept .
29 TH	149	<i>King Chas. II. rest.</i> .
30 F	150	. . . . .
31 S	151	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Plant the ground at No. 4 with the cabbages sown last February, in rows about two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches asunder. Thin out the young onions for use as wanted. Continue to draw earth to the peas and beans as they advance, stake the peas and nip the tops of the beans when they are about two feet and a half or three feet high. Thin out the parsnips to about nine or ten inches apart, when they are about four inches high. Carrots should also be thinned to six or seven inches apart. Prick out young celery plants, when four inches high, on the best piece of ground, six inches by four, to gain strength before transplanting into the trench for the winter. Finish planting the beginning of the month the ground at No. 8, with the best sorts of late potatoes, as champions, ox nobles, and the ash-leaved kidney. Continue to sow and plant lettuce once a fortnight. Draw earth to the stems of kidney-beans and potatoes as they advance in growth.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Poet's Narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus*).
Milk Wort (*Polygala vulgaris*).
White Peony (*Paeonia albiflora*).
Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).
Yellow Asphodel (*Asphodelus luteus*).
Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).
Globe Flower (*Trollius Europæus et Asiaticus*).
Laurel Rose (*Rhododendron ponticum*).
Monkshood (*Aconitum Napellus*).
Broom (*Spartium scoparium*).
Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris et persica*).
German Flag (*Iris germanica*).
China Rose (*Rosa indica*).
Germander Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*).
London Pride, or Nonce-so-Pretty (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).
Crimson Geranium (*Geranium sanguineum*).
Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*).
Rough Comfrey (*Symphytum asperum*).
Cambrian Poppy (*Papaver Cambrieum*).
Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*).
Calceolarias (*Calceolaria corymbosa, &c.*).
Yellow Currant (*Ribes aureum*).
Woodroof (*Asperula odorata*).
Common Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*).
Medlar (*Mespilus germanica*).
Three-lobed Spiræa (*Spiræa trilobata*).
Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).
Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.	
Barometer, Ins.	Thermometer.
Mean height . . . 29.893	Mean temperature 54
Highest . . . 30.380	Highest . . . 70
Lowest . . . 29.160	Lowest . . . 33
Hygrometer.	Radiation.
Mean dew-point. 46	Mean great. of Sun 30.5
Highest . . . 62	Greatest power . 57
Lowest . . . 28	Mean cold of ter. 4.2
Mean dryness . . 7.9	Greatest do. . 13
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 15.6	Mean qty. of rain 1.853
Greatest dryness 24	Mean of evap. . 3.286

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N. . . . 3	42°	S. . . . 1	54°
N.E. . . . 4	40.5	S.W. . . . 6	49.5
E. . . . 4	45.5	W. . . . 5	46.5
S.E. . . . 4	50.5	N.W. . . . 3	41

The temperature of the air still outstrips the advance of the vapour, and the atmosphere attains very nearly its greatest dryness. Genial showers, are common; but frosty nights occur.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 8th day, 8h. 25m. aftern.
 First Quarter. 16th day, 7h. 54m. morn.
 Full 22nd day, 11h. 2m. aftern.
 Last Quarter, 30th day, 8h. 54m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 52	15' 53"
6	15 2	7 17	1 46	10 9	15 52
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 29	15 51
16	15 35	7 50	1 4	10 53	15 50
21	15 48	8 3	0 29	11 29	15 49
26	16 0	8 15	No real Night.		15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutning of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	aft. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	4 35	3	3	7 20	15° 1	22.3	2 m 31	6 a 48	11 m 12	7 45	8 21	1
2	4 33	3	11	7 22	15 19	23.3	2 56	7 34	0 a 21	9 1	9 43	2
3	4 31	3	18	7 23	15 37	24.3	3 16	8 18	1 29	10 25	11 2	3
4	4 29	3	24	7 25	15 54	25.3	3 33	8 59	2 36	11 35	—	4
5	4 27	3	30	7 27	16 12	26.3	3 49	9 40	3 42	— 2	— 23	5
6	4 26	3	35	7 28	16 29	27.3	4 4	10 20	4 49	— 43	1 0	6
7	4 24	3	40	7 30	16 45	28.3	4 21	11 2	5 57	1 19	1 36	7
8	4 22	3	44	7 31	17 2	29.3	4 37	11 44	7 7	1 52	2 6	8
9	4 21	3	47	7 33	17 18	0.6	4 57	0 a 30	8 17	2 23	2 39	9
10	4 19	3	50	7 35	17 34	1.6	5 22	1 18	9 28	2 55	3 10	10
11	4 17	3	53	7 36	17 50	2.6	5 53	2 9	10 36	3 24	3 40	11
12	4 16	3	55	7 38	18 5	3.6	6 34	3 3	11 37	3 57	4 17	12
13	4 14	3	56	7 39	18 20	4.6	7 25	3 59	morn.	4 37	4 57	13
14	4 12	3	56	7 41	18 35	5.6	8 29	4 55	0 29	5 20	5 43	14
15	4 11	3	56	7 42	18 49	6.7	9 42	5 50	1 10	6 8	6 35	15
16	4 9	3	56	7 44	19 3	7.7	11 2	6 44	1 43	7 4	7 39	16
17	4 8	3	55	7 45	19 17	8.6	0 a 23	7 37	2 10	8 18	8 58	17
18	4 6	3	54	7 47	19 30	9.6	1 47	8 28	2 31	9 40	10 19	18
19	4 5	3	52	7 48	19 44	10.6	3 11	9 19	2 52	10 54	11 27	19
20	4 4	3	49	7 49	19 56	11.6	4 36	10 11	3 12	11 53	—	20
21	4 3	3	46	7 51	20 9	12.6	6 2	11 5	3 32	— 20	— 47	21
22	4 1	3	42	7 52	20 21	13.6	7 28	morn.	3 56	1 10	1 32	22
23	4 0	3	38	7 54	20 33	14.6	8 50	0 1	4 24	1 55	2 19	23
24	3 59	3	33	7 55	20 44	15.6	10 4	0 58	5 0	2 42	3 4	24
25	3 58	3	28	7 56	20 55	16.6	11 7	1 56	5 45	3 24	3 47	25
26	3 57	3	22	7 57	21 6	17.6	11 55	2 54	6 42	4 9	4 31	26
27	3 56	3	16	7 59	21 16	18.6	morn.	3 49	7 45	4 53	5 16	27
28	3 55	3	9	8 0	21 26	19.6	0 31	4 41	8 55	5 39	6 0	28
29	3 54	3	2	8 1	21 36	20.6	1 0	5 29	10 5	6 24	6 47	29
30	3 53	2	54	8 2	21 45	21.6	1 22	6 14	11 14	7 13	7 42	30
31	3 52	2	46	8 3	21 54	22.6	1 41	6 56	0 a 22	8 15	8 48	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, in the first part of the month not visible, towards the middle, and in the latter end, an evening star; on the 2nd in superior conjunction with the sun, at 7h 10m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 5th in conjunction with ϵ Geminorum, at 8h P.M.; on the 12th with δ Geminorum, at 5h P.M.; on the 15th, sets 35 minutes after Mercury, and on the 30th, 16 minutes after.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries; on the 15th rises at 1h 21m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 13m A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus; on the 15th rises at 2h 23m A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h 7m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 6th stationary, at 5h 9m P.M.; on the 15th passes the

meridian, at 6h 45m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 0h 52m A.M.; on the 26th in quadrature with the sun, at 1h 44m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius; on the 1st stationary, at 1h 38m A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 24m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 6th in conjunction with Aldebaran, at 6h 47m P.M., at $3^{\circ} 49' N.$; on the 7th with Mercury, at 11h 49m P.M., at $1^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 9th with ϵ Geminorum, at 1h 45m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 3' S.$; on the 17th with 2α Libræ, at 10h 50m P.M., at $3^{\circ} 32' N.$

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

The *Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites* are not visible before the 7th of this month, Jupiter being too near the sun; and after that time there are none visible at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	152	1 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	153	. . . . .
3 Tu	154	. . . . .
4 W	155	. . . . .
5 Th	156	Duke of Cumberland born
6 F	157	. . . . .
7 S	158	. . . . .
8 S	159	2 Sunday after Trinity
9 M	160	. . . . .
10 Tu	161	. . . . .
11 W	162	St. Barabas
12 Th	163	Trinity Term ends
13 F	164	. . . . .
14 S	165	. . . . .
15 S	166	3 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	167	. . . . .
17 Tu	168	. . . . .
18 W	169	. . . . .
19 Th	170	. . . . .
20 F	171	. . . . .
21 S	172	Longest Day
22 S	173	4 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	174	. . . . .
24 Tu	175	MIDSUMMER DAY. [Nat. of St. John Bap.]
25 W	176	. . . . .
26 Th	177	Accession of William IV.
27 F	178	. . . . .
28 S	179	Wm. IV. p.c. 1830 . .
29 S	180	5 S. af. Trin. St. Peter
30 M	181	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Continue to thin out the onions as they advance. Thin out the leeks and plant them in a row round the edges of the walks four or five inches apart. Cabbages planted last month will require earth to be drawn up to their stalks. About the beginning of this month sow some early York cabbages, to plant after the peas; another sowing may be made in a fortnight. Thin the early turnips nine inches from plant to plant as they advance to the proper size. Dig the ground at No. 9 as the potatoes come off, and sow and plant it with lettuce, or with coleworts or kidney-beans, or sow a few turnips. The celery plants will now be fit to plant out into the bed where they are to remain about the end of this month.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

White Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*).
Greek Valerian (*Polemonium coeruleum*).
Sword Lily (*Gladiolus communis*).
Dwarf Larkspur (*Delphinium Ajacis*).
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Petioliculatum* et *Caprifolium*).
Turkscap Lily (*Lilium pomponium*).
Fraxinella (*Dictamnus albus*).
Provence Rose (*Rosa provincialis*).
Indian Pink (*Dianthus sinensis*).
Gueldres Rose (*Viburnum Opulus*).
Garden Pink (*Dianthus hortensis*).
Monkey Flower (*Mimulus luteus*).
Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*).
Night smelling Rocket (*Hesperis tristis*).
Garden Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).
Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).
Venus's Looking-glass (*Campanula speculum*).
Spider Wort (*Tradescantia virginica*).
American Bindweed (*Convolvulus tricolor*).
Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*).
Canterbury Bells (*Campanula Medium*).
Rose Campion (*Agrostemma coronaria*).
Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*).
Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).
White Lily (*Lilium candidum*).
Yellow Rose (*Rosa lutea*).
Carnation Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).
Maiden Pink (*Dianthus deltoideus*).
Thrift (*Statice Armeria*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins. *Thermometer.* °
 Mean height . . . 30.0:0 Mean temperature 58.7
 Highest . . . 30.460 Highest . . . 90
 Lowest . . . 29.600 Lowest . . . 37

Hygrometer. °*Radiation.*
 Mean dew-point. 50.7 Mean great. of Sun 39.9
 Highest . . . 70 Greatest power . 65.0
 Lowest . . . 35 Mean cold of ter. 5.2
 Mean dryness . . 8.0 Greatest do. . 17.0

Mean greatest do.
 of day . . . 16 Mean qty. of rain 1.830
 Greatest dryness 25 Mean of evap. . 3.760

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P. *Days, Dew-P.*
 N. . . . 5 49.5 S. . . . 1 62.0
 N.E. . . 6 49.5 S.W. . . 3 56
 E. . . . 2 56 W. . . . 3 52
 S.E. . . 4 57 N.W. . . 5 50.5

The temperature of the air does not attain its highest point till the two following months; the dryness of the atmosphere, and the consequent amount of evaporation, are at their height. The average number of days on which rain falls is under 12.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 7th day, 9h. 57m. morn.
 First Quarter, 14th day, 1h. 2m. aftern.
 Full 21st day, 8h. 22m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 29th day, 1h. 57m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48"
6	16 23	8 38		No real	15 47
11	16 29	8 44		Night,	15 46
16	16 32	8 47		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de. 1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Soutthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock	aft. Sun.												Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	22 N 2	23.6		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	3 51	2 37	8 5	22 N 2	23.6	1m 57	7m 37	1 a 29	9 23	9 57								2
3	3 50	2 23	8 6	22 10	24.6	2 12	8 17	2 36	10 19	11 0								3
4	3 49	2 19	8 7	22 18	25.6	2 24	8 58	3 43	11 29	11 54								4
5	3 48	2 9	8 8	22 25	26.6	2 43	9 40	4 52	—	—								5
6	3 48	1 59	8 9	22 32	27.6	3 2	10 25	6 3	—	36								6
7	3 47	1 48	8 10	22 39	28.6	3 24	11 12	7 15	1 15	1 33								7
8	3 47	1 37	8 10	22 45	29.6	3 53	0 a 3	8 25	1 50	2 6								8
9	3 46	1 26	8 11	22 50	1.1	4 30	0 57	9 30	2 26	2 44								9
10	3 46	1 15	8 12	22 56	2.1	5 19	1 53	10 26	3 5	3 24								10
11	3 45	1 3	8 13	23 1	3.1	6 20	2 50	11 12	3 45	4 7								11
12	3 45	0 51	8 14	23 5	4.1	7 32	3 47	11 47	4 29	4 51								12
13	3 45	0 39	8 14	23 9	5.1	8 50	4 41	morn.	5 16	5 41								13
14	3 45	0 27	8 15	23 13	6.1	10 11	5 33	0 16	6 4	6 31								14
15	3 44	0 14	8 15	23 16	7.1	11 23	6 24	0 39	7 0	7 30								15
16	3 44	0 2	8 16	23 19	8.1	0 a 54	7 14	0 59	8 1	8 35								16
17	3 44	before 11	8 16	23 21	9.1	2 17	8 4	1 18	9 11	9 41								17
18	3 44	0 24	8 17	23 24	10.1	3 39	8 55	1 37	10 17	10 51								18
19	3 44	0 37	8 17	23 25	11.1	5 3	9 48	1 58	11 22	11 52								19
20	3 44	0 49	8 17	23 26	12.1	6 25	10 44	2 23	—	—								20
21	3 44	1 2	8 18	23 27	13.1	7 43	11 41	2 55	—	49								21
22	3 44	1 15	8 18	23 28	14.1	8 51	morn.	3 35	1 41	2 6								22
23	3 45	1 28	8 18	23 28	15.1	9 46	0 39	4 26	2 28	2 52								23
24	3 45	1 41	8 19	23 27	16.1	10 29	1 36	5 27	3 13	3 34								24
25	3 45	1 51	8 19	23 26	17.1	11 1	2 30	6 36	3 56	4 16								25
26	3 45	2 7	8 19	23 25	18.1	11 26	3 20	7 46	4 37	4 58								26
27	3 46	2 19	8 19	23 23	19.1	11 46	4 7	8 57	5 19	5 39								27
28	3 46	2 32	8 19	23 21	20.1	morn.	4 51	10 7	5 59	6 21								28
29	3 47	2 44	8 19	23 19	21.1	0 3	5 33	11 14	6 41	7 3								29
30	3 47	2 56	8 18	23 16	22.1	0 18	6 13	0 a 22	7 26	7 51								30
31	3 48	3 8	8 18	23 13	23.1	0 33	6 54	1 28	8 18	8 45								31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 8th, at its greatest elongation, $26^{\circ} 20'$ E., at 5h 22m A.M.; on the 22nd stationary, at 5h 2m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 16th in conjunction with α Leonis, (Regulus,) at 10h P.M., at $1^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Mars, in the constellations Aries and Taurus; on the 15th rises at 0h 7m A.M., and passes the meridian, at 7h 38m A.M.

Jupiter is in the constellation Taurus; on the 15th rises at 0h 42m A.M.; passes the meridian at 8h 35m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 51m P.M., and sets at 10h 54m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 24m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 4th in conjunction with Aldebaran, at 3h 8m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 51'$ N.; on the 6th with μ Geminorum, at 1h 7m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 25'$ N.; on the 7th with δ Geminorum, at 0h 22m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 57'$ N.; on the 8th with Mercury, at 6h 7m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 16'$ N.; on the 9th with Venus, at 6h 23m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 29'$ N.; and about midway between Regulus and γ Leonis, at 11h 40m P.M.; on the 15th in conjunction with 2α Libræ, at 4h 58m A.M., at $3^{\circ} 29'$ N.; on the 30th with Mars, at 7h 53m P.M., at $1^{\circ} 27'$ S.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, Immersion, at 2h 1m 59s A.M.; 31st 1m, at 2h 11m 46s A.M.

Third Satellite. 27th, Immersion, at 1h 31m 31s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	182	Oxford Act. & Cam. Com.
2 W	183	. . . . .
3 Th	184	Dog days begin. . . .
4 F	185	Camb. T. ends. . . .
5 S	186	Oxford T. ends. . . .
6 S	187	6 S. aft. T. Old Mids. Day
7 M	188	Thos. à Beckett
8 Tu	189	. . . . .
9 W	190	. . . . .
10 Th	191	. . . . .
11 F	192	. . . . .
12 S	193	. . . . .
13 S	194	7 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	195	. . . . .
15 Tu	196	Swithin
16 W	197	. . . . .
17 Th	198	. . . . .
18 F	199	. . . . .
19 S	200	. . . . .
20 S	201	8 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	202	. . . . .
22 Tu	203	. . . . .
23 W	204	. . . . .
24 Th	205	. . . . .
25 F	206	St. James
26 S	207	. . . . .
27 S	208	9 Sunday after Trinity
28 M	209	. . . . .
29 Tu	210	. . . . .
30 W	211	. . . . .
31 Th	212	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow mustard and cress every fortnight in a shady border. Plant out savoys and German greens in beds six inches from plant to plant, to be fit for being planted out for the winter; water them well. Sow turnips in showery weather after the potatoes; tread in the seed if in light ground. Radishes may still be sown on shady borders. Water the young spinach as it comes up between the rows of late-sown peas; sow lettuce seeds to stand where sown. Continue to plant kidney beans if you have any ground to spare. Gather mint, savory, and sage when in full bloom, to dry for winter—dry in the shade.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Damask rose (*Rosa damascena*).
 Yellow Rock Rose (*Cistus helianthemum*).
 Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*).
 Martagon Lily (*Lilium chalcedonicum*).
 Common Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).
 Thorn Apple (*Datura Stramonium*).
 Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*).
 Traveller's Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*).
 House Leek (*Sempervivum tetrorum*).
 Japan Lily (*Lilium japonicum*).
 Tree Mallow (*Lavatera arborea*).
 Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).
 Sweet Pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*).
 Lavender (*Lavandula Spica*).
 Dahlia (*Dahlia pinnata*).
 China Aster (*Aster Sinensis*).
 African Marygold (*Tagetes erecta*).
 Hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*).
 Honey Wort (*Cecinthus major*).
 Blue Lupin (*Lupinus luteus*).
 Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*).
 Cape Marygold (*Calendula pluvialis*).
 Yellow Lupin (*Lupinus luteus*).
 African Lily (*Agapanthus umbellatus*).
 Prince's Feather (*Amaranthus hypochondricus*).
 Cardinal Flower (*Loebelia fulgens*).
 Love-lies-bleeding (*Amaranthus caudatus*).
 Scarlet Lychnis (*Lychnis chalcedonica*).
 Annual Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).
 Purple Bindweed (*Convolvulus purpureus*).
 Persicaria (*Polygonum orientale*).
 Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*).
 Perennial Sunflower (*Helianthus multiflorus*).
 Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum Orlantium*).
 Musk Scabious (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*).
 Olive (*Olea Europaea*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer.	
Mean height . . .	29.874	Mean temperature	61
Highest	20.500	Highest	76
Lowest	29.300	Lowest	42
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . .	54.5	Mean great. of Sun	25.8
Highest	67	Greatest power . .	60
Lowest	41	Mean cold of ter. .	3.6
Mean dryness . . .	6.5	Greatest do. . . .	13
Mean greatest do. .		Inches.	
of day	13.7	Mean qty. of rain	2.516
Greatest dryness .	20	Mean of evap. . .	3.293

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.		Days, Dew-P.	
N.	24 50°	S.	24 50°
N.E.	3 49	S.W.	7 59
E.	2 50.5	W.	5 56
S.E.	4 53	N.W.	5 53

This is, upon an average, the hottest month of the year. A continuance of rainy weather commonly happens about the middle of the month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 6th day, 9h. 13m. aftern.
 First Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 15m. aftern.
 Full 20th day, 7h. 17m. aftern.
 Last Quarter, 28th day, 7h. 8m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46"
6	16 24	0 10		No real	15 46
11	16 15	0 19		Night.	15 46
16	16 6	0 28			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 46
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
											Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o /	h. m.	o /		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	3 49	3 20	8 18	23 9	24.1	0 m 48	7 m 35	2 a 36	9 15	9 44			1
2	3 49	3 32	8 18	23 5	25.1	1 6	8 18	3 46	10 13	10 47			2
3	3 50	3 43	8 17	23 0	26.1	1 26	9 4	4 57	11 17	11 45			3
4	3 51	3 54	8 17	22 55	27.1	1 52	9 54	6 8	—	—	—	—	4
5	3 52	4 5	8 16	22 50	28.1	2 26	10 47	7 16	—	—	—	—	5
6	3 52	4 16	8 16	22 44	29.1	3 10	11 43	8 18	1 22	1 45			6
7	3 53	4 26	8 15	22 38	30.1	4 8	0 a 41	9 8	2 8	2 29			7
8	3 54	4 35	8 15	22 32	31.1	5 17	1 39	9 48	2 53	3 14			8
9	3 55	4 45	8 14	22 25	32.1	6 35	2 35	10 19	3 35	3 58			9
10	3 56	4 54	8 13	22 18	33.1	7 58	3 30	10 44	4 20	4 42			10
11	3 57	5 2	8 12	22 10	34.1	9 21	4 21	11 5	5 7	5 30			11
12	3 58	5 10	8 12	22 2	35.1	10 43	5 11	11 25	5 55	6 17			12
13	3 59	5 18	8 11	21 53	36.1	0 a 4	6 1	11 43	6 41	7 7			13
14	4 0	5 25	8 10	21 45	37.1	1 26	6 51	morn.	7 32	7 59			14
15	4 1	5 32	8 9	21 35	38.1	2 48	7 42	9 3	8 31	9 7			15
16	4 2	5 38	8 8	21 26	39.1	4 8	8 36	0 26	9 43	10 20			16
17	4 4	5 43	8 7	21 16	40.1	5 26	9 31	0 54	10 56	11 30			17
18	4 5	5 48	8 6	21 6	41.1	6 37	10 28	1 30	—	—	—	—	18
19	4 6	5 53	8 5	20 55	42.1	7 36	11 24	2 16	—	—	—	—	19
20	4 7	5 57	8 4	20 44	43.1	8 24	morn.	3 13	1 32	1 57			20
21	4 9	6 0	8 2	20 33	44.1	8 59	0 19	4 18	2 22	2 43			21
22	4 10	6 3	8 1	20 21	45.1	9 27	1 11	5 28	3 5	3 25			22
23	4 11	6 5	8 0	20 9	46.1	9 49	2 0	6 40	3 44	4 1			23
24	4 13	6 7	7 59	19 57	47.1	10 7	2 45	7 50	4 18	4 38			24
25	4 14	6 8	7 57	19 44	48.1	10 23	3 28	8 59	4 54	5 11			25
26	4 16	6 9	7 56	19 31	49.1	10 38	4 9	10 7	5 27	5 45			26
27	4 17	6 9	7 54	19 18	50.1	10 53	4 50	11 14	6 2	6 20			27
28	4 18	6 8	7 53	19 4	51.1	11 11	5 30	0 a 21	6 38	6 57			28
29	4 20	6 7	7 51	18 50	52.1	11 29	6 12	1 29	7 18	7 41			29
30	4 21	6 5	7 50	18 36	53.1	11 52	6 56	2 38	8 5	8 35			30
31	4 23	6 3	7 48	18 21	54.1	morn.	7 43	3 49	9 10	9 45			31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo, Cancer, and Leo; in the beginning of the month invisible, the middle and latter end a morning star. On the 5th in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 1h 52m A.M.; on the 15th stationary, at 5h 16m A.M.; on the 22nd at its greatest elongation, 18° 22' W., at 11h 11m P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 9th in conjunction with β Virginis, at 9h A.M.; at 0° 2' N. on the 16th with η Virginis, at 9h A.M.; on the 21st with Saturn, at 9h 52m P.M. at 2° 29' S.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus; on the 1st will be seen nearly midway between Aldebaran and the Pleiades; on the 14th, rises at 10h 59m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 7h 1m A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus; on the 14th, rises at 10h 57m P.M., and passes the meridian at 6h 54m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening

star throughout the month; on the 19th in conjunction with γ 1 Virginis, at 1h A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus; on the 18th is in opposition to the sun, at 1h 50m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 5th in conjunction with Mercury, at 2h 16m A.M., at 8° 43' N.; on the 7th with Venus, at 10h 40m P.M., at 4° 41' N.; on the 8th with Saturn, at 10h 37m P.M., at 2° 58' N.; on the 27th with Jupiter, at 11h 50m P.M., at 0° 23' S.

The *Constellations* on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month, are Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 16th, 1m. at 0h 27m 19s A.M.; 23d, 1m. at 2h 20m 49s A.M.

Second Satellite. 16th, Emersion at 0h 35m 57s A.M.; 23d, 1m. at 0h 55m 20s A.M.; Em. at 3h 13m 10s A.M.; 30th, 1m. at 3h 32m 26s A.M.

Third Satellite. 31st, Em. at 11h 43m 48s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 F	213	Lammas Day
2 S	214	. . . . .
3 S	215	10 Sunday after Trinity
4 M	216	. . . . .
5 Tu	217	. . . . .
6 W	218	. . . . .
7 Th	219	. . . . .
8 F	220	. . . . .
9 S	221	. . . . .
10 S	222	11 Sunday after Trinity
11 M	223	D.-days end. Half Quarter
12 Tu	224	Grouse shooting begins.
13 W	225	Q. <i>Adelaide b.</i> 1792
14 Th	226	. . . . .
15 F	227	. . . . .
16 S	228	. . . . .
17 S	229	12 Sun. af. Trin. Duchess [of Kent born 1786
18 M	230	. . . . .
19 Tu	231	. . . . .
20 W	232	. . . . .
21 Th	233	King <i>Wm. IV.</i> born 1765
22 F	234	. . . . .
23 S	235	. . . . .
24 S	236	13 Sun. af. Trin. St. Bart.
25 M	237	. . . . .
26 T	238	. . . . .
27 W	239	. . . . .
28 Th	240	. . . . .
29 F	241	. . . . .
30 S	242	. . . . .
31 S	243	14 Sunday after Trinity

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Earth up the celery plants when about six inches high. As some of the ground at No. 8 will be cleared of the potatoes the end of last month or beginning of this, dig the ground immediately, and sow it with the common round white turnip; sow it thinly and regularly broad cast; tread the ground and rake in the seed. Hoe and thin the first sown turnips—plant out also, as the potatoes are taken up, some of the first sown savoys. As soon as the peas and beans are gathered at No. 6, dig the ground, and plant the cabbage coleworts sown in June; water them well after planting. Take up the onions when the tops begin to decay, and spread on the beds with their roots to the sun. Caterpillars should be carefully picked off the cabbages. About the twentieth of the month sow some Battersea and large York cabbage seeds, to plant after the onions and parsnips; sow a few Welsh onions at the beginning of the month on any of the vacant borders, for drawing young next spring.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

French Marygold (*Tagetes patula*).
Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans et multiflora*).
Passion Flower (*Passiflora coerulea*).
Dyer's Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tinctoria*).
Yellow Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).
Sweet Sultan (*Centaurea moschata*).
Calathian Violet (*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*).
Lady's Tresses (*Spiranthes autumnalis*).
American Groundsel (*Senecio elegans*).
Globe Thistle (*Echinops sphaerocephalus*).
Soap Wort (*Saponaria officinalis*).
Tornsole (*Heliotropium europæum*).
Golden Rod (*Solidago odora et gigautia*).
Grove Aster (*Aster nemoralis*).
Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
Siberian Wallflower (*Chicranthus rostratus*).
Shining Marygold (*Tagetes lucida*).
Winter Cherry (*Physalis Alkekengi*).
Long-flowered Marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis longiflora*).
Pyramid d Monkshood (*Aconitum pyramidale*).
Calceolarius (*Calceolaria integrifolia, &c.*).
American Trumpet Tree (*Catalpa syringifolia*).
Sorb-leaved Spiræa (*Spiræa sorbifolia*).
Purple Thorn Apple (*Datura Metel*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height	29.891	Mean temperature	61.6
Highest	30.200	Highest	82
Lowest	29.350	Lowest	41
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	55.3	Mean great. of Sun	33.1
Highest	69	Greatest power	59
Lowest	46	Mean cold of ter.	5.2
Mean dryness	6.3	Greatest do.	12
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	12.4	Mean qty. of rain	1.453
Greatest dryness	29	Mean of evap.	3.327

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N.	1 55° 5	S.	24 63°
N.E.	24 53	S.W.	6 58.5
E.	14 55.5	W.	11 55
S.E.	3 60	N.W.	3 53

The temp. is but little reduced, owing to the prevalence of hot nights. The action of the sun's rays is assisted by the warm earth, which radiates heat.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 5th day, 6h. 35m. morn.
 First Quart. 11th day, 10h. 13m. aftern
 Full 19th day, 8h. 11m. morn.
 Last Quart. 27th day, 11h. 46m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉ semi-di.
1	15 23	1 11	1 28	10 40	15 47"
6	15 6	1 23	1 48	10 20	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 32	2 2	2 22	9 44	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 27	15 51
26	13 56	2 38	2 50	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.										
			Clock bef. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.											
1	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	°	'	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	1									
1	4	24	6	0	7	47	13	56	25	6	0	m	21	8	m	31	4	a	53	10	20	10	59	1
2	4	26	5	57	7	45	17	51	26	6	1	0	9	29	6	3	11	33	—	—	2			
3	4	27	5	52	7	43	17	36	27	6	1	52	10	27	6	59	—	4	—	35	3			
4	4	29	5	48	7	42	17	20	28	6	2	57	11	25	7	43	1	3	1	29	4			
5	4	30	5	42	7	40	17	4	29	6	4	14	0	a	24	8	19	1	57	2	20	5		
6	4	32	5	37	7	39	16	48	1	2	5	36	1	20	8	40	2	40	3	2	6			
7	4	33	5	30	7	37	16	31	2	2	7	2	2	14	9	9	3	25	3	46	7			
8	4	35	5	23	7	35	16	14	3	2	8	27	3	7	9	30	4	8	4	29	8			
9	4	37	5	15	7	33	15	57	4	2	9	51	3	57	9	49	4	48	5	9	9			
10	4	38	5	7	7	31	15	40	5	2	11	14	4	48	10	9	5	33	5	54	10			
11	4	40	4	53	7	29	15	22	6	2	0	a	36	5	39	10	31	6	16	6	39	11		
12	4	41	4	49	7	27	15	4	7	2	1	57	6	32	10	57	7	1	7	25	12			
13	4	43	4	39	7	25	14	46	8	2	3	16	7	26	11	30	7	53	8	28	13			
14	4	44	4	28	7	23	14	28	9	2	4	29	8	22	morn.	9	11	9	53	14				
15	4	46	4	17	7	22	14	9	10	2	5	31	9	18	0	12	10	40	11	22	15			
16	4	48	4	5	7	20	13	50	11	2	6	22	10	12	1	4	11	58	—	—	16			
17	4	49	3	53	7	18	13	31	12	2	7	0	11	5	2	6	—	32	1	2	17			
18	4	51	3	40	7	16	13	12	13	2	7	30	11	54	3	15	1	28	1	50	18			
19	4	52	3	27	7	14	12	53	14	2	7	54	morn.	4	25	2	16	2	34	19				
20	4	54	3	13	7	12	12	33	15	2	8	13	0	40	5	36	2	54	3	12	20			
21	4	56	2	59	7	9	12	13	16	2	8	29	1	24	6	46	3	27	3	41	21			
22	4	57	2	44	7	7	11	53	17	2	8	45	2	6	7	54	3	57	4	12	22			
23	4	59	2	29	7	5	11	33	18	2	8	59	2	46	9	1	4	28	4	43	23			
24	5	0	2	14	7	3	11	12	19	2	9	15	3	26	10	7	4	57	5	11	24			
25	5	2	1	58	7	1	10	52	20	2	9	32	4	8	11	15	5	27	5	41	25			
26	5	3	1	41	6	59	10	31	21	2	9	52	4	50	0	a	23	5	56	6	13	26		
27	5	5	1	25	6	57	10	10	22	2	10	18	5	35	1	33	6	32	6	52	27			
28	5	7	1	7	6	54	9	49	23	2	10	53	6	24	2	42	7	14	7	38	28			
29	5	8	0	50	6	52	9	28	24	2	11	37	7	16	3	48	8	12	8	51	29			
30	5	10	0	32	6	50	9	6	25	2	morn.	8	11	4	46	9	36	10	22	30				
31	5	11	0	14	6	48	8	45	26	2	0	35	9	8	5	35	11	3	11	39	31			

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star in the beginning of the month, invisible in the middle, and at the latter end an evening star. On the 3d in conjunction with α Leonis, (Regulus,) at 0h 37m A.M., then in a line between that star and γ Leonis; on the 17th in superior conjunction with the sun, at 3h 22m A.M., and on the 28th with Saturn, at 9h 10m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Librae, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 1st in conjunction with α Virginis, (Spica Virginis,) at 3h A.M. at $1^{\circ} 26' N.$

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini; on the 5th in conjunction with ϵ Tauri, at 1h A.M.; on the 14th rises at 10h 6m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 6h 18m A.M.; on the 29th in quadrature with the sun, at 5h 42m A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus; on the 3rd in quadrature with the sun, at 1h 22m P.M.; on the 14th, rises at 9h 4m P.M.; passes the meridian on the 15th, at 5h 5m A.M.; on the 30th stationary, at 5h 44m P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th

passes the meridian, at 1h 3m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 7m P.M.

The *Moon* on the 5th in conjunction with β 1 Scorpii, at 0h 58m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 53' N.$; on the 15th with δ Capricorni, at 4h 15m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 24th with Aldebaran, at 3h 30m A.M., at $4^{\circ} 42' N.$; on the 26th with μ Geminorum, at 3h 48m A.M., at $1^{\circ} 54' N.$; on the 27th with δ Geminorum, at 3h 56m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 21' N.$; on the 30th midway between Regulus and γ Leonis, at 4h 1m A.M.

The *Constellation Pegasus* is on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, Immersion at 0h 36m 7s A.M.; 15th, Im. at 2h 29m 24s A.M.; 22nd, Im. at 4h 23m 2s A.M.; 23rd, Im. at 10h 51m 25s P.M.

Second Satellite. 16th, Immersion at 10h 4m 34s P.M.; 17th, Em. at 0h 22m 56s A.M.; 24th, Im. at 0h 41m 30s A.M.; Em. at 3h 0m 9s.

Third Satellite. 8th, Immersion at 1h 29m 17s A.M.; Em. at 3h 43m 39s.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	244	Partridge Shooting beg.
2 Tu	245	. . . . .
3 W	246	. . . . .
4 Th	247	. . . . .
5 F	248	. . . . .
6 S	249	. . . . .
7 S	250	15 Sunday after Trinity
8 M	251	Cor. of W.IV. & Adel. 1831
9 Tu	252	. . . . .
10 W	253	. . . . .
11 Th	254	. . . . .
12 F	255	. . . . .
13 S	256	. . . . .
14 S	257	16 Sunday after Trinity
15 M	258	[Salm.-Fish. in Scot. ends
16 Tu	259	. . . . .
17 W	260	Ember Week.
18 Th	261	. . . . .
19 F	262	. . . . .
20 S	263	. . . . .
21 S	264	17 Sun. af. Trin. St. Mat.
22 M	265	. . . . .
23 Tu	266	. . . . .
24 W	267	. . . . .
25 Th	268	. . . . .
26 F	269	. . . . .
27 S	270	. . . . .
28 S	271	18 Sun. aft. Trin. . . .
29 M	272	MICH. DAY
30 Tu	273	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Take up all the potatoes this month and dig the ground, and plant it with savoys, borecole, or Scotch-kale, to use during the winter and following spring. Potatoes keep best during the winter in clumps, that is, covered over with earth, so that the frost cannot get at them. Dig a trench round the spot as a drain to keep them dry. Turnips sown last month should be hoed and thinned out to a foot apart. Prick out young cabbages sown last month into beds—plant them from five to six inches apart. It is better to do this than to plant them out in rows, as they may be covered with straw or fern in severe weather, and will make fine early plants in the spring. Draw earth to the stems of the coleworts planted after the peas: earth up the celery as it advances.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Umbell'd Hawkweed (*Hieracium umbellatum*).
 Orpine (*Sedum Telephium*).
 Amarella (*Gentiana amarella*).
 Ladies' Fringes (*Gentiana ciliata*).
 Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*).
 Harvest Bells (*Campanula rotundifolia*).
 Autumnal Hyacinth (*Scilla autumnalis*).
 Whorled Coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata*).
 Rose Feverfew (*Pyrethrum roseum*).
 Changeable Colchicum (*Colchicum versicolor*).
 Michaelmas Daisy (*Aster N. Angliae*).
 Devil's Bit Scabious (*Scabiosa Succisa*).
 Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).
 Indian Pimpernel (*Anagallis Monelli*).
 Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).
 Clary (*Salvia sclarea*).
 Red Valerian (*Centranthera rubra*).
 Fuchsias (*Fuchsia gracilis*, &c.)
 Scarlet Heustonias (*Rouvardia triphylla*).
 Musk Rose (*Rosa moschata*).
 Mountain Geum (*Sieversia montana*).
 Meadow Sweet (*Spiraea Ulmaria*).
 Purple Alyssum (*Aubrietia deltoidea*).
 Tiger Flower (*Tigridia Pavonia*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.931	Mean temperature 57.3
Highest . . . 30.410	Highest . . . 76
Lowest . . . 29.410	Lowest . . . 26
Hygrometer. °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point. 52.3	Mean great. of Sun 32.7
Highest . . . 66	Greatest power . 54
Lowest . . . 37	Mean cold of ter. 5.4
Mean dryness. . . 5.5	Greatest do. . . 13
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 11.1	Mean qty. of rain 2.193
Greatest dryness 20	Mean of evap. . 2.620

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. . . 2	45°	S. . . 1	61°
N.E. . . 4	50	S.W. . . 6	51
E. . . 1	52	W. . . 6	54
S.E. . . 4	56	N.W. . . 6	49.5

The reduction of temp. begins to be sensibly felt; but still less during the night than the day. At the latter part of this month, or the beginning of the next, the equinoctial gales may be expected. The changes of the barometer are great and sudden.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New, 3d day, 2h. 51m. aftern
 First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 26m. morn.
 Full, 17th day, 11h. 18m. aftern.
 Last Quarter, 26th day, 3h. 6m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 33	3 1	3 5	8 53	15' 53"
6	13 14	3 20	3 17	8 33	15 54
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 24	15 56
16	12 35	3 59	3 39	8 10	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 56	15 58
26	11 56	4 38	3 53	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			m.	s.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	c. /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	5 13	0 4	6 46	8 23	27.2	1 m 46	10 m 7	6 a 13	— —	— 13	—	—	—	2
3	5 15	0 23	6 43	8 1	28.2	3 7	11 5	6 46	— 43	1 11	—	—	—	3
4	5 16	0 42	6 41	7 39	29.2	4 32	0 a 1	7 11	1 36	2 1	—	—	—	4
5	5 18	1 1	6 39	7 17	0.9	6 0	0 55	7 32	2 24	2 44	—	—	—	5
6	5 19	1 21	6 37	6 55	1.9	7 27	1 48	7 52	3 7	3 27	—	—	—	6
7	5 21	1 40	6 35	6 33	2.9	8 54	2 40	8 12	3 47	4 9	—	—	—	7
8	5 23	2 0	6 32	6 10	3.9	10 20	3 33	8 33	4 29	4 47	—	—	—	8
9	5 24	2 21	6 30	5 48	4.9	11 44	4 27	8 58	5 8	5 30	—	—	—	9
10	5 26	2 41	6 23	5 25	5.9	1 a 6	5 22	9 30	5 50	6 12	—	—	—	10
11	5 27	3 1	6 25	5 2	6.9	2 22	6 13	10 9	6 35	7 0	—	—	—	11
12	5 29	3 22	6 23	4 39	7.9	3 28	7 14	10 56	7 27	8 3	—	—	—	12
13	5 31	3 43	6 21	4 17	8.9	4 21	8 8	11 53	8 46	9 34	—	—	—	13
14	5 32	4 4	6 19	3 54	9.9	5 3	9 1	morn.	10 24	11 12	—	—	—	14
15	5 34	4 25	6 16	3 31	10.9	5 35	9 51	1 4	11 49	— —	—	—	—	15
16	5 35	4 46	6 14	3 7	11.9	5 59	10 38	2 13	— 24	— 50	—	—	—	16
17	5 37	5 7	6 12	2 44	12.9	6 19	11 22	3 25	1 15	1 37	—	—	—	17
18	5 39	5 28	6 9	2 21	13.9	6 36	morn.	4 35	1 56	2 12	—	—	—	18
19	5 40	5 50	6 7	1 53	14.9	6 51	0 4	5 43	2 31	2 45	—	—	—	19
20	5 42	6 11	6 5	1 35	15.9	7 5	0 44	6 50	2 59	3 14	—	—	—	20
21	5 44	6 32	6 2	1 11	16.9	7 20	1 25	7 58	3 28	3 40	—	—	—	21
22	5 45	6 53	6 0	0 48	17.9	7 36	2 5	9 4	3 54	4 8	—	—	—	22
23	5 47	7 14	5 58	0 24	18.9	7 56	2 47	10 13	4 24	4 39	—	—	—	23
24	5 48	7 35	5 56	0 n 1	19.9	8 19	3 31	11 22	4 52	5 6	—	—	—	24
25	5 50	7 55	5 53	0 s 22	20.9	8 48	4 17	0 a 30	5 22	5 41	—	—	—	25
26	5 52	8 16	5 51	0 46	21.9	9 27	5 7	1 36	5 58	6 17	—	—	—	26
27	5 53	8 36	5 49	1 9	22.9	10 18	6 0	2 36	6 39	7 4	—	—	—	27
28	5 55	8 56	5 46	1 33	23.9	11 21	6 55	3 23	7 36	8 15	—	—	—	28
29	5 56	9 16	5 44	1 56	24.9	morn.	7 51	4 10	9 3	9 53	—	—	—	29
30	5 58	9 36	5 42	2 19	25.9	0 36	8 48	4 44	10 42	11 20	—	—	—	30
31	6 0	9 56	5 39	2 43	26.9	1 59	9 44	5 10	11 51	— —	—	—	—	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month.

Venus, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 7th in conjunction with δ Scorpii, (appearing nearly midway between it and π Scorpii,) at 4h P.M.; on the 14th with α Scorpii (Antares) at 11h A.M. at $0^{\circ} 46' N$.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini; on the 3d in conjunction with ϵ Geminorum, at 5h P.M.; on the 24th with δ Geminorum, at 11h A.M.; on the 14th, rises at 9h 6m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 5h 22m A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus; on the 14th, rises at 7h 47m P.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 5h 7m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo; on the 7th in conjunction with the sun, at 1h 10m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 8h 6m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3d in conjunction with δ Virginis, at 1h 20m A.M., at $4^{\circ} 26' N$; with Saturn, at 3h 40m A.M., at $5^{\circ} 39' N$; with Mercury, at 4h 10m

P.M., at $4^{\circ} 50' N$; on the 5th with 2α Libræ, at 2h 20m A.M., at $2^{\circ} 54' N$; on the 6th with Venus, at 4h 31m A.M., at $5^{\circ} 20' N$; on the 23d with ϵ Geminorum, at 7h 9m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 21' S$; on the 30th with Saturn, at 9h 13m P.M., at $2^{\circ} 31' N$.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about mid-night in the middle, and Aries at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Immersion, at 0h 44m 56s A.M.; 8th, Im. at 2h 38m 30s A.M.; 9th, Im. at 9h 6m 53s P.M.; 15th, Im. at 4h 32m 8s A.M.; 16th, Im. at 11h 0m 33s P.M.; 22nd, Im. at 6h 25m 52s A.M.; 24th, Im. at 0h 54m 17s A.M.; 25th, Im. at 7h 22m 46s P.M.; 31st, Im. at 2h 43m 9s A.M.—*Second Sat.* 1st, Im. at 3h 18m 42s A.M., Em. at 5h 37m 22s; 8th, Im. at 5h 55m 43s A.M.; 18th, Im. at 9h 51m 44s P.M.; 26th, Im. at 0h 28m 42s, A.M.—*Third Sat.* 13th, Im. at 9h 26m 20s P.M., Em. at 11h 43m 49s; 21st, Im. at 1h 26m 20s A.M., Em. at 3h 44m 31s; 28th, Im. at 5h 25m 50s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 W	274	Pheasant Shooting beg.
2 Th	275	. . . . .
3 F	276	. . . . .
4 S	277	. . . . .
5 S	278	19 Sunday after Trinity
6 M	279	. . . . .
7 Tu	280	. . . . .
8 W	281	. . . . .
9 Th	282	. . . . .
10 F	283	Oxford & Cam. Term beg.
11 S	284	Old Michaelmas Day .
12 S	285	20 Sunday after Trinity
13 M	286	. . . . .
14 Tu	287	. . . . .
15 W	288	. . . . .
16 Th	289	. . . . .
17 F	290	. . . . .
18 S	291	St. Luke
19 S	292	21 Sunday after Trinity
20 M	293	. . . . .
21 Tu	294	. . . . .
22 W	295	. . . . .
23 Th	296	. . . . .
24 F	297	. . . . .
25 S	298	. . . . .
26 S	299	22 Sunday after Trinity
27 M	300	. . . . .
28 Tu	301	St. Simon and St. Jude
29 W	302	Hare Hunting begins .
30 Th	303	. . . . .
31 F	304	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Earth up cabbage, savoys, and borecole, as high as the leaves of the plants. Parsnips and carrots should now be taken up; cut off their tops; bury them in dry sand, or road grit, where the rain and frost cannot get at them. The ground where the onions, carrots, and parsnips were grown, should now be dug for planting cabbage next spring. Earth up the celery. If the August sown cabbages were not transplanted last month, let them now be planted. Water after planting, if dry weather. Lettuce sown about the middle of August should be transplanted about the first of this month, in a dry sheltered place, to take the chance of surviving the winter. As the scarlet runners will now cease to bear, and the spring sown cabbages will be cut, dig or ridge the ground for winter fallow. The ground where the potatoes grew will now be dug and planted with savoys and borecole for winter and spring greens. Any of the late sown turnips that have not been thinned and hoed last month, should be done early in this, thinning to about eight inches apart. Sow a few radishes on a dry warm border this month; by covering them in frosty weather with a little fern or litter, they may stand the winter. Cut off the tops of the parsley the beginning of this month, to make the plants put forth young leaves for the winter; cover them in frosty weather with litter, which should be laid upon sticks, to keep it off the plants.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Late Feverfew (*Pyrethrum serotinum*).
Sweet Maudlin (*Achillea ageratum*).
Beautiful Aster (*Aster pulcherrimus*).
Liatris (*Liatris elegans* and *pilosa*).
Garden Gold Flower (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*).
Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis belladonna*).
Guernsey Lily (*Nerine sarniensis*).
Saffron Crocus (*Crocus sativus*).
Dahlias (*Dahlia superflua*).
Yellow Amaryllis (*Sternbergia lutea*).
Parrot Corn-flag (*Gladiolus psittacinus*).
Scarlet Sage (*Salvia fulgens*).
Round-headed Buddlea (*Buddleia globosa*).
Spotted Honeywort (*Cerinth maculata*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.	<i>Thermometer.</i> °
Mean height . . . 29.774	Mean temperature 48.9
Highest 30.610	Highest 68
Lowest 28.740	Lowest 27
<i>Hygrometer.</i> °	<i>Radiation.</i>
Mean dew-point . . 44.8	Mean great. of Sun 27.5
Highest 66	Greatest power . . 43
Lowest 32	Mean cold of ter. . 4.8
Mean dryness . . . 4.1	Greatest do. . . . 11
Mean greatest do. of day 4.5	Mean of evap. . . 1.488
Greatest dryness 15	

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew P.	Days	Dew-P.
N. 3	38.5	S. 24	53.5
N.E. . . . 3½	41.5	S.W. . . . 5½	50.5
E. 2	45.5	W. 5	46.5
S.E. . . . 3½	49	N.W. . . . 6½	43

The moisture of the atmosphere increases, and evaporation diminishes; and by increasing clouds, the effect of radiation is greatly reduced.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New, 2nd day, 11h. 2m. aftern.
First Quart. 9th day, 4h. 1m. aftern.
Full, 17th day, 4h. 27m. aftern.
Last Quart. 25th day, 4h. 28m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 36	4 58	4 8	7 31	16' 17"
6	11 16	5 18	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 57	5 37	4 25	7 8	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 18	6 16	4 42	6 47	16 6
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			after Sun.	Clock							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.			h. m.	° /		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	6 1	10 15			5 37	3 s 6	27.9	3 m 25	10 m 38	5 a 33	— 23	— 51	1
2	6 3	10 34			5 35	3 30	☉	4 53	11 32	5 53	1 14	1 36	2
3	6 5	10 52			5 33	3 53	0.5	6 22	0 a 26	6 13	1 59	2 19	3
4	6 6	11 10			5 30	4 16	1.5	7 51	1 20	6 34	2 39	3 0	4
5	6 8	11 28			5 28	4 39	2.5	9 20	2 15	6 57	3 21	3 45	5
6	6 10	11 46			5 26	5 2	3.5	10 47	3 11	7 26	4 4	4 26	6
7	6 11	12 3			5 24	5 25	4.5	0 a 9	4 9	8 4	4 44	5 6	7
8	6 13	12 20			5 21	5 48	5.5	1 21	5 7	8 51	5 28	5 50	8
9	6 15	12 36			5 19	6 11	☽	2 20	6 4	9 48	6 12	6 38	9
10	6 16	12 52			5 17	6 34	7.5	3 5	6 58	10 54	7 8	7 44	10
11	6 18	13 8			5 15	6 57	8.5	3 40	7 49	morn.	8 29	9 17	11
12	6 20	13 23			5 13	7 20	9.5	4 6	8 36	0 4	10 2	10 46	12
13	6 22	13 37			5 10	7 42	10.5	4 26	9 21	1 14	11 27	12 0	13
14	6 24	13 51			5 8	8 5	11.5	4 44	10 3	2 25	—	— 26	14
15	6 25	14 5			5 6	8 27	12.5	4 59	10 44	3 34	— 48	1 7	15
16	6 27	14 18			5 4	8 49	13.5	5 14	11 24	4 41	1 27	1 43	16
17	6 28	14 30			5 2	9 11	☉	5 28	morn.	5 48	1 57	2 13	17
18	6 30	14 42			5 0	9 33	15.5	5 43	0 4	6 56	2 28	2 43	18
19	6 32	14 53			4 58	9 55	16.5	6 1	0 46	8 4	2 57	3 10	19
20	6 33	15 4			4 56	10 17	17.5	6 22	1 29	9 13	3 23	3 37	20
21	6 35	15 14			4 53	10 38	18.5	6 49	2 14	10 22	3 52	4 7	21
22	6 37	15 23			4 51	11 0	19.5	7 24	3 3	11 29	4 22	4 36	22
23	6 39	15 52			4 49	11 21	20.5	8 9	3 54	0 a 31	4 54	5 14	23
24	6 41	15 39			4 47	11 42	21.5	9 6	4 47	1 25	5 34	5 54	24
25	6 42	15 47			4 45	12 3	☾	10 15	5 42	2 9	6 18	6 45	25
26	6 44	15 53			4 43	12 23	23.5	11 32	6 36	2 44	7 18	7 55	26
27	6 46	15 59			4 41	12 44	24.5	morn.	7 31	3 12	8 41	9 29	27
28	6 48	16 4			4 40	13 4	25.5	0 54	8 24	3 35	10 13	10 51	28
29	6 49	16 8			4 38	13 24	26.5	2 19	9 16	3 55	11 24	11 53	29
30	6 51	16 11			4 36	13 44	27.5	3 46	10 9	4 15	—	— 22	30
31	6 53	16 14			4 34	14 4	28.5	5 14	11 2	4 34	— 47	1 8	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio and Libra, in the first part of the month an evening star, afterwards invisible, and at the end, a morning star. On the 2nd at its greatest elongation, $23^{\circ} 26'$ E., at 4h 54m P.M.; on the 13th stationary, at 5h 3m A.M.; on the 23d in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 2h P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Ophiuchus and Sagittarius, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellation Gemini, on the 14th rises at 7h 40m P.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 3h 57m A.M.; on the 23d stationary, at 8h 7m P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus; on the 14th, rises at 5h 35m P.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 6h 53m A.M.; on the 29th in opposition to the sun, at 6h 43m A.M.

Saturn, in constellation Virgo; on the 15th rises at 5h 57m A.M., passes meridian at 9h 35m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 6h 4m P.M.

The *Moon* on the 2nd in conjunction with β 1 Scorpii, at 7h 24m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 31'$ N.; with Mercury, at 10h 27m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 16'$ N.; on the 4th with μ Sagittarii, at 9h 27m P.M., at $3^{\circ} 32'$ S.; on

the 17th with Aldebaran, at 3h 30m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 41'$ N., and with Jupiter, at 8h 42m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 2' N.$; on the 20th with γ Geminorum, at 6h 46m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 14' S.$, and with δ Geminorum, at 4h 26m P.M., at $2^{\circ} 43' N.$; on the 21st with Mars, at 2h 58m A.M., at $0^{\circ} 52' N.$; on the 23d about midway between Regulus and γ Leonis, at 8h 32m P.M.; on the 26th in conjunction with δ Virginis, at 9h 54m P.M., at $4^{\circ} 17' S.$; on the 29th with Mercury, at 8h 7m P.M., at $0^{\circ} 17' S.$

The *Constellations* Perseus and Eridanus, are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Im. at 9h 16m 38s P.M.; 7th, Im. at 4h 42m 7s A.M.; 8th, Im. at 11h 10m 39s P.M.; 14th, Im. at 6h 36m 14s A.M.; 16th, Im. at 1h 4m 48s A.M.; 17th, Im. at 7h 33m 21s P.M.; 23d, Im. at 2h 59m 6s A.M.; 24th, Im. at 9h 27m 41s P.M.—*Second Sat.* 2nd, Im. at 3h 5m 38s A.M.; 9th, Im. at 5h 42m 34s A.M.; 12th, Im. at 7h 0m 37s P.M.; 19th, Im. at 9h 37m 32s P.M.; 27th, Im. at 0h 14m 25s A.M.—*Third Sat.* 25th, Im. at 9h 25m 15s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	305	All Saints
2 S	306	23 S. of Trin. All Souls.
3 M	307	Prs. Soph. b. Mich. T. beg.
4 Tu	308	. . . . .
5 W	309	Gunpowder Plot 1605 .
6 Th	310	. . . . .
7 F	311	. . . . .
8 S	312	Prs. Augusta Sophia b. .
9 S	313	Sunday after Trinity
10 M	314	[Lord Mayor's Day
11 Tu	315	St. Martia. Half Quarter.
12 W	316	Cambr. Term div. m. .
13 Th	317	. . . . .
14 F	318	. . . . .
15 S	319	. . . . .
16 S	320	25 Sunday after Trinity
17 M	321	. . . . .
18 Tu	322	. . . . .
19 W	323	. . . . .
20 Th	324	. . . . .
21 F	325	. . . . .
22 S	326	Cecilia
23 S	327	26 Sunday after Trinity
24 M	328	. . . . .
25 Tu	329	Mich. Term ends . .
26 W	330	. . . . .
27 Th	331	. . . . .
28 F	332	. . . . .
29 S	333	. . . . .
30 S	334	Adv. Sun. St. Andrew

KITCHEN GARDEN.

If any of the savoy or borecole are not planted, let them be planted early this month, that they may take root before winter; earth up all the other savoy and cabbages. Dig all the ground where the crops are gathered off, and which it is not intended to plant again till spring, that it may have the benefit of winter fallow. It will be as well to plant part of the ground this month with the cabbages that were sown in August. Plant them in drills, drawn with a hoe, a foot distance between the rows, and eight inches in the row. It is advisable to plant them thus close, as they can be thinned early in spring, and transplanted or left in the ground till May, when every other row and every other plant in the rows that are left can be gathered as wanted; the others then will have room to grow to their full size. Be careful to cover up young lettuces, radishes, and other plants that may want it, at night, as sharp frosts may now be expected frequently, observing always to uncover every day when the weather will permit.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Mountain Violet (*Viola altaica*).
Sweet Coltsfoot (*Tussilago fragrans*).
Ten-petalled Sunflower (*Helianthus decapetalus*).
Chinese Chrysanthemums (*Chrysanthemum sinense*).
Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis rubra*).
Blue Sage (*Salvia angustifolia*).
Arbutus (*Arbutus Unedo*).
Irish Heath (*Menziesia Dabecsi*).
Blue-headed Gilia (*Gilia capitata*).
Grey-leaved Bindweed (*Convolvulus althaeoides*).
Scarlet Lobelia (*Lobelia fulgens*).

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins. Thermometer. °
 Mean height . . . 29.776 Mean temperature 42.9
 Highest . . . 30.270 Highest . . . 62
 Lowest . . . 29.080 Lowest . . . 23

Hygrometer. °
 Mean dew-point. 40.5
 Highest . . . 40
 Lowest . . . 25
 Mean dryness. . . 2.4
 Mean greatest do.
 of day . . . 4.7
 Greatest dryness . 14

Radiation.
 Mean great. of Sun 6.8
 Greatest power . 23.5
 Mean cold of ter. 3.6
 Greatest do. . . 10
 Inches.
 Mean qty. of rain 2.400
 Mean of evap. . 0.770

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P. Days. Dew-P.
 N. . . 3 38° S. . . 3 48°
 N.E. . . 3 37 S.W. . . 6 47
 E. . . 3 40 W. . . 5 42
 S.E. . . 2 46 N.W. . . 5 35.5

This month is dark and dreary, and the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. The comparative warmth of the season is owing to the heat given out by the condensation of vapour into rain, &c.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New, 1st day, 8h. 8m. morn.
 First Quart. 8th day, 6h. 30m. morn.
 Full, 16th day, 10h. 48m. morn.
 Last Quart. 24th day, 3h. 36m. morn.
 New, 30th day, 6h. 48m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 20	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 14	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 2	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 35	5 58	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			h. m.	s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	o 7	☉	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
	6 55	16 15	4 32	14s23	4 32	14s23		6 m44	11 m57	4 a55	1 29	1 52	
2	6 56	16 16	4 30	14 42	4 30	14 42	1.2	8 14	0 a54	5 22	2 13	2 35	2
3	6 58	16 17	4 28	15 1	4 28	15 1	2.2	9 42	1 53	5 55	2 58	3 19	3
4	7 0	16 16	4 27	15 20	4 27	15 20	3.2	11 3	2 53	6 38	3 41	4 4	4
5	7 2	16 14	4 25	15 39	4 25	15 39	4.2	0a 10	3 52	7 31	4 25	4 43	5
6	7 4	16 12	4 23	15 57	4 23	15 57	5.2	1 4	4 50	8 39	5 10	5 34	6
7	7 6	16 9	4 22	16 15	4 22	16 15	6.2	1 43	5 43	9 50	6 0	6 26	7
8	7 7	16 5	4 20	16 32	4 20	16 32	☾	2 12	6 33	11 2	6 53	7 24	8
9	7 9	16 0	4 18	16 50	4 18	16 50	8.2	2 33	7 19	morn.	7 58	8 38	9
10	7 11	15 55	4 17	17 7	4 17	17 7	9.2	2 52	8 2	0 13	9 19	10 1	10
11	7 13	15 49	4 15	17 24	4 15	17 24	10.2	3 7	8 43	1 23	10 38	11 12	11
12	7 14	15 41	4 14	17 40	4 14	17 40	11.2	3 22	9 23	2 31	11 42	—	12
13	7 16	15 33	4 12	17 56	4 12	17 56	12.2	3 37	10 3	3 33	— 6	— 26	13
14	7 18	15 24	4 11	18 12	4 11	18 12	13.2	3 51	10 44	4 45	— 47	1 3	14
15	7 20	15 15	4 9	18 28	4 9	18 28	14.2	4 7	11 27	5 54	1 22	1 39	15
16	7 21	15 4	4 8	18 43	4 8	18 43	☉	4 27	morn.	7 2	1 54	2 8	16
17	7 23	14 53	4 7	18 58	4 7	18 58	16.2	4 52	0 12	8 12	2 24	2 39	17
18	7 25	14 40	4 5	19 12	4 5	19 12	17.2	5 24	1 0	9 21	2 56	3 10	18
19	7 26	14 27	4 4	19 27	4 4	19 27	18.2	6 5	1 50	10 26	3 25	3 43	19
20	7 28	14 13	4 3	19 40	4 3	19 40	19.2	6 59	2 43	11 23	4 1	4 19	20
21	7 30	13 59	4 2	19 54	4 2	19 54	20.2	8 4	3 37	0a10	4 39	5 0	21
22	7 31	13 43	4 1	20 7	4 1	20 7	21.2	9 17	4 31	0 47	5 21	5 46	22
23	7 33	13 27	4 0	20 20	4 0	20 20	22.2	10 36	5 25	1 16	6 13	6 40	23
24	7 35	13 9	3 59	20 32	3 59	20 32	☾	11 57	6 16	1 40	7 7	7 40	24
25	7 36	12 52	3 58	20 44	3 58	20 44	24.2	morn.	7 7	2 0	8 17	8 57	25
26	7 38	12 33	3 57	20 56	3 57	20 56	25.2	1 19	7 57	2 13	9 36	10 12	26
27	7 39	12 13	3 56	21 7	3 56	21 7	26.2	2 43	8 48	2 36	10 47	11 18	27
28	7 41	11 53	3 55	21 18	3 55	21 18	27.2	4 9	9 40	2 56	11 46	—	28
29	7 42	11 32	3 54	21 28	3 54	21 28	28.2	5 37	10 35	3 19	— 14	— 41	29
30	7 44	11 10	3 53	21 38	3 53	21 38	☉	7 7	11 32	3 48	1 4	1 26	30

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Ophiuchus*, is a morning star. On the 8d stationary, at 1h 19m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations *Sagittarius* and *Ophiuchus*, is an evening star in the first part of the month; on the 21st in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 3h 48m P.M.; at the end of the month a morning star; on the 1st stationary, at 4h 4m A.M.

Mars, in the constellation *Gemini*; on the 14th rises at 5h 19m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 1h 49m A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Taurus*; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 10h 34m P.M., and sets on the 16th, at 6h 28m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Virgo*; on the 15th rises at 2h 15m A.M., and passes the meridian at 7h 48m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Capricornus*; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 9m P.M.

The *Moon* on the 2nd in conjunction with *Venus*, at 6h 46m P.M., at 0° 25' N.; on the 14th with *Jupiter*, at 3h 23m P.M., at 0° 22' S., and with *Alde-*

baran, at 10h 32m P.M., at 4° 41' N.; on the 18th with *Mars*, at 1h 44m A.M., at 0° 42' S.; on the 24th with *Saturn*, at 10h 20m P.M., at 2° 8' N.; on the 27th with *β 1 Scorpii*, at 4h 27m P.M., at 0° 30' N.; on the 29th with *Mercury*, at 2h 31m A.M., at 0° 25' S.; with *Venus*, at 9h 10m A.M., at 4° 43' S.

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight, the beginning, and *Orion* and *Auriga*, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd, Emission at 1h 30m 38s A.M.; 3d, Em. at 7b 59m 20s P.M.; 9th, Em. at 3h 25m 24s A.M.; 10th, Em. at 9h 54m 8s P.M.; 16th, Em. at 5h 20m 18s A.M.; 17th, Em. at 11h 49m 5s P.M.; 19th, Em. at 6h 17m 49s P.M.; 25th, Em. at 1h 44m 11s A.M.; 26th, Em. at 8h 12m 57s P.M.—*Second Satellite.* 4th, Em. at 5h 11m 34s A.M.; 7th, Em. at 6h 30m 21s P.M.; 14th, Em. at 9h 7m 19s P.M.; 21st, Em. at 11h 44m 14s P.M.; 29th, Em. at 2h 21m 6s A.M.—*Third Satellite.* 3d, Em. at 3h 48m 3s A.M.; 31st, Im. at 5h 27m 20s P.M., Em. at 7h 53m 8s.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	335	. . . . .
2 Tu	336	. . . . .
3 W	337	. . . . .
4 Th	338	. . . . .
5 F	339	. . . . .
6 S	340	. . . . .
7 S	341	2 Sunday in Advent .
8 M	342	. . . . .
9 Tu	343	. . . . .
10 W	344	. . . . .
11 Th	345	. . . . .
12 F	346	. . . . .
13 S	347	. . . . .
14 S	348	3 Sunday in Advent.
15 M	349	. . . . .
16 Tu	350	Camb. T. ends. Eclipse of M.
17 W	351	Ember IV. Oxf. Tm. ends
18 Th	352	. . . . .
19 F	353	. . . . .
20 S	354	. . . . .
21 S	355	4. Sunday in Advent St.
22 M	356	[Thomas—Shortest Day
23 Tu	357	. . . . .
24 W	358	. . . . .
25 Th	359	CHRISTMAS DAY
26 F	360	St. Stephen
27 S	361	St. John
28 S	362	1 Sunday after Christmas
29 M	363	[Innocents
30 Tu	364	. . . . .
31 W.	365	. . . . .

KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is very little to be done in the kitchen garden this month, unless it is to collect dung, or turf, and ditch scrapings, and dig ground where the crops have been gathered. It will not be advisable to sow or plant anything now, unless in very dry sheltered situations, where a few potatoes may be planted and radishes sown over them, to come in early in spring; but where there is not that advantage, it is as well to defer it till spring, as it is better to have abundant than early crops. Be careful to throw litter over the lettuce, young cabbage, and everything that is likely to suffer from frost.

GARDEN PLANTS IN FLOWER.

China Roses (*Rosa indica*).
Late Chrysanthemums (*Chrysanth. sinense*).
Japan Allspice (*Chimonanthus fragrans*).
Chinese Jasmine (*Jasminum revolutum*).
Cape Aletris (*Tritoma Uvari*).
Violets (*Viola odorata*).
Heartsease (*Viola tricolor*).
Japan Corchorus (*Kerria japonica*).

EQUATION OF TIME.

SOME persons suppose that they may, at any time, set a clock by the sun-dial; but this can only be correctly done with the assistance of the column in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time." When clock after sun is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary: as for example, on the 3rd of June in this year, the clock should be set two minutes and fifteen seconds slower than the time shown by the sun-dial; or should mark 11h. 57m. 45s. when the sun-dial shows noon; and, again, on the 26th of June, the clock should be set two minutes and twenty-four seconds faster than the time marked by the sun-dial, the words *clock before sun* being, in this case, written above the difference.

All the calculations in this Almanac are now given in mean time.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.693	Mean temperature 39.3
Highest . . . 30.320	Highest . . . 55
Lowest . . . 29.120	Lowest . . . 17
Hygrometer.	Radiation.
Mean dew-point. 37.6	Mean great. of Sun 5.4
Highest . . . 53	Greatest power . 12.5
Lowest . . . 15	Mean cold of ter. 3.5
Mean dryness . 1.7	Greatest do. . 1t
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 3.3	Mean qty. of rain 2.426
Greatest dryness 10	Mean of evap. . 0.516

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. . . . 1	31° 5	S. . . . 2	45° 5
N.E. . . . 2½	29	S.W. . . . 8½	44
E. . . . 3½	27.5	W. . . . 6	40
S.E. . . . 4	33	N.W. . . . 4	35

Frosts are seldom of long continuance. The mean temp. of the year is not found to vary, in different years, more than four degrees and a half.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 8th day, 0h. 43m. morn.
Full, 16th day, 4h. 55m. morn.
Last Quarter, 23d day, 0h. 50m. aftern.
New, 30th day, 7h. 13m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 41	5 56	16' 15"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 54	16 17
16	7 47	8 47	5 57	5 55	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 17
26	7 46	Din 1	6 2	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Soutthing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.				
			h. m.	s.									Morn.	Aftern.					
1	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	° /	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	1			
2	7	45	10	48	3	53	21s48	0.7	8	m33	0	a33	4	a26	1	50	2	15	2
3	7	47	10	25	3	52	21 57	1.7	9	50	1	34	5	16	2	37	3	3	2
4	7	48	10	2	3	51	22 6	2.7	10	52	2	34	6	18	3	25	3	49	3
5	7	49	9	38	3	51	22 14	3.7	11	40	3	31	7	29	4	13	4	34	4
6	7	51	9	13	3	51	22 22	4.7	0	a13	4	24	8	43	4	56	5	20	5
7	7	52	8	48	3	50	22 30	5.7	0	39	5	13	9	57	5	43	6	8	6
8	7	53	8	22	3	50	22 37	6.7	0	58	5	58	11	9	6	32	6	58	7
9	7	54	7	56	3	49	22 43	7	1	15	6	40	morn.	7	23	7	52		8
10	7	56	7	29	3	49	22 50	8.7	1	29	7	21	0	18	8	24	8	55	9
11	7	57	7	2	3	49	22 55	9.7	1	43	8	1	1	25	9	30	10	3	10
12	7	58	6	34	3	49	23 0	10.7	1	57	8	41	2	33	10	35	11	4	11
13	7	59	6	6	3	49	23 5	11.7	2	13	9	23	3	40	11	33	11	57	12
14	8	0	5	38	3	49	23 10	12.7	2	31	10	7	4	49	—	—	—	18	13
15	8	1	5	10	3	49	23 13	13.7	2	54	10	55	5	59	—	38	—	58	14
16	8	2	4	41	3	49	23 17	14.7	3	24	11	45	7	9	1	19	1	37	15
17	8	2	4	12	3	49	23 20	15	4	2	morn.	8	16	1	55	2	14		16
18	8	3	3	42	3	49	23 22	16.7	4	52	0	38	9	18	2	33	2	52	17
19	8	4	3	13	3	50	23 24	17.7	5	55	1	32	10	9	3	11	3	29	18
20	8	5	2	43	3	50	23 26	18.7	7	7	2	27	10	49	3	50	4	12	19
21	8	5	2	13	3	50	23 27	19.7	8	24	3	21	11	21	4	31	4	54	20
22	8	6	1	43	3	51	23 28	20.7	9	44	4	14	11	46	5	17	5	40	21
23	8	7	1	13	3	51	23 28	21.7	11	5	5	4	0	a 7	6	4	6	30	22
24	8	7	0	43	3	52	23 27	22	morn.	5	53	0	25	6	55	7	20		23
25	8	7	0	13	3	52	23 26	23.7	0	26	6	42	0	42	7	49	8	20	24
26	8	8	bef. 17		3	53	23 25	24.7	1	48	7	31	1	0	8	54	9	31	25
27	8	8	0	46	3	54	23 23	25.7	3	12	8	23	1	20	10	6	10	42	26
28	8	8	1	16	3	54	23 21	26.7	4	38	9	17	1	45	11	16	11	45	27
29	8	8	1	46	3	55	23 19	27.7	6	3	10	14	2	17	—	—	—	17	28
30	8	9	2	15	3	56	23 15	28.7	7	33	11	15	3	0	—	47	1	16	29
31	8	9	2	45	3	57	23 12	29	8	34	0	a 15	3	57	1	42	2	7	30
32	8	9	3	14	3	58	23 8	1.2	9	28	1	15	5	4	2	31	2	57	31

USEFUL TABLES.

STAMPS,
BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

Not exceeding 2 months after sight. Exceeding 2 months after sight.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
If 40s. above 5l. 5s. and not exceeding	5l. 5s.	0	1	0	0	1
20	20l.	0	1	6	0	2
30	30	0	2	0	0	2
50	50	0	2	6	0	3
100	100	0	3	6	0	4
200	200	0	4	6	0	5
300	300	0	5	0	0	6
500	500	0	6	0	0	8
1000	1000	0	8	6	0	12
2000	2000	0	12	6	0	15
3000	3000	0	15	0	1	5
—	—	1	5	0	1	10

Penalty for post-dating bills 100l.
Bills of Lading.....£0 3 0

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

	s.	d.
For every Bill of each set, not exceeding.....£100	1	6
Above £100 and not exceeding 200	3	0
200	500	4
500	1000	5
1000	2000	7
2000	3000	10
3000.....	15	0

Receipts.

	s.	d.
If £5 and under 10.....	0	3
10	20	0
20	50	1
50	100	1
100	200	2
200	300	4
300	500	5
500	1000	7
1000 and upwards.....	10	0

For any sum expressed "in full of all demands"..... 10 0

Appraisements.

Not exceeding £50.....	2	6
Above 50 not exceeding 100.....	5	0
100	200	10
200	500	15
500	—	20

Bonds given as a Security for Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£1	0	0
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	1	10	0
100	200	2	0
200	300	3	0
300	500	4	0
500	1000	5	0
1000	2000	6	0
2000	3000	7	0
3000	4000	8	0
4000	5000	9	0
5000	10,000	12	0
10,000	15,000	15	0
15,000	20,000	20	0
20,000	—	25	0

Progressive duty, 25s.

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the Premium is under £30	l.	s.	d.
If 30 and under £50	1	0	0
50	2	0	0
100	3	0	0
200	6	0	0
300	12	0	0
400	20	0	0
500	30	0	0
600	40	0	0
800	50	0	0
1000 and upwards.....	60	0	0

If no Premium 1l., or 1l. 15s. if more than 1080 words.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

WITHOUT A WILL.

Above the value of	and under	£	s.	£	s.
20	50				0 10
50	100				1
20	100	0	10		
100	200	2			3
200	300	5			8
300	450	8			11
450	600	11			15
600	800	15			22
800	1,000	22			30
1,000	1,500	30			43
1,500	2,000	40			60
2,000	3,000	50			75
3,000	4,000	60			90
4,000	5,000	80			120
5,000	6,000	100			150
6,000	7,000	120			180
7,000	8,000	140			210
8,000	9,000	160			240
9,000	10,000	180			270
10,000	12,000	200			300
12,000	14,000	220			330
14,000	16,000	250			375
16,000	18,000	280			420
18,000	20,000	310			465
20,000	25,000	350			525
25,000	30,000	400			600
30,000	35,000	450			675
35,000	40,000	525			785
40,000	45,000	600			900
45,000	50,000	675			1,010
50,000	60,000	750			1,125
60,000	70,000	900			1,350
70,000	80,000	1,050			1,575
80,000	90,000	1,200			1,800
90,000	100,000	1,300			2,025
100,000	120,000	1,500			2,250

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES,

Of the Value of 20l. or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased. 1l. per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3l. per cent.—To an uncle or

aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband, or wife, exempt.

If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

AGREEMENT.

Of the value of 20*l.* and upwards, containing only 1080 words, 1*l.*; more than 1080 words, 1*l.* 15*s.*; and for every further 1080 words 1*l.* 5*s.*

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Persons not residing within ten miles of London, should, within twelve months after such stamps are spoiled or rendered useless, make an affidavit before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, which affidavit must be stamped, and the same left at the Allowance Office on Monday or Wednesday, and called for on the Monday following, when an allowance ticket will be given for the same description of stamps.

ASSESSED TAXES.

DUTIES ON HOUSES AND WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
8	0 16 6	35	11 18 3
9	1 1 0	36	12 6 9
10	1 8 0	37	12 15 3
11	1 16 3	38	13 3 6
12	2 4 9	39	13 12 0
13	2 13 3	40 to 44	14 8 9
14	3 1 9	45 ..	15 16 9
15	3 10 0	50 ..	17 5 0
16	3 18 6	55 ..	18 13 0
17	4 7 0	60 ..	19 17 9
18	4 15 3	65 ..	21 0 3
19	5 3 9	70 ..	22 2 6
20	5 12 3	75 ..	23 5 0
21	6 0 6	80 ..	24 7 6
22	6 9 0	85 ..	25 10 0
23	6 17 6	90 ..	26 12 3
24	7 5 9	95 ..	27 14 9
25	7 14 3	100 ..	29 8 6
26	8 2 9	110 ..	31 13 3
27	8 11 0	120 ..	33 18 3
28	8 19 6	130 ..	36 3 0
29	9 8 0	140 ..	38 8 0
30	9 16 3	150 ..	40 13 9
31	10 4 9	160 ..	42 17 9
32	10 13 3	170 ..	45 2 6
33	11 1 6	180 & upwds.	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

DUTIES ON INHABITED HOUSES.

Where the rent is £10. the whole amount of duty is	£0 10 0
11	0 12 0
12	0 14 0
13	0 16 0
14	0 18 0
15	1 0 0
16	1 2 0
17	1 4 0
18	1 6 0

£19. £1 8 6
20 to 39 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound
40 and upwards 2 10 Ditto
And so on at the rate of 2*s.* 10*d.* in the Pound for Rent of any amount.

One moiety of the above duty is remitted on houses used as shops, if the occupier resides in any part thereof, and carries on his trade there, (having his name painted on the front,) provided such person is intitled to an exemption for any number of shop windows, not exceeding three, under the Act of 4 Geo. IV., c. 11.

The same relief is also extended to houses occupied by licensed victuallers, although the room for sale of beer, &c., shall not be a shop or warehouse.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Bachelors' ditto.
1	£1 4 0*	£2 4 0
2	1 11 0	2 11 0
3	1 18 0	2 18 0
4	2 3 6	3 3 6
5	2 9 0	3 9 0
6	2 11 6	3 11 6
7	2 12 6	3 12 6
8	2 16 0	3 16 0
9	3 1 0	4 1 0
10	3 6 6	4 6 6
11	3 16 6	4 16 6

All above 11 at the rates last mentioned.

* This Rate of Duty (1*l.* 4*s.*) is payable for every male person employed in any of the capacities, Sch. C, No. I., and not being a servant to his employer, if the employer shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept for riding, or drawing any carriage; and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties, then the sum of 10*s.* is payable for every such male person employed.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1*l.* 10*s.* each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1*l.* 5*s.* each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS OR MORE.

No.	Per Carriage, 4 Wheels, for private use.	No.	4 Wheeled Stage Coaches and Post Chaises.
1	£6 0 0	1	£5 5 0
2	6 10 0	2	10 10 0
3	7 0 0	3	15 15 0
4	7 10 0	4	21 0 0
5	7 17 6	5	26 5 0
6	8 4 0	6	31 10 0
7	8 10 0	7	36 15 0
8	8 16 0	8	42 0 0
9	9 1 6	9	47 5 0

For every additional body, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Carriages let by coach-makers, without horses, 6*l.*

By 1 William IV. c. 35. for every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, where the same shall be drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, exceeding 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands in height, per annum 3*l.* 5*s.*; (if with less than four wheels, and the ponies, &c., not exceeding twelve hands high, and not let for hire, it is exempt.) For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4*l.* 10*s.*

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Carriages with two wheels, each 3*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
Do. drawn by two or more Horses

or Mules 4 10 0
For every additional Body used
on the same Carriage 1 11 6

Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse, without any metallic springs, and constructed and marked as described by Act of 3 and 4 Geo. IV., c. 39, and not exceeding 2*l.* in value; also common-stage carts constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding, are exempt.

DUTIES ON HORSES. Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1	£1 8 9	11	£3 3 6
2	2 7 3	12	3 3 6
3	2 12 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 15 0	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 9	15	3 3 9
6	2 18 0	16	3 3 9
7	2 19 9	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

Horses let to hire without Post *l.* *s.* *d.*
Duty, and Race Horses, each . . . 1 8 9

Horses rode by Butchers in their trade, each 1 8 9

Where two only are kept, the second at 0 10 6

Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0

One horse used by a Bailiff on a Farm 1 5 0

Other horses 13 hands high, and Mules, each 0 10 6

A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than 100*l.* is exempt; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business.

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Greyhound 1 0 0

For every Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Larcher; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds) 0 14 0

For every other Dog, where one only is kept 0 8 0

Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged . . . 36 0 0
Farmers with farms under 100*l.* value, and shepherds having a direct interest in the flocks tended by them, are exempt from dogs kept for the care of the sheep.

HORSE-DEALERS DUTY.

Every person exercising the Business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality 25 0 0

Persons elsewhere exercising the said business 12 10 0

Persons wearing or using hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2*l.* 8*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage but charged to the House or Window duty, 1*l.* 4*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the House or Window Duty, 12*s.*

GAME DUTY.

Upon every Person who shall use any Dog, Gun, Net, or other Engine for the purpose of taking or killing any game whatever, or shall take or kill, or assist in so doing, by any means whatever, any Game, by virtue of any deputation or appointment duly registered or entered, as Gamekeeper, for any lands in Scotland—

If such person shall be a Servant to any person duly charged, in respect of such Servant, to the duties granted on Servants by this Act, there shall be charged for such person acting by such deputation or appointment, the annual sum of . . . 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

And if such person shall not be a Servant, for whom the said duties on Servants shall be charged, the annual sum of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Upon every other person using any Dog, &c. or taking or killing any Game, &c. as above, there shall be charged 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

STAGE COACH AND POST HORSE DUTIES.

These duties are collected under 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 120. The regulations of this act, respecting Stage Coach Duties, have however been slightly altered by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 48.

By the above acts, every stage carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

Every original license is charged with a duty of 5*l.*

Every supplementary license with a duty of 1*s.*

Every stage carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty, according to the number of passengers carried, viz.—

Duty per Mile.
If such carriage shall be licensed to carry not more than 4 passengers 1*d.*

More than 4 and not more than 6	1½d
..... 6	9 2
..... 9	12 2½
..... 12	15 3
..... 15	18 3½
..... 18	21 4
And for every three additional passengers an additional duty of	½

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

The proprietor or proprietors of such railway, on which passengers are conveyed for hire in carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or otherwise, shall pay after the rate of one halfpenny per mile for every four passengers.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed Hackney Carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares according to Distance.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile or fractional part of half a mile.

Fares according to Time.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling; and sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

CABRIOLETS.

For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above-mentioned.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y	P.	Mo.	Pr.	Week	Pr.	D.	Y	P.	Mo.	Pr.	Week	Pr.	D.	Y	P.	Mo.	Pr.	Week	Pr.	D.
l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	8	0	0	4	3	11	0	18	4	0	4	2	30	2	10	0	0	11	6
20	3	4	0	0	9	1	12	1	0	0	0	4	7	40	3	6	8	0	15	4
30	5	0	0	1	1	3	13	1	1	8	0	4	11	50	4	3	4	0	19	2
40	6	8	0	1	6	2	14	1	3	4	0	5	4	60	5	0	0	1	3	0
50	8	4	0	1	11	0	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	70	5	16	8	1	6	10
60	10	0	0	2	3	4	16	1	6	8	0	6	1	80	6	13	4	1	10	8
70	11	8	0	2	8	1	17	1	8	4	0	6	6	90	7	10	0	1	14	6
80	13	4	0	3	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	6	10	100	8	6	8	1	18	4
90	15	0	0	3	5	1	19	1	11	8	0	7	3							
100	16	8	0	3	10	0	20	1	13	4	0	7	8							

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

I. GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATION.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING.

WILLIAM IV., born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to **ADELAIDE AMELIA LOUISA TERESA CAROLINE**, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Angusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to **Frederick Joseph Lewis**, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829, in his 61st year.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, **Frederica Sophia Carolina**, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of **Fred. William**, Prince of Salms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, **George Frederick**, born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774; married May 7,

1818, to **Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa**, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, **George William**, March 26, 1819, **Augusta Caroline**, July 19, 1822.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 23, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

Cousins to His Majesty.

Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773.

Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (her brother), born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to the **Princess Mary**.

Present Order of Succession to the Crown.

Alexandrina Victoria, issue of the late Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819.

Related by Marriage.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now king of Belgium, married May 2, 1816, to the daughter of his late Majesty, who died November 6, 1817.

Duchess of Kent (widow of his Majesty's late brother) **Victoria Maria Louisa** (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, b. Aug. 17, 1786.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Ripon.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Earl Grey

Chancellor of the Excheq. Visct. Althorp.

Secretaries of State. { *Home Affairs*, Visct. Melbourne
Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston
Colonial Affairs, Rt. Hon. E. G. S. Stanley

President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Charles Grant

First Lord of the Adm., Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. G. R. Graham, bart.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland

Postmaster-Gen., Duke of Richmond.

Paymaster-General, Lord John Russell

Earl of Carlisle (no office)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquess of Lansdowne

Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, esq. and Rt. Hon. W. Bathurst

Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard, esq.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Ripon

Clerks to the Privy Seal, J. H. Carles, esq. J. T. Fane, esq.

Patent Clerk, J. G. Donne, esq.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Earl Grey, Viscount Althorp, Francis Vernon Smith, esq.

F. T. Baring, esq. Hon. G. Ponsonby, T. F. Kennedy, esq.

Joint Secretaries, Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, and Charles Wood, esq.

Assistant Secretary, Hon. J. K. Stewart

Solicitor, George Maule, esq.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Viscount Althorp

Secretary, E. Walpole, esq.

Auditor and Tally-Writer, Lord Grenville

Clerk of the Pells, Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis

Tellers, Marquess Camden, Earl Bathurst, Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, Spencer Percival, esq.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—Principal Secretary, Viscount Melbourne—*Under Secs.* Hon. G. Lamb, S. M. Phillips, esq.

Foreign Affairs, Principal Secretary, Viscount Palmerston—*Under Secs.* Sir G. Shee, bart. J. Backhouse, esq.

Colonial Affairs, Principal Secretary, Rt. Hon. E. G. S. Stanley—*Under Secs.* J. G. S. Lefevre, esq. R. W. Hay, esq.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Rt. Hon. Chas. Grant

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Hen. Ellis, Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Robert Gordon, esq. J. Stewart Mackenzie, esq.

Secretary, T. B. Macaulay, esq.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—Lords Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. G. R. Graham, bart. Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, bart. Rear-Adm. Hon. G. K. L. Dundas, Capt. Sir S. J. B. Pechell, bart. Henry Labouchere, esq. Capt. Hon. M. F. Berkeley—*Secretaries*, Hon. Capt. G. Elliot, John Barrow, esq.—*Hydrographer*, Capt. F. Beaufort—*Astron.* Royal, J. Pond, esq.

Navy Pay-Office—Treasurer, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson—*Assistant*, Charles Aylmer, esq.

Civil Departments—Accountant-Gen. J. T. Briggs, esq.—*Surveyor*, Capt. William Symonds—*Storekeeper-Gen.* Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, Jas. Meek, esq.—*Physician-Gen.* Sir William Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Edw. Ellice—*Deputy*, L. Sullivan, esq.—*Paymaster-Gen.* Lord John Russell—*Medical Director-Gen.* Sir Jas. McGrigor, bart. M.D.

Horse Guards—Commander of the Forces, Gen. Lord Hill—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset—*Adj.-Gen.* Maj.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald—*Quartermaster-Gen.* Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Wilmoughby Gordon—*Judge Advocate-Gen.* Rt. Hon. R. Grant—*Chaplain-Gen.* Rev. Dr. W. Dakins

Ordnance—Master-Gen. Lt.-Gen. Sir Jas. Kempt—*Surveyor-Gen.* Lt.-Col. W. L. Maberly—*Clerk of Ordnance*, Lt.-Col. C. R. Fox—*Sec. to Board*, R. Byham, esq.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Lord Auckland

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson

Secretaries, C. C. F. Greville, esq. Hon. W. Bathurst

Assistant-Secretary, Thomas Lack, esq.

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.

Commissioners, Viscount Duncannon, W. D. Adams, esq. Sir B. C. Stephenson

Secretary, A. Milne, esq.

THE MINT.

Master, Lord Auckland

Deputy, Jas. W. Morrison, esq.

Comptroller, John Tekell, esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Sec., Rt. Hon. E. J. Littleton

REVENUE BOARDS.

Customs—Chairman, R. B. Deane, esq.—*Deputy*, Hon. E. R. Stewart—*Sec.* C. A. Scovell, esq.

Excise—Chairman, Lord G. Seymour—*Deputy*, Sir F. H. Doyle, bart.—*Sec.* John C. Freeling, esq.

Stamps and Taxes—Chairman, John Wood, esq.—*Sec.* C. Pressley, esq.

Post Office—Postmaster-Gen. Duke of Richmond—*Sec.* Sir F. Freeling, bart.—*Assistant*, G. H. Freeling, esq.—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, Sir E. Lees, bart.—*Sec. in Dublin*, A. Godby, esq.

KING'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Marchioness of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Dep. Marquis of Cholmondeley*—*Sec.* Major E. Macarthur
Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* Rev. Jas. Dallaway
Lord Steward, Duke of Argyll—*Treas. Rt.* Hon. Sir W. H. Freeman—*Comp. Lord* R. Grosvenor—*Master of Household*, Sir F. B. Watson—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Thos. Marrable, esq.
Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire—*Vice-Chamb.* Earl of Belfast—*Compt. of Accounts*, J. B. Mash, esq.—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Sir Hen. Wheatley—*Sec. to Privy Purse*, J. Bott, esq.—*Mast. of Ceremonies*, Sir Robt. Chester—*Assist. and Marshal*, T. S. Hyde, esq.—*Mast. of Robes*, Sir Geo. Seymour—*Groom of Robes*, Lord Adolp. Fitzclarence—*Poet Laureat*, Robert Southey, esq., LL.D.—*Exam. of Plays*, Geo. Colman, esq.—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Dav. Wilkie, esq.
Mast. of Horse, Earl of Albemarle—*Chief Equerry and Clk. Marshal*, Sir Andrew Barnard
Groom of Stole, Marquis of Winchester
Mas. of Stag Hounds, Earl of Lichfield
Hered. Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's
Lord High Almoner, Archbishop of York—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby, esq.
Hered. Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter
Sub. Almon. Rev. Ed. Goodenough, D.D.
King's Private Sec., Sir Herbert Taylor
Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London

Physicians, Sir Gilbert Blane, Bt. M.D. Sir Henry Hallford, Bt. M.D. Sir Nat. John Tierney, Bt. M.D.
Seijeant Surgeons, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bt. B. C. Brodie, Esq.
Surgeon to the Person, Robt. Keate, esq.
Aurists, W. Maule, esq. J. H. Curtis, esq.
Captain of Band of Gentleman Pensioners, Lord Foley
Captain of Yeoman of King's Guard, Marquis of Clanricarde

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Denbigh
Chief Chamberlain, Hon. W. Ashley
Mistress of the Robes, Duch. Dow. of Leeds
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Westmeath, Countess of Mayo, Marchioness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ely, Countess Brownlow, Lady Clinton
Treasurer, John Barton, esq.
Attorney General, Serj. W. Taddy
Solicitor General, Serj. H. A. Merewether
Master of the Horse, Earl of Errol
Physicians, Sir H. Hallford, Sir C. M. Clarke, Bts. M.Ds.
Surgeon, David Davies, esq.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Lient.-Gen. Wetherall.
Equerry and Private Sec., Sir J. Conroy
Governess to Princess Victoria, Duchess of Northumberland
Principal Master to ditto, Dean of Chester
Physicians, W. G. Maton, M.D. Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden, esq.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

. The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers. The family name is not given where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord High Chan. Brougham—*Chairman of Comm.*, E. of Shaftesbury.

Princes of the Blood Royal	4	Peers of Scotland (elected 1832).	16
Dukes	21	Peers of Ireland (elected for life)	28
Marquises	20	English Archbishops and Bishops	26
Earls	113	Irish representative Archbishops	
Viscounts	17	and Bishops	4
Barons	180		—429

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.
 o Irish Peers.

a Marked thus are Scotch Represen. Peers.
 b Irish Represen. Peers.

Abercorn, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1790, Hamilton, * o	Ardrossan, <i>L.</i> 1806 (*Eglin-Arundel, <i>L.</i> 1605 {ton, E.)	Bedford, <i>D. of</i> , 1694, Russell
Abercrombie, <i>Lord</i> , 1801	Ashburnham, <i>Earl of</i> , 1730	Belmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1797, Corry, b
Abergavenny, <i>E. of</i> , 1784, Neville	Auckland, <i>Ld.</i> 1793, Eden o	Beresford, <i>Viscount</i> , 1823
Abingdon, <i>E. of</i> , 1682, Bertie	Andley, <i>Ld.</i> 1296, Tuchet	Berkeley, <i>Earl of</i> , 1679
Ailesbury, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1821, Bruce	Aylesford, <i>E. of</i> , 1714, Finch	Berners, <i>Ld.</i> Wilson
Ailsa, <i>M. of</i> , 1831 (*Cassilis)	Bagot, <i>Lord</i> , 1780	Berwick, <i>Ld.</i> 1784, Hill
Airlie, <i>E. of</i> , 1639, Ogilvy, a	Bangor, <i>B. of</i> , 1830, Bethell	Beverley, <i>E. of</i> , 1790, Perey
Albemarle, <i>Earl of</i> , 1696, Keppel	Barham, <i>Lord</i> , 1805, Noel	Bexley, <i>Ld.</i> 1823, Vansittart
Alvanley, <i>Ld.</i> 1801, Arden	Bath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Thynne	Bolingbroke, <i>Viscount</i> , 1712, St. John
Amherst, <i>Earl</i> , 1826	Bath and Wells, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1824, George H. Law	Bolton, <i>Ld.</i> 1797, Powlett
Anglesea, <i>M. of</i> , 1815, Paget	Bathurst, <i>Earl</i> , 1772	Boston, <i>Lord</i> , 1761, Irby
Arbuthnot, <i>Viscount</i> , 1641 a	Bayning, <i>Ld.</i> 1797, Powlett	Boyle, <i>L.</i> 1711 (o Cork, E.)
Arden, <i>Lord</i> , 1802, Perceval	Beauchamp, <i>E.</i> 1815, Pindar	Bradford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1815, Bridgman
	Beaufort, <i>Duke of</i> , 1682, Somerset	Brandon, <i>D.</i> 1711 (*Hamilton, D.)

- Braybrooke, *Ld.* 1788, Griffin
 Breadalbane, *M. of*, 1831,
 Campbell*
 Bristol, *Bp. of*, 1827, Robt.
 Gray
 Bristol, *M. of*, 1826, Hervey
 Brodrick, *L.* 1796 (*o* Mi-
 dleton, *V.*)
 Brougham and Vaux, *Ld.*
 1830
 Brownlow, *Earl*, 1815, 'Cust
 Buckingham and Chandos,
Duke of, 1822, Grenville *o*
 Buckinghamshire, *Earl of*,
 1746, Hampden
 Burlington, *Earl of*, 1831,
 Cavendish
 Bute, *Mar. of*, 1796, Stuart*
 Byron, *Lord*, 1643
 Cadogan, *Earl*, 1800
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Alexander, *b.*
 Calthorpe, *Lord*, 1796
 Cambridge, *Duke of*, 1801,
 Prince Adolphus Frederic
 Camden, *Mar.* 1812, Pratt
 Camperdown, *E. of*, 1831,
 Haldane
 Canterbury, *Abp. of*, 1828,
 Right Hon. W. Howley
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Freke, *b*
 Cardigan, *Earl of*, 1661,
 Brudenell
 Carleton, *Ld.* 1786 (*o* Shan-
 non, *E.*)
 Carlisle, *Bishop of*, 1827,
 Hon. Hugh Percy
 Carlisle, *E. of*, 1661, Howard
 Carnarvon, *Earl of*, 1793,
 Herbert
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler, *b*
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1797,
 Smith, *o*
 Carteret, *Ld.* 1784, Thynne
 Carysfort, *L.* 1801, Proby, *o*
 Cashel, *Abp. of*, 1822, Lau-
 rence, *b.*
 Cathcart, *Earl* 1814*
 Cawdor, *Earl of*, 1827,
 Campbell
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Caulfield, *b*
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Bury, *b*
 Chatham, *Earl of*, 1766, Pitt
 Chaworth, *L.* 1831 (Meath,
E. o)
 Chester, *Bishop of*, 1828, J.
 B. Sumner
 Chesterfield, *Earl of*, 1628,
 Stanhope
 Chichester, *Bishop of*, 1831,
 E. Maltby
 Chichester, *Earl of*, 1801,
 Pelham
 Cholmondeley, *M. of*, 1815, *o*
 Churchill, *Ld.* 1815, Spencer
 Clancarty, *V.* 1823, Trench, *b*
 Clanbrassil, *Lord*, 1821, (*o*
 Roden, *E.*)
 Clanwilliam, 1828,
 Meade, *o*
 Clarendon, *Earl of*, 1776,
 Villiers
 Clements, *L.*, 1831, (*o* Lei-
 trim, *E.*)
 Cleveland, *D. of*, 1833, Vane
 Clifford, *Ld.* 1672
 Clifton, *Lord*, 1608 (*o* Dar-
 nley, *E.*)
 Clinton, *Ld.* 1299, Trefusis
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1831, Lawless, *o*
 Colchester, *Ld.* 1817, Abbot
 Colville, *Ld.* 1609, *a*
 Combermere, *V.* 1826, Cotton
 Cornwallis, *E.* 1753, Mann
 Coventry, *Earl of*, 1697
 Cowley, *L.*, 1828, Wellesley
 Cowper, *E.* 1718
 Craven, *E.* 1801
 Crewe, *Lord*, 1806
 Cumberland, *Duke of*, 1799,
 Prince Ernest Augustus, *o*
 Dacre, *Lord*, 1351, Brand
 Dalhousie, *J.* 1815, Ramsay*
 Dawnay, *L.* 1796 (*o* Down,
P.)
 Dartmouth, *Earl of*, 1711,
 Legge
 De Clifford, *Ld.* 1269
 De Dunstanville, *Ld.* 1796,
 Basset
 Delamere, *Ld.* 1821, Chol-
 mondeley
 Delawarr, *E.* 1761, West
 Denbigh, *E. of*, 1622, Fielding
 Derby, *E. of*, 1485, Stanley
 De Ros, *Ld.* 1264
 Derry, *Bp. of*, 1828, Pon-
 sonby, *b.*
 De Saumarez, *Lord*, 1831
 De Tabley, *Ld.* 1826, Ley-
 cester
 Devon, *Earl of*, Courtenay
 Devonshire, *Duke of*, 1694,
 Cavendish
 Digby, *Earl*, 1790, *o*
 Dinorben, *L.* 1831, Hughes
 Doncaster, *E.* 1662 (*Buc-
 cleugh, *D.*)
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, *b*
 Dorchester, *Ld.* 1786, Car-
 leton
 Dormer, *Ld.* 1615
 Dorset, *D. of*, 1720, Germaine
 Douglas, *Ld.* 1790
 Dover, *Lord*, 1831, Ellis
 Downes, *Ld.* 1822, Burgh, *b.*
 Ducie, *Ld.* 1763, Morton
 Dudley, *E. of*, 1827, Ward
 Dufferin, *Ld.* 1800, Black-
 wood, *b*
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie, *b*
 Dundas, *L.* 1794
 Dunmore, *Ld.* 1831 (Dun-
 more, *E.**)
 Durham, *Bp. of*, 1826, Wil-
 liam Van Mildert
 Durham, *E. of*, 1833, Lambton
 Dynevor, *Ld.* 1780, Rice
 Egremont, *Earl of*, 1749,
 Wyndham
 Eldon, *Earl of*, 1821, Scott
 Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, Bruce, *a*
 Ellenborough, *Ld.* 1802, Law
 Elphinstone, *Ld.* 1509, *a.*
 Ely, *Bp. of*, 1812, E. B.
 Sparke
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole, *b*
 Erskine, *Ld.* 1806
 Essex, *Earl of*, 1661, Capel
 Coningsby [potts
 Exeter, *Bp. of*, 1830, Phil-
 Exeter, *Mar. of*, 1801, Cecil
 Exmouth, *Vis.* 1816, Pellew
 Falmouth, *Earl of*, 1821,
 Boscawen
 Farnborough, *J.* 1826, Long
 Farnham, *L.* 1756, Barry, *b*
 Ferrers, *Earl*, 1711, Shirley
 Feversham, *L.* 1826, Dun-
 combe
 Fife, *L.* 1827 (*o* Fife, *E.*)
 Fingall, *L.* 1830 (*o* Figgall,
E.)
 Fisherwick, *L.* 1796 (*o* Do-
 negal, *M.*)
 Fitzgibbon, *L.* 1799 (*o* Clare,
E.)
 Fitzwilliam, *E.* 1746, *o*
 Foley, *Lord*, 1766
 Forbes, *Lord*, before 1436, *a*
 Forester, *Lord*, 1821
 Fortescue, *Earl*, 1789
 Gage, *Lord* 1790, *o*
 Gambier, *Lord*, 1807
 Gardner, *Ld.* 1806
 Gifford, *Ld.* 1824
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, But-
 ler, *b*
 Glenlyon, *Ld.* 1821, Murray
 Gloucester, *Bp. of*, 1830,
 J. H. Monk
 Gloucester, *Duke of*, 1764,
 Prince Wm. Frederick
 Godolphin, *Ld.* 1832, Godol-
 phin Osborne
 Gordon, *Vis.* 1814 (*Aber-
 deen, *E.*)
 Gort, *Vis.* 1816, Vereker, *b*
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-
 son, *b*
 Gower, *J.* 1703
 Gratton, *D. of*, 1675, Fitzroy
 Graham, *E.* 1722 (*Mont-
 rose, *D.*)
 Granard, *Lord*, 1806, Forbes
 Grantham, *L.* 1761, Wed-
 dell
 Grantley, *Ld.* 1782, Norton
 Granville, *E.* 1833, Gower
 Gray, *Lord*, 1437, *a*
 Grenville, *Ld.* 1790
 Grey, *Earl*, 1806
 Grey of Groby, *Ld.* 1832, Grey
 Guilford, *E. of*, 1752, North
 Hamilton, *Ld.* 1831 (Bel-
 haven, *J.**)
 Harborough, *Earl of*, 1719,
 Sherard, *o*
 Harcourt, *Earl*, 1749
 Hardwicke, *Earl of*, 1754,
 Yorke
 Harewood, *Earl of*, 1812,
 Lascelles

- Harrington, *Earl of*, 1742, Stanhope
 Harris, *L.* 1815
 Harrowby, *Earl of*, 1809, Ryder
 Hastings, *Marq. of*, 1816, o
 Hawke, *Lord*, 1776
 Hay, *L.* 1712 (*Kinnoul, *E.*)
 Hereford, *Bp. of*, 1832, Edw. Grey
 Hereford, *V.* 1550, Devereux
 Hertford, *Marq. of*, 1793, Conway, o
 Heytesbury, *L.* 1828, A'Court
 Hill, *Lord*, 1814
 Hillsborough, *Earl of*, 1772 (o Downshire, *M.*)
 Holland, *Lord*, 1762, Fox
 Home, *E. of*, 1604, Home-Ramey, a
 Hood, *Viscount*, 1796, o
 Hopetoun, *Lord*, 1809, Hope, (*Hopetoun, *E.*)
 Howard of Effingham, *Lord*, 1554
 Howard de Walden, *Lord*, 1597, Ellis [dock, o
 Howden, *Lord*, 1831, Cra-
 Howland, *Ld.* 1832, Russell
 Howe, *E.* 1821
 Hunsdon, *Ld.* 1832, Cary* (V. Falkland)
 Huntingdon, *Earl of*, 1529, Hastings
 Hutchinson, *V.* 1821 (o Donoughmore, *E.*)
 Ilchester, *E. of*, 1756, Strangers
 Jersey, *E. of*, 1697, Villiers, o
 Kenlis, *L.* 1831, (Headfort, *M. o*)
 Kenyon, *Lord*, 1788 [*M.*]
 Kerr, *Ld.* 1821 (*Lothian,
 Kildare, *Bp. of*, 1803, Land-
 say, b
 Kilmarnock, *Ld.* 1831 (*Er-
 rol *E.*) Hay-Carr
 King, *Lord*, 1725
 Kingston, *Ld.* 1821, King, b
 Lake, *Vis.* 1807
 Landaff, *Bp. of*, 1827, E.
 Copleston
 Lansdowne, *Mar. of*, 1784,
 Petty
 Lauderdale, *L.* 1806 (*Lau-
 derdale, *E.*)
 Leeds, *Duke of*, 1694, Os-
 borne*
 Leinster, *Vis.* 1747, Fitz-
 gerald, o (Leinster, *D.*)
 Leven and Melville, *E.* 1641,
 Leslie, a
 Lichfield, *Earl of*, 1831, An-
 son
 Lichfield, *Bishop of*, 1824,
 Hon. H. Ryder
 Lilford, *Lord*, 1797, Powis
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1815, Pery, b
 Lincoln, *Bp. of*, 1827, J.
 Kaye
 Lindsay, *L.*, 1825, (*Balcar-
 ras, *E.*)
 Lindsey, *E. of*, 1626, Bertie
 Liverpool, *Earl of*, 1796
 Jenkinson
 Loftus, *L.* 1801 (o Ely, *M.*)
 London, *Bp. of*, 1828, C. J.
 Blomfield
 Longford, *E. of*, 1785, Pa-
 kenham, b
 Lonsdale, *E. of*, 1807, Low-
 ther
 Lorton, *Vis.* 1806, King, b
 Lovel, *L.* 1762 (o Egmont, *E.*)
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bing-
 ham, b
 Ludlow, *Ld.* 1831 (Ludlow,
E. o)
 Lyndhurst, *Ld.* 1827, Copley
 Lynedoch, *Ld.* 1814, Graham
 Lyttelton, *Lord*, 1794, o
 Macclesfield, *Earl of*, 1721,
 Parker
 Malmesbury, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Harris
 Manchester, *Duke of*, 1719,
 Montagu
 Manners, *Ld.* 1807, Sutton
 Mansfield, *Earl of*, 1792,
 Murray*
 Manvers, *E.* 1806, Pierrepont
 Marlborough, *Duke of*, 1702,
 Churchill
 Maryborough, *L.* 1821, Pole
 Maynard, *Viscount*, 1766
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, b
 Meath, *Bp. of*, 1802, Alex-
 ander, b
 Melbourne, *Ld.* 1815, Lamb, o
 Meldrum, *L.* 1815, (*Aboyne,
E.)
 Melrose, *Ld.*, 1827 (*Had-
 dington, *E.*)
 Melville, *Vis.* 1802, Dundas
 Mendip, *Ld.* 1794 (o Clif-
 den, *V.*)
 Middleton, *Lord*, 1711, Wil-
 loughby
 Minster, *Ld.* 1821 (o Conyng-
 ham, *M.*)
 Minto, *E. of*, 1813, Kynyn-
 mound
 Monson, *Lord*, 1728
 Montagu, *Ld.* 1786, Scott
 Monteagle, *L.*, 1806 (o Sli-
 go, *M.*)
 Montford, *L.* 1741, Bromley
 Moore, *Lord*, 1801 (o Drogh-
 eda, *M.*)
 Morley, *E. of*, 1815, Parker
 Morton, *E. of*, 1457, Dou-
 glas, a
 Mostyn, *Ld.*, 1831, Lloyd
 Mountcashel, *E. of*, 1781,
 Moore, b
 Mount-Edgcumbe, *E.* 1789,
 Edgcumbe
 Mulgrave, *Earl of*, 1812,
 Phipps, o
 Munster, *E. of*, 1831, Fitz-
 Clarence
 Nelson, *Earl*, 1805
 Newcastle, *Duke of*, 1756,
 Clinton
 Norfolk, *Duke of*, 1483,
 Howard
 Northampton, *Mar. of*, 1812,
 Compton
 Northesk, *E.*, 1647, Carne-
 gie*
 Northumberland, *Duke of*,
 1766, Percy
 Northwick, *L.* 1797, Rushout
 Norwich, *Bishop of*, 1805,
 H. C. Bathurst (don, *D.*)
 Norwich, *E.* 1784 (*Gor-
 O'Neill, *M.* 1831, b
 Onslow, *Earl*, 1801
 Orford, *E. of*, 1806, Walpole
 Oriel, *Lord*, 1821, Skeffing-
 ton, b (V. Ferrard)
 Orkney, *E. of*, 1696, Fitz-
 maurice, a
 Ormonde, *L.* 1821 (o Or-
 monde, *M.*)
 Oxford, *B. of*, 1829, Richard
 Bagot
 Oxford, *E. of*, 1711, Harley
 Paget, *Lord*, 1832
 Panmure, *Lord*, 1831, Ram-
 say-Maule
 Pembroke, *Earl of*, 1605,
 Herbert
 Penshurst, *L.* 1824, Smythe
 (o Strangford, *Vis.*)
 Peterborough, *Bp. of*, 1819,
 Herbert Marsh
 Petre, *Lord*, 1603
 Plunket, *Lord*, 1827
 Plymouth, *E. of*, 1682, Wind-
 sor
 Poltimore, *Ld.* 1831, Bam-
 fyle
 Pouffret, *E. of*, 1721, Fermor
 Ponsonby, *L.* 1749 (o Bes-
 borough, *E.*)
 Ponsonby, *Lord*, 1806
 Portland, *Duke of*, 1716,
 Bentinck
 Portsmouth, *Earl of*, 1743,
 Wallop
 Poulett, *Earl*, 1706
 Powis, *Earl of*, 1804, Clive
 Prudhoe, *Ld.* 1816, Percy
 Radnor, *E. of*, 1765, Bouverie
 Ranfurly, *Earl of*, 1831
 Knox, o
 Ravensworth, *L.*, 1821, Lid-
 dell
 Redesdale, *Ld.* 1802, Mitford
 Ribblesdale, *Ld.* 1797, Lister
 Richmond, *Duke of*, 1675,
 Lennox*
 Ripon, *E. of*, 1833, Robinson
 Rivers, *Lord*, 1776, Pitt
 Rochester, *Bp. of*, 1827, G.
 Murray
 Rodney, *Lord*, 1782
 Rolle, *Lord*, 1796
 Romney, *E. of*, 1801, Mar-
 sham
 Roseberry, *L.* 1828, Primrose*
 Ross, *L.* 1815 (Glasgow, *E.*)*
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons, b
 Rossie, *Lord*, 1831 (*Kin-
 naird, *L.*)

- Rosslyn, *E. of*, 1801, Erskine
 Rutland, *D. of*, 1703, Manners
 St. Alban's, *Duke of*, 1683,
 Beaulerk
 St. Asaph, *Bishop of*, 1830,
 Carey
 St. David's, *Bishop of*, 1825,
 J. B. Jenkinson
 St. Germain's, *Earl of*, 1815,
 Eliot
 St. Helens, *Lord*, 1801, Fitz-
 herbert
 St. John, *Ld.* 1558
 St. Vincent, *Vis.* 1801, Jervis
 Salisbury, *Bp. of*, 1825, T.
 Burgess
 Salisbury, *Marquis of*, 1789,
 Cecil
 Saltersford, *Lord*, 1794 (*o*
 Courtown, *E.*)
 Saltoun, *L.* 1445, Fraser. *a*
 Sandwich, *Earl of*, 1660,
 Montagu
 Saye-and-Sele, *Lord*, 1603,
 Fiennes
 Scarborough, *Earl of*, 1690,
 Saunderson, *o*
 Seardsdale, *Ld.* 1761, Curzon
 Seaford, *Lord*, 1826, Ellis
 Sefton, *L.* 1831, Molyneux
 Segrave, *L.* 1831, Berkeley
 Selkirk, *E.* 1646, Douglas, *a*
 Selsey, *Lord*, 1794, Peachey
 Shaftesbury, *Earl of*, 1672,
 Cooper [*field, E.*]
 Sheffield, *L.* 1802 (*o* Shef-
 herborne, *Ld.* 1784, Dutton
 Shrewsbury, *Earl of*, 1442,
 Talbot, *o*
 Sidmouth, *Viscount*, 1805,
 Addington
 Sinclair, *Ld.* 1449, *a*
 Skelmersdale, *L.*, 1828, Wil-
 braham
 Solway, *Ld.* 1833 (**Queens-*
berry, M.) [*ricarde, M.*]
 Somerhill, *L.* 1826 (*o* Clan-
 Somers, *Earl*, 1821, Cocks
 Somerset, *Duke of*, 1547,
 Seymour
 Soudes, *Ld.* 1760, Watson
 Southampton, *L.* 1780, Fitz-
 Spencer, *Earl*, 1765 [*roy*
 Stafford, *J.* 1640, Jernyngham
 Stamford, *E. of*, 1628, Grey
 Stanhope, *Earl*, 1718
 Stanley, *Ld.* 1832
 Stewart of Garlies, *L.* 1796
 (**Galloway, E.*)
 Stourton, *Lord*, 1448
 Stowell, *Lord*, 1821, Scott
 Stradbroke, *Earl of*, 1821,
 Rous
 Strange, *E.* 1786 (**Atholl, D.*)
 Strathallan, *Viscount*, 1686,
 Drummond, *a*
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, *L.*
 1796 (**Moray, E.*)
 Stuart de Rothsay, *Lorá*,
 1828, Stuart
 Snfield, *Ld.* 1786, Harbord
 Suffolk, *E. of*, 1603, Howard
 Sundridge and Hamilton, *L.*
 1776 (**Argyll, D.*)
 Sussex, *D. of*, 1801, Prince
 Augustus, *o*
 Sutherland, *Duke of*, 1833,
 Gower
 Sydney, *V.* 1789, Townshend
 Talbot, *E.* 1784, Chetwynd
 Tankerville, *Earl of*, 1744,
 Bennet [*chester*
 Templemore, *Ld.* 1831, Chi-
 tenterden, *Ld.* 1827, Abbott
 Teynham, *Ld.* 1616, Curzon
 Thanet, *E. of*, 1628, Tufton
 Thomond, *Marq. of*, 1800,
 O'Brien, *o b*
 Thurlow, *Ld.* 1792
 Torrington, *Vis.* 1721, Byng
 Townshend, *Marq.* 1787
 Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694,
 Hay, *a* [*ford, M.*]
 Tyrone, *L.* 1786 (*o* Water-
 Vane, *E.* 1823 (*o* London-
 derry, *M.*)
 Vernon, *Ld.* 1762
 Verulam, *Earl of*, 1815,
 Grimston, **o*
 Waldegrave, *Earl*, 1729
 Wallace, *L.* 1828
 Walsingham, *Ld.* 1780, De
 Grey
 Warwick, *E.* 1747, Greville
 Wellesley, *Lord*, 1797, *o*
 Wellington, *Duke of*, 1814,
 Wellesley
 Wemyss, *Lord*, 1821,
 (**Wemyss, E.*)
 Wenlock, *Ld.* 1831, Lawley
 Western, *Ld.* 1833
 Westmeath, *M. of*, 1822, Nu-
 gent, *b*
 Westminster, *M. of*, 1831,
 Grosvenor [*Fane*
 Westmoreland, *E. of*, 1624,
 Wharnccliffe, *Lord*, 1826,
 Wortley-Mackenzie
 Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793,
 Howard, *b*
 Wigan, *L.*, 1825, Lindsay, ***
 Willoughby de Eresby, *Ld.*
 1313, Burrell
 Willoughby de Broke, *Lord*,
 1492, Verney
 Wilton, *E. of*, 1801, Gros-
 venor-Egerton
 Winchester, *Bp. of*, 1827,
 C. R. Sumner
 Winchester, *Marq. of*, 1551,
 Paulet
 Winchilsea, *Earl of*, 1628,
 Hatton
 Wodehouse, *Ld.* 1797
 Worcester, *Bp. of*, 1831, R.
 J. Carr
 Wynford, *Lord*, 1829, Best
 Yarborough, *Lord*, 1794,
 Pelham
 York, *Abp. of*, 1807, Edw.
 Venables Vernon

PEERESSES.

- Canning, *Vss.*, 1828
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*
of, 1264 (*March. of Has-*
tings.)
 Howe, *Bss.* 1788, Waller
 Keith, *Bss.* 1803, Elphinstone
 Le Despencer, *Bss.* 1264,
 Stapleton
 Mansfield, *Countess*, 1778,
 Greville
 Rayleigh, *Baroness*, 1821,
 Strutt
 Sandys, *Bss.* 1802, (*Dowager*
March. of Downshire.)
 Zouche, *Bss.* 1308, Bisshopp

*. * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parlia-
 ment under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following
 List.

- Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)
 Aboyne, E. (see Meldrum)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Ha-
 Atholl, D. (see Strange) (milton)
 Belcarras, E. (see Lindsay)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Besborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleugh, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)
 Down, V. (see Dawnay)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)
 Eglington, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Ferrard, V. (see Oriel)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Gar-
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross) (lies)
 Gordon, D. (see Norwich)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brauldon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
 Lothian, M. (see Kerr)
 Menth, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Biodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham) (art)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stu-
 Queensberry, M. (see Solway)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassil)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sligo, M. (see Montague)
 Strangford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, E. of Shaftesbury
Ch. of the Parliaments, Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose
Clerk Assistant, William Courtenay, esq.
Clerk of the Journals, E. G. Walmisley, esq.
Clerk of Engrossments, Mr. R. Walmisley
Clerk of Enrolments, Mr. H. S. Smith
Librarian, John Fred. Leary
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman, esq.
Serjeant at Arms, Sir Geo. F. Seymour
Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
Receiver of Fees, Mr. Shells.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED DECEMBER, 1832.

Speaker, Right Honourable Sir Charles Manners Sutton.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, T. Duffield
- 2 Alban's, St., Sir F. Vincent, H. G. Ward
- 3 Andover, H. A. W. Fellowes, Ralph Etwall
- 4 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley
- 5 Arundel, Lord D. C. Stuart
- 6 Ashburton, W. S. Poyntz
- 7 Ashton-under-Lyne, Col. Geo. Williams
- 8 Aylesbury, W. Rickford, Lieut.-Col. H. Hammer
- 9 Banbury, H. W. Tancred
- 10 Barnstaple, J. P. B. Chichester, C. St. John Fancourt
- 11 Basethaw, Vise. Newark, G. H. Vernon
- 12 Bath, C. Palmer, J. A. Roebuck
- 13 Beaumaris, &c., Frederick Paget
- 14 Bedfordshire, Lord C. J. F. Russell, William Stuart
- 15 Bedford, W. H. Whitbread, S. Crawley
- 16 Berkshire, R. Throckmorton, R. Palmer, J. Walter
- 17 Berwick-upon-Tweed, Sir R. S. Donkin, Sir F. Blake
- 18 Beverley, Hon. C. Langdale, H. Burton
- 19 Bewdley, Sir T. C. Winnington, bt.
- 20 Birmingham, Thomas Attwood, Joshua Scholefield
- 21 Blackburn, W. Feilden, W. Turner
- 22 Bodmin, William Peter, S. T. Spry
- 23 Bolton, Col. R. Torrens, Wm. Bolling
- 24 Boston, John Wilks, Benjamin Handley
- 25 Bradford, E. C. Lister, John Hardy
- 26 Breconshire, Colonel T. Wood
- 27 Brecon, J. L. V. Watkins
- 28 Bridgenorth, R. Pigot, T. C. Whitmore
- 29 Bridgewater, C. K. K. Tynte, William Tayleur
- 30 Bridport, Henry Warburton, J. Romilly
- 31 Brighton, I. N. Wigney, Geo. Faithful
- 32 Bristol, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, bart., J. E. Baillie
- 33 Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Chandos, J. Smith, G. H. Dashwood
- 34 Buckingham, Sir T. F. Fremantle, bart., Sir H. Verney, bart.
- 35 Bury, R. Walker
- 36 Bury St. Edmunds, Earl Jermyn, Lord C. Fitzroy
- 37 Calne, Earl of Kerry
- 38 Cambridgeshire, Capt. C. P. Yorke, R. G. Townley, J. W. Childers
- 39 Cambridge University, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. Sir C. M. Sutton, *Speaker*
- 40 Cambridge Town, Right Hon. T. S. Rice, G. Pryme

- 41 Canterbury, Lord Fordwich, Hon. R. Watson
- 42 Cardiff, &c., J. Nicholl
- 43 Cardiganshire, Col. W. E. Powell
- 44 Cardigan, &c., Pryse Pryse
- 45 Carlisle, P. H. Howard, W. James
- 46 Carnarthen, Hon. G. R. Trevor, E. H. Adams
- 47 Carmarthen, Hon. W. H. Yelverton
- 48 Carnarvonshire, T. A. Smith
- 49 Carnarvon, &c., V. J. E. Nanney
- 50 Chatham, Lieut. Col. W. L. Maberley
- 51 Cheltenham, Hon. C. F. Berkeley
- 52 Cheshire (North), E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton
- 53 Cheshire (South), Earl Grosvenor, G. Wilbraham
- 54 Chester, Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis
- 55 Chichester, Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 56 Chippenham, Joseph Neeld, W. H. Fox Talbot
- 57 Christchurch, G. W. Tapps
- 58 Cirencester, Lord Apsley, J. Cripps
- 59 Clithero, John Fort
- 60 Coekermouth, F. L. B. Dykes, H. A. Aglionby
- 61 Colchester, D. W. Harvey, R. Sanderson
- 62 Cornwall (West), Sir C. Lemon, bart., E. W. W. Pendarves
- 63 Cornwall (East), Sir W. Molesworth, bart., W. L. S. Trelawney
- 64 Coventry, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, H. L. Bulwer
- 65 Cricklade, T. Calley, R. Gordon
- 66 Cumberland (East), Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, bart., W. Blamire
- 67 Cumberland (West), Edward Stauley, Samuel Irton
- 68 Dartmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Seale
- 69 Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynn, bart., R. M. Biddulph
- 70 Denbigh, J. Madocks
- 71 Derbyshire (North), Lord Cavendish, Thomas Gisborne
- 72 Derbyshire (South), Lord Waterpark, Hon. G. J. V. Vernon
- 73 Derby, Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, E. Strutt
- 74 Devizes, Wadham Locke, M. Gore
- 75 Devonshire (North), Vise. Ebrington, Hon. N. Fellowes
- 76 Devonshire (South), Lord John Russell, J. Bulteel
- 77 Devonport, Sir G. Grey, bart., Sir E. Codrington, bart.
- 78 Dorchester, Hon. H. Ashley Cooper, R. Williams

- 79 *Dorsetshire*, Viscount Ashley, Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby, W. J. Banks
 80 *Dover*, John Halcomb, Sir J. R. Reid, bart.
 81 *Droitwich*, J. H. Hodgetts Foley
 82 *Dudley*, Sir J. Campbell
 83 *Durham County* (North), Sir H. Williamson, bart., H. Lambton
 84 *Durham County* (South), Jos. Pease, John Bowes
 85 *Durham City*, W. C. Harland, W. R. C. Chaytor
 86 *Essex* (North), Sir J. T. Tyrrell, bt., A. Baring
 87 *Essex* (South), Sir T. B. Lennard, bt., R. W. H. Dare [Hudson
 88 *Evesham*, Sir C. Cockerell, bart., T.
 89 *Exeter*, J. W. Buller, Edward Divett
 90 *Eye*, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, bart.
 91 *Finsbury District*, Right Hon. Robert Grant, Sergeant R. Spankie
 92 *Flintshire*, Hon. E. M. L. Mestyn
 93 *Flint, &c.*, Sir S. R. Glynne, bart.
 94 *Frome*, T. Sheppard
 95 *Gateshead*, Cuthbert Ripon
 96 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, L. W. Dilwyn
 97 *Gloucestershire* (East), Hon. H. G. F. Moreton, Sir B. W. Guise, bart.
 98 *Gloucestershire* (West), Hon. G. F. Berkeley, Hon. A. H. Moreton
 99 *Gloucester*, John Philpotts, H. T. Hope
 100 *Grantham*, A. G. Talmash, G. E. Welby
 101 *Great Grimsby*, William Maxfield
 102 *Greenwich*, Capt. J. W. D. Dundas, E. G. Barnard
 103 *Guildford*, J. Mangles, C. B. Wall
 104 *Halifax*, Charles Wood, Rawdon Briggs, jun.
 105 *Hampshire* (North), C. Shaw Lefevre, J. W. Scott
 106 *Hampshire* (South), Visc. Palmerston, Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.
 107 *Harwich*, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, C. T. Tower
 108 *Hastings*, F. North, J. A. Warre
 109 *Haverfordwest, &c.*, Sir R. B. P. Phillips, bart.
 110 *Helston*, S. L. Fox
 111 *Herefordshire*, Sir Robert Price, bart. Kedgwin Hoskins, Edw. Tho. Foley
 112 *Hereford*, E. B. Clive, R. Biddulph
 113 *Hertfordshire*, Visc. Grimston, Sir J. Sebright, N. Calvert
 114 *Hertford*, vacant
 115 *Honiton*, Visc. Villiers, J. R. Todd
 116 *Horsham*, Robert H. Hurst
 117 *Huddersfield*, Lewis Fenton
 118 *Huntingdonshire*, Viscount Mandeville, J. B. Rooper
 119 *Huntingdon*, J. Peel, F. Pollock
 120 *Hythe*, S. Marjoribanks
 121 *Ipswich*, J. Morrison, R. Wason
 122 *Ives, St.* (Cornwall), J. Halse
 123 *Kendal*, James Brougham
 124 *Kent* (East), Sir E. Knatchbull, bt., J. P. Plumtre
 125 *Kent* (West), T. L. Hodges, T. Rider
 126 *Kidderminster*, R. Godson
 127 *King's Lynn*, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Wm. Pitt Lennox
 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, Matthew D. Hill, W. Hutt
 129 *Knaresborough*, J. Richards, B. Rotch
 130 *Lancashire* (North), Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, J. W. Patten
 131 *Lancashire* (South), Visc. Molyneux, G. W. Wood
 132 *Lancaster*, T. Greene, P. M. Stewart
 133 *Lambeth*, Right Hon. Chas. Tennyson, B. Hawes
 134 *Launceston*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge
 135 *Leeds*, J. Marshall, jun., T. B. Macaulay
 136 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord Robert Manners, C. M. Phillips
 137 *Leicestershire* (South), E. Dawson, H. Halford
 138 *Leicester*, W. Evans, Wynn Ellice
 139 *Leominster*, Lord Hotham, T. Bish
 140 *Lewes*, Sir C. R. Blunt, bart., T. R. Kemp
 141 *Lincolnshire* (parts of Kesteven and Holland), H. Handley, G. J. Heathcote
 142 *Lincolnshire* (parts of Lindsey), Hon. C. A. Pelham, Sir W. A. Ingilby, bt.
 143 *Lincoln*, G. F. Heneage, E. G. E. L. Bulwer
 144 *Lisheard*, C. Buller, jun.
 145 *Litchfield*, Sir E. D. Scott, bart., Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Anson, bart.
 146 *Liverpool*, Visc. Sandon, W. Ewart
 147 *London*, Alderman Wood, G. Grote, George Lyall, Wm. Crawford
 148 *Ludlow*, Visc. Clive, E. Romilly
 149 *Lyme Regis*, W. Pinney
 150 *Lymington*, Sir H. Neale, bart., John Stewart
 151 *Macclesfield*, John Ryle, John Brocklehurst, jun.
 152 *Maidstone*, A. W. Robarts, C. J. Barnett
 153 *Maldon*, T. B. Lennard, Q. Dick
 154 *Malmesbury*, Visc. Andover
 155 *Milton*, C. C. Pepys, J. C. Ramsden
 156 *Manchester*, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, M. Philips
 157 *Marlborough*, Lord E. A. Bruce, H. B. Baring
 158 *Marlow* (Great), Thos. Peers Williams, Colonel W. R. Clayton
 159 *Marylebone District*, Sir Wm. Horne, Sir S. B. Whalley
 160 *Merionethshire*, Sir R. W. Vaughan, bt.
 161 *Merthyr Tydvil*, J. J. Guest
 162 *Middlesex*, G. Byng, J. Hume
 163 *Midhurst*, Capt. Hon. F. Spencer
 164 *Monmouthshire*, Lord G. C. H. Somerset, W. A. Williams
 165 *Monmouth*, B. Hall
 166 *Montgomeryshire*, Rt. Hon. C. Watkin Williams Wynn
 167 *Montgomery, &c.*, Colonel J. Edwards
 168 *Morpeth*, Hon. F. G. Howard
 169 *Newark-upon-Trent*, W. F. Handley, W. E. Gladstone
 170 *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, Sir H. P. Wilmoughby, bart., W. H. Miller
 171 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart., J. Hodgson
 172 *Newport* (Isle of Wight), J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Orde

- 173 *Norfolk* (East), Hon. George Keppel, W. H. Windham
- 174 *Norfolk* (West), Sir W. H. B. Folkes, bart., Sir J. Astley, bart.
- 175 *Northallerton*, J. G. Boss
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (North), Visc. Milton, Lord Brudenell
- 177 *Northamptonshire* (South), Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright
- 178 *Northampton*, R. V. Smith, C. Ross
- 179 *Northumberland* (North), Viscount Howick, Lord Ossulston
- 180 *Northumberland* (South), M. Bell, T. W. Beaumont
- 181 *Norwich*, Visc. Stormont, Sir J. Scarlett
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Visc. Lumley, Thos. Houldsworth
- 183 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison
- 184 *Nottingham*, Vicount Duncannon, Sir R. C. Fergusson
- 185 *Oldham*, John Fielden, W. Cobbett
- 186 *Oxfordshire*, Lord Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, R. Weyland
- 187 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., T. G. B. Estcourt
- 188 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, W. Hughes Hughes
- 189 *Pembrokeshire*, Sir J. Owen, bart.
- 190 *Pembroke, &c.*, Hugh Owen Owen
- 191 *Penryn*, Lord Tullamore, R. M. Rolfe
- 192 *Peterborough*, Sir R. Heron, bart., J. N. Fazakerley
- 193 *Petersfield*, Hylton Jolliffe
- 194 *Plymouth*, John Collier, Thos. Bewes
- 195 *Pontefract*, Hon. H. V. S. Jerningham, J. Gully
- 196 *Poole*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Byng, B. Lester Lester
- 197 *Portsmouth*, J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring
- 198 *Preston*, Hon. H. T. Stanley, P. H. Fleetwood
- 199 *Radnorshire*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Lewis
- 200 *Radnor, &c.*, Richard Price
- 201 *Reading*, C. Fyshe Palmer, C. Russell
- 202 *Richmond*, Sir R. L. Dundas, bart., Hon. J. C. Dundas
- 203 *Ripon*, T. K. Staveley, J. S. Crompton
- 204 *Rochdale*, John Fenton
- 205 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, J. Mills
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Sir Gerard N. Noel, bt., Sir G. Heathcote, bart.
- 207 *Rye*, E. B. Curteis
- 208 *Ryegate*, Viscount Eastnor
- 209 *Salford*, Joseph Brotherton
- 210 *Salisbury*, W. B. Brodie, D. P. Bouverie
- 211 *Sandwich*, Sir E. T. Trowbridge, Joseph Marryatt
- 212 *Scarborough*, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart., Sir G. Cayley, bart.
- 213 *Shaftesbury*, J. Poulter
- 214 *Sheffield*, J. Parker, J. S. Buckingham
- 215 *Shorcham*, Sir C. M. Burrell, bart., H. D. Goring
- 216 *Shrewsbury*, Sir J. Hanmer, bart., R. A. Slaney
- 217 *Shropshire* (North), Sir R. Hill, bart., E. Cotes
- 218 *Shropshire* (South), Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Clive
- 219 *Somersetshire* (East), Colonel W. G. Langton, W. P. Brigstock
- 220 *Somersetshire* (West), E. A. Sandford, C. J. K. Tynte
- 221 *Southampton*, A. Atherley, J. S. Penleaze
- 222 *South Shields*, R. Ingham
- 223 *Southwark*, W. Brougham, John Humphery
- 224 *Staffordshire* (North), Sir O. Mosley, E. Buller
- 225 *Staffordshire* (South), Sir J. Wrottesley, bart., Edward J. Littleton
- 226 *Stafford*, W. F. Chetwynd, R. H. Gronow
- 227 *Stamford*, Colonel T. Chaplin, George Finch
- 228 *Stockport*, T. Marsland, J. H. Lloyd
- 229 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, Josiah Wedgwood, John Davenport
- 230 *Stroud*, W. H. Hyett, G. P. Scrope
- 231 *Sudbury*, Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor, Sir J. B. Walsh, bart.
- 232 *Suffolk* (East), Lord Henniker, R. N. Shawe
- 233 *Suffolk* (West), C. Tyrell, Sir H. Parker, bart.
- 234 *Sunderland*, Alderman Thompson, Sir W. Chaytor
- 235 *Surrey* (East), J. I. Briscoe, Major A. W. Beaucherk
- 236 *Surrey* (West), W. J. Denison, John Leech
- 237 *Sussex* (East), Hon. C. C. Cavendish, H. B. Curteis
- 238 *Sussex* (West), Earl of Surrey, Lord J. G. Lennox
- 239 *Swansea, &c.*, J. H. Vivian
- 240 *Tamworth*, Lord C. V. F. Townshend, Sir R. Peel, bart.
- 241 *Tavistock*, Lord Russell, Colonel Fox
- 242 *Taunton*, H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge
- 243 *Tewkesbury*, C. Hanbury Tracey, J. Martin
- 244 *Thetford*, Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring
- 245 *Thirsk*, Sir R. Frankland, bart.
- 246 *Tiverton*, John Heathcote, J. Kennedy
- 247 *Totness*, Jasper Parrott, J. Cornish
- 248 *Tower Hamlets District*, Dr. S. Lushington, W. Clay
- 249 *Truro*, Sir R. H. Vivian, bt., W. Tooke
- 250 *Tynemouth*, G. F. Young
- 251 *Wakefield*, Daniel Gaskell
- 252 *Wallingford*, W. S. Blackstone
- 253 *Walsall*, C. S. Forster
- 254 *Wareham*, G. H. Calcraft
- 255 *Warrington*, E. G. Hornby
- 256 *Warwickshire* (North), Sir J. E. Wilmot, bart., W. S. Dugdale
- 257 *Warwickshire* (South), Sir G. Skipwith, bart., Sir G. Philips, bart.
- 258 *Warwick*, E. B. King
- 259 *Wells*, N. Lamont, J. Lee Lee
- 260 *Wenlock*, Hon. G. C. W. Forrester, J. M. Gaskell
- 261 *Westbury*, Sir R. Lopez, bart.
- 262 *Westminster*, Sir Francis Burdett, bt., Colonel De Lacy Evans
- 263 *Westmoreland*, Visc. Lowther, Hon. Colonel Henry C. Lowther
- 264 *Weymouth, &c.*, T. F. Buxton, Sir, F. Johnstone, bart.
- 265 *Whitby*, Aaron Chapman

- 266 *Whitehaven*, Matthias Attwood
 267 *Wigan*, R. Thicknesse, R. Potter
 268 *Wight, Isle of*, Sir R. G. Simeon, bt.
 269 *Wilton*, J. H. Penruddock
 270 *Wiltshire* (North), Sir J. D. Astley, bt.,
 P. Methuen
 271 *Wiltshire* (South), Hon. S. Herbert, J.
 Bennett
 272 *Winchester*, P. St. J. Mildmay, W. B.
 Baring
 273 *Windsor*, J. Ramsbottom, Sir S. J. B.
 Pechell, bart.
 274 *Wolverhampton*, W. W. Whitmore,
 R. Fryer
 275 *Woodstock*, Marquess of Blandford
 276 *Worcestershire* (East), T. H. Cookes,
 W. C. Russell
 277 *Worcestershire* (West), Hon. H. B.
 Lygon, Capt. H. J. Winnington
 278 *Worcester*, Col. Davies, G. R. Robinson
 279 *Wycombe*, Hon. R. J. Smith, Rt. Hon.
 Chas. Grey
 280 *Yarmouth*, Lt. Col. Hon. Geo. Anson,
 C. E. Rumbold
 281 *Yorkshire*, (East Rid.) R. Bethell, P.
 B. Thompson
 282 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Visc. Morpeth,
 G. Strickland
 283 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), Hon. W.
 Duncombe, E. S. Cayley
 284 *York*, Hon. E. R. Petre, Hon. Thos.
 Dundas

IRELAND.

- 285 *Antrim County*, Earl of Belfast, Hon.
 J. B. R. O'Neill
 286 *Armagh County*, Lord Acheson, Wm.
 Verner
 287 *Armagh*, Leonard Dobbin
 288 *Athlone*, J. Talbot, jun.
 289 *Bandenbridge*, Hon. W. S. Bernard
 290 *Belfast*, Lord A. Chichester, Jas. E.
 Tennant
 291 *Carlow Co.* W. Blackney, T. Wallace
 292 *Carlow*, N. A. Vigors
 293 *Carrickfergus*, (vacant)
 294 *Cashel*, J. Roe
 295 *Cavan County*, H. Maxwell, J. Young
 296 *Clare County*, Major M'Namara, C.
 O'Brien
 297 *Clonmel*, D. Ronayne
 298 *Coleraine*, Alderman Copeland
 299 *Cork County*, F. O'Connor, G. S. Barry
 300 *Cork*, D. Callaghan, Dr. Baldwin
 301 *Donegal County*, Sir E. Hayes, bart.,
 E. M. Conolly
 302 *Down County*, Lord A. Hill, Lord Cas-
 tlereagh
 303 *Downpatrick*, J. W. Maxwell
 304 *Drogheda*, A. C. O'Dwyer
 305 *Dublin County*, C. Fitzsimon, G. Evans
 306 *Dublin City*, D. O'Connell, E. S. Ruth-
 ven
 307 *Dublin University*, T. Lefroy, F. Shaw
 308 *Dundalk*, W. O'Reilly
 309 *Dungannon*, Hon. J. J. Knox
 310 *Dungarvon*, Hon. Geo. Lamb
 311 *Ennis*, F. Maenamara
 312 *Enniskillen*, Hon. A. H. Cole
 313 *Fermanagh*, Visc. Cole, Gen. M. Archdall
 314 *Galway Co.*, J. Daly, T. B. Martin
 315 *Galway*, A. H. Lynch, M. J. Blake

- 316 *Kerry County*, Hon. F. Mullins, C.
 O'Connell
 317 *Kildare County*, E. Ruthven, R. M.
 O'Ferrall
 318 *Kilkenny County*, Hon. P. Butler, W.
 F. Finn
 319 *Kilkenny*, R. Sullivan
 320 *King's County*, Lord Oxmantown, N
 Fitzsimon
 321 *Kinsale*, Col. Stawell
 322 *Leitrim Co.*, Visc. Clements, S. White
 323 *Limerick County*, Hon. R. H. Fitzgib-
 bon, Lt. Col. Hon. S. O'Grady
 324 *Limerick*, W. Roche, D. Roche
 325 *Lisburne*, Capt. H. Meynell
 326 *Londonderry County*, Sir R. Bateson,
 bt., Capt. T. Jones
 327 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, bt.
 328 *Longford Co.*, Vis. Forbes, A. Lefroy
 329 *Louth County*, T. Fitzgerald, R. M.
 Bellew
 330 *Mallow*, C. D. O. Jephson
 331 *Mayo County*, J. Browne, D. Browne
 332 *Meath*, H. Grattan, Morgan O'Connell
 333 *Monaghan County*, Hon. C. D. Blayne,
 Serjeant L. Perrin
 334 *Newry*, Lord A. M. C. Hill
 335 *New Ross*, John H. Talbot
 336 *Portarlington*, T. Gladstone
 337 *Queen's County*, Sir C. Coote, bart.,
 P. Lalor
 338 *Roscommon County*, O'Connor Don, F.
 French
 339 *Sligo Co.*, Lt. Col. A. Perceval, E. J.
 Cooper
 340 *Sligo*, J. Martin
 341 *Tipperary County*, Hon. C. O'Callag-
 han, R. L. Sheil
 342 *Tralee*, M. O'Connell
 343 *Tyrone County*, Hon. H. T. L. Corry,
 Sir H. Stewart, bart.
 344 *Waterford County*, Sir R. Keane, bt.,
 J. M. Galway
 345 *Waterford*, W. Christmas, H. W.
 Barron
 346 *Westmeath County*, Sir R. Nagle, bt.,
 M. L. Chapman
 347 *Wexford Co.*, R. S. Carew, H. Lambert
 348 *Wexford*, C. A. Walker
 349 *Wicklow County*, R. Howard, J. Grattan
 350 *Youghall*, J. O'Connell

SCOTLAND.

- 351 *Aberdeen County*, Hon. Capt. W. Gordon
 352 *Aberdeen*, Alex. Bannerman
 353 *Andrew's*, St. Andrew Johnston
 354 *Argyle Co.*, J. H. Callander
 355 *Ayr Co.*, R. A. Oswald
 356 *Ayr, &c.*, T. F. Kennedy
 357 *Bangf Co.*, Capt. G. Ferguson
 358 *Bute Co.*, Sir Wm. Rae, bt.
 359 *Berwick Co.*, Chas. Marjoribanks
 360 *Caithness Co.*, G. Sinclair, jun.
 361 *Clackmannan & Kinross*, Adml. Adam
 362 *Dumbarton Co.*, J. C. Colquhoun
 363 *Dunfries Co.*, J. J. Hope Johnston
 364 *Dunfries, &c.*, General Sharpe
 365 *Dundee*, Sir H. Parnell, bt.
 366 *Edinburgh Co.*, Lt. Gen. Sir J. H. Dal-
 rymples, bt.
 367 *Edinburgh*, The Lord Advocate (F.
 Jeffrey), J. Abercromby

368 *Elgin and Nairn*, Hon. F. W. Grant
 369 *Elgin, &c.*, Col. A. Leith Hay
 370 *Falkirk, &c.*, W. D. Gillon
 371 *Fife Co.*, Capt. J. Wemyss
 372 *Forfar Co.*, Hon. D. G. Hallyburton
 373 *Glasgow*, Jas. Ewing, Jas. Oswald
 374 *Greenock*, Robert Wallace
 375 *Haddington Co.*, James Balfour
 376 *Huddington, &c.* Robert Stenart
 377 *Inverness Co.*, Right Hon. C. Grant
 378 *Inverness, &c.* C. L. C. Bruce
 379 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Capt. J. Dunlop
 380 *Kincardine Co.*, Hon. H. Arbuthnot
 381 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, R. Ferguson
 382 *Kirkcubright Co.*, R. C. Fergusson
 383 *Lanark Co.*, John Maxwell, jun.
 384 *Leith, &c.*, J. Arch. Murray

385 *Linlithgow Co.*, Sir Alex. Hope
 386 *Montrose, &c.*, H. Ross
 387 *Orkney & Shetland Co.*, G. Traill
 388 *Paisley*, Sir John Maxwell, bt.
 389 *Peebles Co.*, Sir J. Hay
 390 *Perth Co.*, Earl of Ormelie
 391 *Perth*, L. Oliphant
 392 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. S. Stewart, bt.
 393 *Ross & Cromarty, &c.* J. A. S. Mackenzie
 394 *Roxburgh Co.*, Hon. G. Elliott
 395 *Selkirk Co.*, Robt. Pringle
 396 *Stirling Co.*, Vice-Adm. Hon. C. Fleming
 397 *Stirling, &c.*, Lord Dalmeny
 398 *Sutherland Co.*, Roderick Macleod
 399 *Wick, &c.*, James Loch
 400 *Wigton Co.*, Sir A. Agnew, bt.
 401 *Wigton, &c.*, E. Stewart.

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Bellew, R. M.	329	Cayley, Sir G. Bart.	212	Dundas, Hon. J. C.	202	Godson, R.	126
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Herbert, Hon. S.	271	Macaulay, T. B.	135	Perrin, Serj. L.	333	Stewart, Robt.	376
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Jolliffe, Hylton	193	Newark, Lord	11	Ronayne, D.	297	Tullamore, Lord	191
Jones, T.	326	Nicholl, J.	42	Rooper, J. B.	118	Turner, W.	21
Kean, Sir R. Bart.	344	Noel, Sir G. N. Bt.	206	Ross, C.	173	Tynte, C. K. K.	29
Kemp, T. R.	140	Noel, Lord	196	Ross, H.	356	Tynte, C. J. K.	220
Keeney, James	246	North, Frederick	108	Rotch, B.	129	Tyrell, C.	233
Kennedy, T. F.	356	O'Brien, C.	296	Rumbold, C. E.	260	Tyrell, Sir J. T. Bt.	86
Keppell, Hon. Geo.	173	O'Callaghan, Hon. C.	341	Russell, C.	201	Vaughan, Sir R. W. Bt.	160
Kerrison, Sir E. Bt.	30	O'Connell, C.	316	Russell, Lord	241	Verner, Wm.	296
Kerry, Earl of	17	O'Connell, Daniel	306	Russell, Lord C. J. F.	14	Verney, Sir H.	34
King, E. B.	250	O'Connell, J.	350	Russell, Lord J.	76	Vernon, G. H.	11
Knatchbull, Sir E.	124	O'Connell, Maurice	342	Russell, W. C.	276	Vernon, Hon. G. J. V.	73
Knox, Hon. J. J.	309	O'Connell, Morgan	332	Ruthven, E.	317	Vigors, N. A.	292
Labouchere, H.	242	O'Connor, Don	333	Ruthven, E. S.	306	Villiers, Visc.	115
Lalor, P.	337	O'Connor, F.	229	Ryle, John	151	Vincent, Sir F. Bt.	8
Lambe, Hon. G.	310	O'Dwyer, A. C.	304	Sanderson, R.	61	Vivian, J. H.	239
Laubert, H.	347	O'Ferral, R. M.	317	Sandon, Visc.	146	Vivian, Sir R. H. Bt.	240
Laubton, H.	83	O'Grady, Hon. S.	323	Sandford, E. A.	220	Vyynn, Sir R. Bt.	32
Laumont, N.	259	O'Neill, Hon. J. B. R.	285	Scarlett, Sir James	181	Walker, C. A.	348
Langdale, Hon. C.	18	Oliphant, L.	391	Scholefield, Joshua	20	Walker, R.	35
Langston, J. H.	198	Ord, W. H.	172	Scott, Sir E. D. Bt.	145	Wall, C. B.	103
Langton, W. G.	219	O'Reilly, W.	308	Scott, J. W.	105	Wallace, R.	574
Lee, J. L.	259	Ormeau, Earl of	398	Scrope, G. P.	230	Wallace, Thomas	291
Leech, John	236	Ossulston, Lord	179	Seale, Lieut.-Col.	68	Walsh, Sir J. B. Bt.	231
Lefevre, C. S.	105	Oswald, R. A.	355	Sebright, Sir J. S. Bt.	113	Walter, John	16

Warburton, H.	30	Whalley, Sir S. B.	159	Williams, W. A.	164	Wood, G. W.	131
Ward, H. G. T.	2	Whitbread, W. H.	15	Williamson, Sir H. Bt.	33	Wood, Col. T.	26
Warre, R. A.	108	White, S.	322	Willoughby, Sir H. Bt.	170	Wrottesley, Sir J. M.	225
Wason, R.	121	Whitmore, T. C.	28	Wilmot, Sir J. E. Bt.	256	Wynne, Rt. Hon. C.	
Waterpark, Lord	72	Whitmore, W. W.	274	Wyndham, W. H.	173	W. W.	166
Watkins, J. L. V.	27	Wigner, I. N.	31	Winnington, Sir T. Bt.	19	Wynne, Sir W. W. Bt.	69
Watson, Hon. R.	41	Wilbraham, G.	53	Winnington, Capt.		Velverton, Hon. W. H.	47
Wedgwood, Josiah	229	Wilks, John	24	H. J.	277	Yorke, C. P.	23
Welby, E.	100	Williams, George	7	Wood, Alderman	147	Young, G. F.	250
Wemyss, J.	371	Williams, R.	73	Wood, Chas.	104	Young, J.	295
Weyland, Richard	186	Williams, T. P.	153				

English....	County Members	144	
	Universities	4	471
	Cities and Boroughs	323	
Welsh....	County Members	15	29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	
Scotch....	County Members	30	53
	Cities and Boroughs	23	
Irish....	County Members	64	105
	Universities	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	39	

Total Number of Members..... 653

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>Chief Clerk</i> , John Henry Ley, esq.	<i>Clerks in the Private Bill Office</i> , Messrs.
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , John Rickman, esq.	E. Johnson, W. Hawes, R. Gibbons
<i>Second Clerk Assistant</i> , William Ley, esq.	<i>Short-hand-writer</i> , Wm. B. Gurney, esq.
<i>Clerk of Committee of Privileges and Elections</i> , Thomas Dyson, esq.	<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Henry Seymour, esq.
<i>Clerk of Fees</i> , J. E. Dorrington, esq.	<i>Chaplain to the House of Commons</i> , the Rev. Evelyn L. Sutton
<i>Principal Committee Clerks</i> , Sir Ed. Stracey, S. Gunnell, W. G. Rose, esqrs.	<i>Secretary to the Speaker</i> , E. Phillips, esq.
<i>Clerk of the Journals and Papers</i> , J. Bull, esq.	<i>Librarian</i> , Mr. Vardon
<i>Clerk of the Ingrossments</i> , Sir Edward Stracey, bart.	<i>Printer of Journals, &c.</i> Messrs. Hansard
	<i>Printer of the Votes</i> , Mr. J. B. Nichols
	<i>Deliverer</i> , Mr. C. Parkin
	<i>Receiver of Serjeant's Fees</i> , Mr. John Belamy

ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1813	Wm. Howley, D.D., <i>Primate of all England..</i>	Canterbury ..	1828	Sutton, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Oxford.
1791	E. V. Vernon, D.C.L., <i>Primate of England..</i>	York ..	1807	Markham, <i>dec.</i>	Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D.	London.....	1828	Howley, <i>tr.</i>	Bp. of Llandaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D.D.	Durham	1826	Barrington, d.	Bp. of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i>	T. Rennell, D.D.
1803	Thos. Burgess, D.D.	Salisbury	1825	Fisher, <i>dec.</i>	H. Pearson, D.D.
1805	Henry Bathurst, D.C.L.	Norwich	1805	Sutton, <i>tr.</i>	G. Pellew, D.D.
1809	Bowyer E. Sparke, D.D.	Ely	1812	Dampier, <i>dec.</i>	J. Wood, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D.	Bath & Wells	1824	Beadon, <i>dec.</i>	E. Goodenough.
1815	Henry Ryder, D.D.	Lichf. & Cov.	1824	Cornwallis, d.	Woodhouse, D.D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D.	Peterborough.	1819	Parsons, <i>dec.</i>	T. Turton, D.D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	Lincoln.....	1827	Pelham, <i>dec.</i>	G. Gordon, D.D.
1820	William Carey, D.D.	St. Asaph....	1830	Luxmoore, <i>dec.</i>	Luxmoore, M.A.
1824	Robert James Carr, D.D.	Worcester ...	1831	Cornwall, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Rochester.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, <i>dec.</i>	J. Warren, M.A.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D.	St. David's...	1825	Burgess, <i>tr.</i>	
1827	Robert Gray, D.D.	Bristol	1827	Kaye, <i>tr.</i>	H. Beeke, D.D.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. .	Carlisle	1827	Goodenough, d.	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D.	Rochester	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D.	Llandaff	1827	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D.	Chester.....	1828	Blomfield, <i>tr.</i>	G. Davys, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D.	Orford	1829	Lloyd, <i>dec.</i>	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1830	John Henry Monk, D.D.	Gloucester ...	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i>	E. Rice, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	W. Landon, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.	Chichester	1831	Carr, <i>tr.</i>	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1832	E. Grey, D.D.	Hereford	1832	Huntingford, d.	J. Merewether, M.A.
1827	William Ward, D.D.	Sodor & Man	1827	Murray, <i>tr.</i>	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to Priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not sit in Parliament.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Secretaries, D. Lemarchant, Esq., *Principal*—W. Vizard, Esq., of *Bankrupts*—L. A. Lowdham, Esq., of *Lunatics*—John Dynely, Esq., of *Presentations*—L. Edmunds, Esq., of *Appeals*, *Commissions*, &c.—E. P. Nares, Esq., of *Briefs*.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Leach. *Chief Sec.* T. Leach, Esq.—*Under Sec.* J. A. Murray, Esq.

Vice Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell.

Sec. Cayley Shadwell, Esq.

Accountant-General, W. G. Adam, Esq. *Masters in Chancery*, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., F. Cross, Esq., Jas. Trower, Esq., W. Wingfield, Esq., J. W. Farrer, Esq., Sir Giffin Wilson, Lord Henley, H. Martin, Esq., J. B. Roupell, Esq., Wm. Brougham, Esq.

COURTS OF LAW.

King's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right Hon. Sir Thos. Denman—*Judges*, Sir Jos. Littleale, Sir James Parke, Sir W. E. Taunton, Sir J. Patteson.

Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal—*Judges*, Sir Jas. Allan Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir E. H. Alderson.

Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Lord Lyndhurst—*Barons*, Sir John Bayley, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir John Gurney—*Cursitor Baron*, G. Banks, Esq.—*Aect.-Gen.* R. Richards, Esq.—*King's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar General's Office—*Vicar General*, Sir Herbert Jenner—*Dean of Peculiars*, Sir John Nicholl, *Registrar*, John Moore, Esq.

Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl—*Registrar*, William Townsend.

Prerogative Court—*Master*, Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl—*Registrars*, Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore.

(Sir J. Nicholl holds the above offices in *commendam* with the Admiralty)

Faculty Office—*Master*, Lord Stowell—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. Sutton-Manners.

Consistory Court—*Judge*, Dr. Step. Lushington—*Registrar*,

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Sir John Nicholl—*King's Advocate-General*, Sir Herbert Jenner—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. John Dodson—*Counsel to Admiralty and Navy and Judge-Advocate of Fleet*, H. J. Shepherd, Esq.—*Registrar*, Lord Arden.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Chief Judge, Rt. Hon. T. Erskine—*Judges*, Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose—*Chief Registrars*, Mr. Serj. Edw. Lawes, W. Barber, Esq.—*Commissioners*, C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, Esqs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

Chief Commissioner, H. R. Reynolds, Esq.—*Commissioners*, J. G. Harris, T. B. Bowen, and Wm. J. Law, Esqs.—*Chief Clerk*, John Massey, Esq.

MARSHALSEA, OR PALACE COURT.

Knight-Marshal, Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart.—*Steward of the Court*, W. Brent Brent, Esq.—*Dep. Steward*, George Long, Esq.—*Prothonotary*, Sir H. F. Campbell

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir W. Horne. *Solicitor-General*, Sir John Campbell.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c. OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Lord Grantham
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Duke of Buckingham, K.G.
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.
Chester, Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Cornwall, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe—*Lord Warden*, Marquis of Hertford, K.G.
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
Derby, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marq. of Cleveland—*Custos Rot.* Bishop of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Hereford, Earl Somers

Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Duke of Manchester
Kent, Marquis Camden, K.G.
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Duke of Portland
Monmouth, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk, Hon. John Wodehouse
Northampton, Earl of Westmorland
Northumberland, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
Oxford, Earl of Macclesfield
Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.
Shropshire, Earl of Powis
Somerset, Marquis of Bath, K.G.

Southampton, Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Stafford, Earl Talbot
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton
Surrey, Lord Arden
Sussex, Earl of Egremont
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Warwick, Earl of Brooke and Warwick
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
*Wilt*s, Marquis of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harwood
 — *North-Riding*, Duke of Leeds, K.G.

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.
Brecon, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Cardigan, Wm. E. Powell, esq.
Carmarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Denbigh, Sir Watkins W. Wynn, bart.
Flint, Marquis of Westminster
Glamorgan, Marquis of Bute
Merioneth, Sir W. W. Wynn, bart.
Montgomery, Visc. Clive
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, bart.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S
 MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of	{ A. Vaill, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires. Col. Aspinwall, Consul Gen.	{ Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. Env. Ext. C. Bankhead, Esq., Secret. of Legation.
Austria	{ Prince Esterhazy, Amb. Ext. and Plen. M. de Neumann, Cons. de l'A.	{ Right Hon. Sir F. Lamb, Am. Ex. and Plen. Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangways, Sec. of Emb.
Bavaria	{ Count de Jenisson-Wallworth, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Erskine, Env. Ex. Hon. R. Bingham, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium	{ M. Van de Weyer, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. M. de Wallez, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Robert Adair, Amb. Ex. G. B. Hamilton, Esq.
Brazil	{ M. de M. e Mattos, Chargé d'Affaires.	{ Hen. S. Fox, Esq., Env. Ex. W. G. Ouseley, Esq., Sec. Leg.
Buenos Ayres	{ Don Manuel Moreno, Chargé d'Affaires.	{ H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Min. Plen. R. Y. Gore, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Colombla	{ Don L. Miranda, Min. Plen.	{ Wm. Turner, Esq., Env. Ex.
Denmark	{ Baron de Blome, Envoy Extraordinary. M. de Bourke, Sec. of Leg.	{ Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn. Env. Ex. Peter Browne, Esq. Sec. of Leg.
France	{ Prince de Talleyrand, Amb. Ex. and Plen. M. de Bascourt and M. de Son- tag, Secs. of Leg.	{ Viscount Granville, Ambassador Extraordinary Arthur Aston, Esq., Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation		{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Ple. J. R. Milbanke, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Hanover	{ Baron d'Ompsteda, Env. Ext.	
Hanseatic Towns Lubeck, Bremen, & Hamburg.	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	{ Henry Canning, Esq. Con. Gen.
Hesse Cassel, & Darmstadt	{ Baron de Langsdorf, Res. Min.	{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Plen. (and to Germ. Conf.)
Mexico	{ M. Garro, Min. Plen.	{ — Pakenham, Esq., Chargé d'Aff.
Netherlands	{ Baron de Nyevelt, Amb. Extr. and Plen. M. Boreel, Sec. to Emb.	{ Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Chargé d'Aff.
Persia	{ (none sent by this Power)	{ Sir John Campbell, Env. Ext.
Portugal	{ Chev. d'Abreu e Lima, Emb. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord W. Russell, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Prussia	{ Baron de Bulow, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. C. de Dönhoff, Sec. of Leg. M. de Lottum, Cons. d'Amb.	{ Earl of Minto, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. R. Abercrombie, Esq., Secretary of Leg.
Rio de la Plata		{ H. C. J. Hamilton, Mia. Plen.

Countries sending or
receiving Ministers.

Ministers from, at London.

British Ministers at.

Russia - - -	{ Prince de Lieven, Amb. Count Tobolsky, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Stratford Canning, Amb. Ex- and Plen. Hon. J. D. Bligh, Sec. of Amb.
Sardinia - - -	{ Count St. Martin d'Aglé, Envoy Ext. and M. Plen. Count de Pollon, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Aug. John Foster, bart. Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. E. Fox, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony - - -	M. de Gersdorff, Res. Min.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two) -	Count de Ludolf, sen. Env. Ext.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. John Kennedy, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Spain - - -	{ M. Vial, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. M. Courtoys, Sec. of Legation.	{ G. W. F. Villiers, Esq., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Lord W. Hervey, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden - - -	Baron Ralamb, Ch. d'Aff.	{ Lord Howard de Walden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Sec. Leg.
Switzerland - -	M. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ D. R. Morier, Esq. Min. Plen. T. F. Wilmot, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey - - -		Ld. Ponsonby, Am. Ex.
Tuscany - - -		{ G. H. Seymour, Esq., Min. Res. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Wirttemberg -	{ Count de Mandelsloh, Min. Plen.	{ Sir E. C. Disbrowe, Min. Plen. Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. C. Farebrother, Lime Street, 1826	Aldersgate..... 1826	Sir P. Laurie
Bridge Without 1790 Sir R. C. Glyn, Father of the City	Recorder, Hon. C. E. Law	
Bread Street 1800 J. Ansley	<i>Common Sergeant</i> , J. Mirehouse, Esq.	
Cornhill 1800 Sir C. Flower	Vintry..... 1826* H. Winchester	
Bassishaw 1804† Sir C. S. Hunter	Bishopsgate..... 1829* W. T. Copeland	
Dowgate..... 1805 G. Scholey	Farringdon Within 1830* T. Kelly	
Candlewick 1807 S. Birch	Broad Street..... 1831* J. Cowan	
Cripplegate 1807 M. Wood	Castle Baynard ... 1831 Samuel Wilson.	
Cordwainer..... 1807 C. Smith	Bridge Within.... 1832* Sir C. Marshall	
Wallbrook 1808 J. Atkins	Farringdon Without 1833 James Harmer	
Coleman Street.... 1812 Sir W. Heygate	Portsoken 1833 Thos. Johnson	
Aldgate..... 1817 J. T. Thorp	*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff; and thus†, Col. of the City Militia.	
Queenhithe 1821 W. Venables	<i>Sheriff's</i> , Aldermen Wilson and Harmer	
Billingsgate 1821 A. Brown	<i>Chamberlain</i> , Sir J. Shaw, Bart.	
Tower 1821 M. P. Lucas		
Cheap..... 1821 W. Thompson		
Langbourn 1823 Sir J. Key		

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF CROWN. STATE,
AND HOUSEHOLD.

Heritable Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol—*Herit. Royal Standard Bearer*, H. J. Wedderburne, esq.—*Kt. Marshchal*, Sir A. Keith—*Lord Justice-Gen.* Duke of Montrose—*Vice-Admiral*, Earl Cathcart—*Lord Privy Seal*, Visct. Melville—*Lord Register*, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas—*Heritable Master of Household*, Duke of Argyle—*Herit. Standard*

Bearer, Earl of Landerdale—*Herit. Armour Bearer*, A. Seton, esq.—*Herit. Usher of White Rod*, Sir Pat. Walker—*Physicians*, John Abercrombie, M.D. Jas. Home, M.D.—*Surgeon*, John H. Wishart, esq.—*Dean of Chapel Royal*, George Cook, D.D.—*Chaplain to the Queen*, W. Singer, D.D.—*Capt. Gen. of King's Body-Guard*, Earl of Dalhousie.
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Pat. Stuart

PEERS.

- Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*†
 Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon* [don*
 Aboyne, *E. of*, 1660, Gorbairie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy a
 Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
 Arbutnot, *Viscount*, 1641, a
 Aston, *Lord*, 1623
 Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
 Balearras, *E. of*, 1651, Lindsay*
 Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1675, Hamilton, *
 Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stewart, a minor [Campbell*
 Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Buccleuch, *Duke* Scott-
of, 1673 and } Dou-
 Queensberry, 1684 } glas *
 Buchan, *Earl of*, 1469, Erskine [Sinclair
 Caithness, *Earl of*, 1445, Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell [Kennedy*
 Cassilis, *Earl of*, 1509, Cathcart, *L.* 1445*
 Colville, *L.* 1609, a
 Cranstoun, *L.* 1609 [say*
 Dalhousie, *E. of*, 1633, Ram-
 Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton
of, 1633 and } Stuart*
 Bute, *E.* 1703 }
 Dunblane, *V.* 1662, Osborne*
 Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
 Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Duffus, *L.* 1650, Dunbar
 Dysart, *Countess of*, 1643, Tollemache
 Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomery*
 Elgin and Kincardine, *E. of*, 1633, Bruce, a
 Elbank, *L.* 1643, Murray
 Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
 Errol, *E. of*, 1452, Hay-
 Carr*
 Fairfax, *L.* 1627
 Falkland, *Vis.* 1620, Carey*
 Forbes, *Lord*, before 1440, a
 Forrester, *L.* 1633, Grim-
 ston*† [Stewart*
 Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
 Gordon, *D. of*, 1634*
 Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
 Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
 Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643*
 Home, *E. of*, 1604, Home-
 Ramey, a [Hope*
 Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703, Kenmure, *Viscount*, 1623, Gordon.
 Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
 Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1623, Hay*
 Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-
 Falconer [Maitland*
 Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1623, Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
 Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie
 & Melville, 1690 } Melville, a
 Lothian, *Mar.* 1701, Ker*
 Loudoun, *Countess of*, 1633, Hastings
 Mar, *E. of*, 1681, 1457 } Er-
 & Kellie, *E. of*, 1610 } skine
 Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
 Moray, *E. of*, 1611, Stuart*
 Morton, *E. of*, 1457, Doug-
 Nairne, *Lord*, 1681 [las, a
 Napier, *Lord*, 1627
 Newburgh, *E. of*, 1660, Livingstone
 Northesk, *E.* 1647 Carnegie
 Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice a [year
 Portmore, *E. of*, 1703, Col-
 Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1681, Douglas*
 Reay, *Lord*, 1628, McKay
 Roseberry, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
 Ruthven, *L.* 1651
 Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
 Rothies, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
 Roxburgh, *D. of*, 1707, Ker, a minor
 Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a
 Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Grant
 Ogilvy
 Selkirk, *E. of*, 1646, Douglas
 Sempill, *L.* 1489 [a
 Sinclair, *L.* 1449 a
 Somerville, *L.* 1430
 Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple
 Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
 Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drum-
 mond, a [Bowes
 Strathmore, *E. of*, 1686, Sutherland, *Countess of*, 1657 [dilands
 Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, San-
 Traquair, *E. of*, 1633, Stuart
 Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694, Hay, a
 Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
 a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

First Division.

The Lord President—Ch. Hope.

Robert Craigie, Lord Craigie; D. R. W. Ewart, Lord Balgray; † A. Gillies, Lord Gillies

Permanent Ordinaries—Gen. Cranstoun, Lord Corehouse; John Fullerton, Lord Fullerton.

Ordinary on the Bills and Teinds.—Sir J. W. Moncrieff, bart. Lord Moncrieff.

Principal Clerks, Geo. Jos. Bell, esq. A. Rolland, esq. *Jury Court*, Osb. Brown, esq.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk—David Boyle. Sir W. Miller, bart. Lord Glenlee; J. W. Murray, Lord Cringletie; † A. Mc Canochie, Lord Meadowbank.

Permanent Ordinaries.—† J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; J. H. Forbes, Lord Forbes.

Principal Clerks, Jas. Fergusson, esq.

Thos. Thompson, esq. *Jury Court*, J. Russell, esq.

Lord Chief Commissioner in Civil Causes by Jury, W. Adam.

The Judges marked thus † are Lords of the Justiciary or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Barons, Sir P. Murray, Bt., D. Hume.

Kings' Remembrancer, Sir H. Jardine.

Auditor, Hon. G. Murray.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Francis Jeffrey, esq.

Solicitor-Gen. Henry Cockburn, esq.

Advocates-Depute, J. S. Stewart, Graham Speirs, G. Napier and Cos. Innes, esqs.

Crown Agent, David Cleghorn, esq.

Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn, and an additional West Circuit at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, 79 Presbyteries; it contains 899 Parishes, and has 938 Clergymen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Right Hon. Lord Belhaven,

High Commissioner; Rev. Dr. Stirling, *Moderator*; Robert Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*; Rev. Dr. John Lee, *Principal Clerk*.

Agents, John Murray, esq. Edinburgh, John Spottiswood, esq. London.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS DEPUTE OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeenshire	Duke of Gordon, G.C.B.	A. Murray
Argyllshire	Duke of Argyll	Robert Bruce
Ayrshire	Earl of Glasgow	Archibald Bell
Banffshire	Earl of Fife, K.T.	James Urquhart
Berwickshire ..	Earl of Home	William Boswell
Buteshire	Marquis of Bute	Samuel M'Cormick
Caithness-shire....	Earl of Caithness....	James Ivory
Clackmannanshire	Earl of Mansfield.....	John Tait
Cromartyshire	R. B. A. M'Leod....	John Jardine
Dumbartonshire .	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfriesshire....	Marquis of Queensberry, K.T.	Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart.
Edinburghshire .	D. of Buccleuch & Queensberry, K.T.	Adam Duff
Elgin and Moray..	Earl of Moray, K.T.	John Cuninghame
Fife-shire.....	Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.	Andrew Clephane
Forfarshire	Earl of Airlie	James L'Amy
Haddingtonshire .	Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T.	William Horne
Inverness-shire...	Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant ..	W. F. Tytler
Kincardineshire ..	Lord Viscount Arbuthnot....	George Douglas
Kinross-shire	Right Hon. William Adam	John Tait
Kirkcudbright { Stewartry... }	Viscount Garlies.....	Alexander Wood
Lanarkshire	Duke of Hamilton and Brandon ...	W. Rose Robinson
Linlithgowshire ..	Earl of Hopetoun.....	John Cay
Nairnshire....	William Brodie, of Brodie	John Cuninghame
Orkney & Shetland	Lord Dundas	J. A. Maconochie
Perthshire	Earl of Wemyss and March.....	John Wood
Perthshire	Earl of Kinnoull.....	Duncan M'Neill
Renfrewshire..	Archibald Campbell	John Colin Dunlop
Ross-shire.....	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart.	John Jardine
Roxburghshire ..	Marquis of Lothian	William Oliver
Selkirkshire	Lord Montagu	T. H. Miller
Stirlingshire	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	Ranald Macdonald
Sutherland ..	Duke of Sutherland.....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigtonshire	Viscount Garlies..	James Walker

IRELAND.

THE MINISTRY.

Lord Lieutenant, Marq. Wellesley
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Plunket
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal,
 Rt. Hon. E. J. Littleton
Under Sec. Sir Wm. Gossett

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbp. of Armagh
Clerk of Privy Council, Visc. Clifden
State Steward, Col. Sir Fred. Stevens

Comptroller, John Hart, esq.
Chamberlain, Geo. L'Estrange, esq.
Physician, Alex. Jackson, M.D.
Surgeon, Gerard Macklin, esq.
Keeper of Records of Parl. and Ulster
King at Arms, Sir W. Betham
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. C. Vignolles, D.D.
Commander of the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R.
 Hussey Vivian
Military Secretary, Capt. C. C. Vivian
Commander of Artillery and Engineers,
 Major-Gen. Jos. M'Lean

PEERS.

Aldborough, <i>Earl</i> , 1777, Stratford	Armagh, <i>Arch.</i> 1822, J. G. De la Poer Beresford	Athlone, <i>L.</i> , 1692, DeGinkell
Allen, <i>Vis.</i> 1717	Armagh, <i>Earl of</i> , 1799, Prince Ernest Augustus*	Auckland, <i>L.</i> , 1789, Eden*
Annesley, <i>Earl</i> , 1789	Arran, <i>Earl</i> , 1762, Gore	Avonmore, <i>Vis.</i> , 1800, Yel- verton
Antrim, <i>Countess</i> , 1785	Ashbrook, <i>Viscount</i> , 1751, Flower	Aylmer, <i>Lord</i> , 1718
Arden, <i>L.</i> 1770, Perceval*	Ashtown, <i>Ld.</i> , 1800, Trench	Bandon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1800, Ber- nard
Arklow, <i>L.</i> , 1801, Prince Fred. Augustus*		Bangor, <i>Vis.</i> , 1781, Ward

- Bantry, *E. of*, 1816. White Barrington, *Vis.*, 1720!
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry, *a*
 Besborough, *Earl of*, 1739, Ponsonby*
 Blayne, *Lord*, 1621
 Blessington, *E. of*, 1816, Gardiner
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.*, 1717, Hamilton
 Brandon, *L.*, 1758, Crosbie
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794. Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander, *a*
 Carbery, *Ld.*, 1715, Freke, *a*
 Carrick, *Earl of*, 1748, Butler, *a*
 Carrington, *L.*, 1796, Smith*
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, *Arch. of*, 1822, Richard Laurence, *a*
 Castlemain, *V.*, 1822, Hancock
 [Stewart
 Castle Stewart, *E. of*, 1809,
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Canfield, *a* [Bury, *a**
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Chetwynd, *Vis.*, 1717
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661*
 Clancarty, *E. of*, 1803, Trench*a
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Bingham
 Clannearde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh*
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade* [gibbon*
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clarina, *L.*, 1800, Massey
 Clermont, *V.*, 1776, Fortescue
 Clifden, *Vis.*, 1781, Ellis
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762*
 Clogher, *Bishop of*, 1822, Rob. Ponsonby
 Clonbrock, *L.*, 1790, Dillon
 Clonerry, *L.*, 1789, Lawless*
 Clonfert and Kilmeduagh, *B. of*, 1804, Ch. Butson
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Cloyne, *Bishop of*, 1826, John Brinkley
 Couwáy, *Lord*, 1703*
 Conyngham, *Mar. of*, 1816*
 Cork, *Bp. of*, 1830, S. Kyle
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle* [ford*
 Courton, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 Cremorne, *L.*, 1797, Dawson
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh*
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.*, 1812, Beresford
 Derry, *B. of*, 1831, R. Ponsonby, *a*
 Desart, *Earl of*, 1793, Cuffe
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding
 De Vesci, *Vis.*, 1776, Vesey
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620*
 Dillon, *Vis.*, 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquis of*, 1791, Chichester*
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St. Leger
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson*
 Down, *Bish. of*, 1823, Rich. Mant
 Downe, *Vis.*, 1680, Dawnay*
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh
 Downshire, *M. of*, 1789, Hill
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore*
 Dromore, *Bishop of*, 1820, James Saurin
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whateley
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood, *a*
 Dunally, *L.*, 1800, Prittie, *a*
 Dunboyne, *Ld.*, 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *Vis.*, 1765, Hill
 Trevor
 Dunsany, *L.*, 1440, Plunkett
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Quin
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Perceval*
 Elphin, *B. of*, 1820, J. Leslie
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus*
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole*a
 Erne, *E. of*, 1739, Creighton
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Barry, *a*
 Ferrard, *V.*, 1797, Skeffington*
 Ffrench, *Lord*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff*
 Fingall, *E.*, 1628, Plunkett*
 Fitzgerald, *L.*, 1826:
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716*
 Fitzwilliam, *Viscount*, 1629
 Frankfort, *Vis.*, 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720*
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Moncton-Arundell
 Garduer, *Lord*, 1800*
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler *a*
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker, *a*
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Achesona
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes*
 Grandison, *V.*, 1620, Villiers*
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grinston, *Viscount*, 1719*
 Harborton, *V.*, 1791, Pomeroy
 Hartland, *L.*, 1800, Mahon
 Hawarden, *Vis.*, 1791, Mande
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor*
 Heally, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782*
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howlea, *L.*, 1819, Cradock*
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, Elphinstone*
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwards
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1722, Fitz-Maurice Petty*
 Kildare, *Bishop of*, 1804, C. D. Lindsay, *a*
 Kilkenney, *E. of*, 1793, Butler
 Killala, *Bishop of*, 1810, J. Verschoyle [Knox
 Killaloe, *Bp. of*, 1831, E. Kilmaine, *L.*, 1789, Browne
 Kilmore, *B. of*, 1802, G. De la Poer Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham
 Kilwarden, *Vis.*, 1800, Wolfe
 Kingsland, *Viscount*, 1646, Barnewall [* *a*
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King
 Kinsale, *L.*, 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.*, 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler
 Leighlin and Ferns, *Bp. of*, 1822, Thomas Elrington
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald*
 Leitrim, *E.*, 1795, Clements*
 Lifford, *Vis.*, 1791, Hewitt
 Limerick, *B. of*, 1822, J. Jebb
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1803, Pery*a
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
 Lisle, *Lord*, 1758, Lysaght
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart*
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham*a
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King, *a*
 Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bingham, *a* [derson*
 Lumley, *Vis.*, 1628, Saund-
 Ludlow, *Earl*, 1760*
 Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
 Massacrene, *Viscountess*, 1660, Skeffington
 Massy, *Lord*, 1776
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, *a*
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
 Meath, *Bp. of*, 1802, N. Alexander, *a*
 Middleton, *V.*, 1717, Brodrick*
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Savile
 Melbourne, *V.*, 1781, Lamb*
 Milltown, *E. of*, 1763, Leeson
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
 Monteashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore, *a*
 Mountmorres, *Vis.*, 1763, Montmorency
 Mountmorris, *Earl of*, 1793, Annesley

Mountsandford, <i>Lord</i> , 1800	Raphoe, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1822,	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1623
Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1767, Phipps*	W. Bissett	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pennington	Rathdowne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1822,	Templetown, <i>V.</i> 1806, Upton
Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806,	Thomond, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1800,
Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Monck [Thelusson	O'Brien *a [newall
Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson	Trimlestown, <i>L.</i> 1461, Bar-
Normanton, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Agar	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	Tnam, <i>Arch. of</i> , 1819, P. Le
Northland, <i>V.</i> 1791, Knox*	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	Poer Trench
Nugent, <i>E.</i> 1776, Grenville*	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons, a	Tyrconnel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1761,
Nugent, <i>L.</i> 1800, Grenville	Rossmore, <i>L.</i> 1796, Westenra	Carpenter
O'Neill, <i>E.</i> , 1800, * a	St. Helens, <i>L.</i> 1791, Fitz-	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	herbert * [neux, *	Wallscourt, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Ormonde, <i>M. of</i> , 1825, Butler*	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Moly-	Waterford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446,
Ossory, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1813,	*Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle	Talbot*
Robert Fowler	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816,	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789,
Palmerston, <i>V.</i> 1722, Temple	Holroyd*	Beresford * [Cavendish
Portarlington, <i>E. of</i> , 1785,	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627*	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792,
Dawson [field	Sligo, <i>Marquis of</i> , 1800,	Wellesley, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1779*
Powerscourt, <i>V.</i> 1743, Wing-	Browne* [ton*†	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyt-
Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Wal-	Strabane, <i>V.</i> 1701, Ham†	telton* [Nugent, a
degrave	Southwell, <i>Vis.</i> 1776	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> 1822,
Raneliffe, <i>L.</i> 1795, Parkins	Strangford, <i>Vis.</i> 1628,	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793,
Ranelagh, <i>V.</i> 1628, Jones]	Smythe*	Howard, a [Turnour
		Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766,

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket
Secretaries, R. B. M'Causland, esq.
R. Long, esq.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart.

Deputy, Robert Wogan, esq.

Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, esq. Rodk. Connor, esq. J. S. Townsend, esq. Thos. Goold, esq.

Accomptant-Gen. John Boyd, esq.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, † Rt. Hon. Charles K. Bushe. *Judges*, † Rich. Jebb. † Charles Burton. † T. B. Vandeleur.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, † Rt. Hon. John Doherty. *Judges*, † Arthur Moore. † W. Johnson. † Robert Torrens.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, † Rt. Hon. Henry Joy. *Barons*, † Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. † R. Pennefather. † J. L. Foster.

Chief Remembrancer, A. R. Blake, esq.

Accountant-Gen. David Mahoney, esq.

Thus † marked, Commissioners to hear and determine Causes in Chancery in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General and Judge of Prerog. Court, Rt. Hon. Dr. John Radcliffe.

Registrars of Metropolitan Court, J. G. Brydges and G. Scott, esqs.

Ditto of Prerog. Court, Rev. Sir John Robinson and W. Stewart, esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Sir Henry Meredith, bart.

King's Advocate Gen. Sir Thos. Staples, bart.

Registrar, Daniel Pineau, esq.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioners, P. Burrowes and J. Lloyd, esqs.

Chief Clerk, P. Burrowes, jun. esq.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen. Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne

Solicitor-Gen. Phil. C. Crampton, esq.

Serjeants, Edw. Pennefather, esq. Louis Perrin, esq. Mich. O'Loghlan, esq.

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquis of Hertford.

Armagh, Earl of Gosford.

Carlow, Wm. Browne, Esq.

Cavan, Marquis of Headford.

Clare, Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei.

Cork, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, Earl of Leitrim.

Down, Marq. of Londonderry.

Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.

Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.

Galway, Earl of Clancarty.

Kerry, James Crosbie, Esq.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster.

Kilkenny, Marq. of Ormonde.

King's County, Earl of Rosse.

Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick, Earl of Dunraven.

Londonderry, Marq. of Londonderry.

Longford, Viscount Forbes.

Louth, Earl of Roden.

Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.

Meath, Marquis Wellesley.

Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.

Queen's Co. Lord Maryborough.

Rosecommon, Viscount Lorton.

Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.

Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittle.

Tyrone, Earl of Belmore.
Waterford, Lord G. T. Beresford.
Westmeath, Earl of Longford.
Wexford, Marq. of Ely.
Wicklowl, Earl of Meath.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Earl O'Neill.
Armagh, Earl of Gosford.
Curlow, Visc. Duncannon.
Cavan, Marquis of Headfort.
Clare, Lord Fitzgerald & Vescl.
Cork, Earl of Shannon.
Donegal, Marquis of Donegal, K.P.
Down, Marquis of Downshire, K.P.
Dublin, Earl of Meath, K.P.
Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P.
Galway, Marquis of Clanricarde, G.C.H.
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster, K.P.
Kilkenny, Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.
King's County, Lord Oxmantown, M.P.
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.
Limerick, Hon. Col. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon, M.P.
Londonderry, Lord Garvagh.
Longford, Viscount Forbes, M.P.
Louth, Sir P. Bellew
Mayo, Marquis Sligo, K.P.
Meath, Earl of Darnley.
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.
Queen's County, Viscount de Vescl.
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton.
Sligo, Col. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore.
Tyrone, Earl of Caledon, K. P.
Waterford, Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq.
Westmeath, Marquis of Westmeath.
Wexford, Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.
Wicklowl, Earl of Wicklowl.

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i>	1822	Stuart.....	J. E. Jackson, A.M.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D., <i>Primate of Ireland</i> ...	<i>Dublin</i>	1831	W. Magee...	{ Bishop of Kildare H. Dawson, M.A.
1822	Rich. Laurence, D.C.L., <i>Primate of Munster</i> ...	<i>Cashel, Emly,</i> & <i>Waterford</i> ...	1822	Brodrick....	{ S. Adams, M.A. T. P. Lefanu.
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D.D., <i>Primate of Connaught</i> ...	<i>Tuam and</i> ... <i>Ardagh</i> ...	1819	W. Beresford.	{ T. Carter, D.D. R. Murray, M.A.
1802	N. Alexander, D.D.....	<i>Meath & Clan-</i> <i>macnoise</i> ...	1823	O'Beirae...	{ H. Roper, D.D.
1803	C. D. Lindsay, D.D.....	<i>Kildare</i>	1804	Jones.....	{ T. Trench, A.M. Hon. H. V. Fitz-
1801	G. de la P. Beresford, D.D.	<i>Kilmore</i>	1802	Brodrick....	{ gerald, D.C.L.
1804	Lord R. Tottenham, D.D.	<i>Clogher</i>	1822	Jocelyn.....	{ R. C. Maude, M.A.
1804	Christ. Butson, D.D....	<i>Clonfert and</i> ... <i>Kilmacduagh</i>	1804	Alexander...	{ T. Hawkins, D.D. R. Hood, D.D.
1810	James Verschoyle, D.D.	<i>Killala and</i> <i>Achnoury</i> ...	1810	Stock.....	{ Hon. Geo. Gore, M.A.
1812	John Leslie, D.D.....	<i>Elphin</i>	1819	Trench.....	{ T. Blakeley, M.A. J. French, M.A.
1813	Robert Fowler, D.D....	<i>Ossory</i>	1813	Kearney....	{ Hon. J. Bourke, M.A.
	Annexed to Cashel.....	<i>Waterford</i> & <i>Lismore</i> ...	1833	Bourke, dec.	{ U. Lee, M.A. Sir G. W. Bishop, Bt. A.M.
1819	James Saurin, D.D.....	<i>Dromore</i>	1819	Leslie.....	{ J. Mahon, M.A. Hon. T. Plunkett,
1820	Richard Mant, D.D....	<i>Down and</i> <i>Connor</i>	1823	Alexander...	{ M.A., H. Leslie, M.A.
1820	Thomas Elrington, D.D.	<i>Ferns and</i> ... <i>Leighlin</i> ...	1822	Tottenham..	{ P. Browne, M.A. Hon. R. B. Ber-
1822	William Bissett, D.D...	<i>Raphoe</i>	1822	Magee.....	{ nard, D.D. Ld. E. Chichester.
1822	John Jebb, D.D.....	<i>Limerick, Ard-</i> <i>fert & Aghadoe</i>	1822	Elrington...	{ A. Preston, D.D., G. Holmes.
1826	John Brinkley, D.D....	<i>Cloyne</i>	1826	Warburton...	{ T. Burgh, M.A.
1823	Rd. Ponsonby, D.D....	<i>Derry</i>	1831	William Knox	{ T. B. Gough, M.A.
1830	Sam. Kyle, D.D.....	<i>Cork and</i> ... <i>Ross</i>	1830	St. Lawrence	{ R. Burrowes, D.D. J. Stamus.
1831	E. Knox, D.D.....	<i>Killaloe and</i> <i>Kilfenora</i> ...	1831	Ponsonby....	{ J. Head, A.M. W. H. Stackpoole.

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other bishops: the rest according to priority of consecration.

ROTATION OF IRISH BISHOPS SITTING IN PARLIAMENT.

THE rotation in which the Irish Bishops sit in Parliament is regulated by the following cycle; by which each Archbishop sits *once in four*, and each Bishop *once in six* sessions.

Session.

1. Primate, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
2. Dublin, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore
3. Cashel, Elphin, Down
4. Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork

Session.

5. Primate, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher
6. Dublin, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert
7. Cashel, Meath, Kildare, Derry (for 1834)
8. Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore
9. Primate, Elphin, Down, Waterford?
10. Dublin, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork
11. Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher
12. Tuam, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert

The cycle is completed at the end of every twelve sessions.

COLONIAL BISHOPS, according to seniority.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of
C. Lipseomb, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1824	See then created by Patent.
W. H. Coleridge, D.D. . . .	{ Barbadoes & Leeward Isles . . . }	1824	Do.
John Inglis, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1825	Stanser, res.
Hon. G. J. Stewart, D.D.	Quebec	1825	Mountain, dec.
D. Wilson, D.D.	Calcutta	1832	Turner, dec.

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS OF BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Europe

Gibraltar.—Earl of Chatham, K.G., Governor.

Malta.—Major-General Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Col. Henry King, Lieutenant-Governor.

America.

Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

—Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, K.C.B., Governor in Chief.

Upper Canada.—Major-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gov.

Nova Scotia.—Major-General Sir P. Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Major-General Sir Arch. Campbell, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Lieut.-Colonel Young, Lieutenant-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Capt. Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, R.N., Governor.

West India Islands.

Jamaica.—Earl of Mulgrave, Governor.

Bahama Islands.—B. Townley Balfour, esq., Governor.

Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago.—Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B., Gov.

St. Vincent.—Capt. Geo. Tyler, R.N., Lieut.-Gov.

Grenada.—Major-General George Middlemore, Lieutenant-Governor.

Tobago.—Major-General H. C. Darling, Lieut.-Governor.

Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Dominica.—Colonel Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Bart., Governor.

Dominica.—Captain Sir Chas. M. Schomberg, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor.

Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.—Major-Gen. Sir Jas. Carmichael Smyth, Lt. K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor.

Trinidad.—Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.

St. Lucia.—Major-General J. A. Farquharson, Governor.

Bermuda.—Colonel Sir S. Chapman, Governor.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

Mauritius.—Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sierra Leone.—Octavius Temple, esq., Lieut.-Governor.

Gambia.—George Rendall, esq., Lieut.-Governor.

Asia.

Bengal.—Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General of India.

Madras.—Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq., Governor.

Bombay.—Earl of Clare, Governor.

Ceylon.—Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Governor.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Major-General Richard Bourke, Governor.

Van Diemen's Land.—Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor.

Swan River.—Captain Sir James Stirling, R.N.

III.—COMMERCE.

BANK DIRECTORS.

Governor, Richard Mee Raikes, esq.

Deputy, James Pattison, esq.

John Bowden, esq., John Cockerell, esq., Timothy Abraham Cortis, esq., Samuel Drewe, esq., George Dorrien, esq., Charles P. Grenfell, esq., Abel Lewis Gower, esq., John Oliver Hanson, esq., John Benjamin Heath, esq., Samuel Hibbert, esq., William Mellish, esq., Rowland Mitchell, esq., Sheffield Neave, esq., John Horsley Palmer, esq., John Henry Pelly, esq., Charles Pole, esq., Henry Porcher, esq., Sir John Rae Reid, bart., John Baker Richards, esq., William Thompson, esq., and Alderman, Samuel Thornton, esq., Stephen Edw. Thornton, esq., Money Wigram, esq., Melvil Wilson, esq.

Secretary, John Knight, Esq.

Deputy Secretary, John Watts, esq.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham—Bristol—Exeter—Gloucester—Hull—Leeds—Liverpool—Manchester—Newcastle upon Tyne—Norwich—Swansea.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years they have each to serve.

Directors.

Chairman, 2 John Loch, esq.

Deputy, 2 H. St. George Tucker, esq.

1 P. Vans Agnew, esq., 4 H. Alexander, esq., 3 W. Astell, esq., 3 W. B. Bayley, esq., 1 J. R. Carnac, esq., 4 W. S. Clarke, esq., 2 J. Cotton, esq., 3 Russell Eilice, esq., 4 R. C. Ferguson, esq., 2 J. Forbes, esq., 3 R. Jenkins, esq., 1 J. L. Lushington, esq., 1 G. Lyall, esq., 2 Camp. Marjoribanks, esq., 3 J. Masterman, esq., 2 C. Mills, esq., 1 J. P. Muspratt, esq., 4 G. Raikes, esq., 2 H. Shank, esq., 4 J. Thornhill, esq., 1 W. Wigram, esq., 4 Sir W. Young.

Secretary.—P. Auber, esq.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

ASHLEY and Son, 135, Regent-street
Barelay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co. 54, Lombard-street

Barnard, Dimsdales, & Barnard, 50, Cornhill
Barnetts, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-st.

Bond, Sons, and Pattisall, 2, Change-alley
Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderdon, Franks, and Co. 73, Lombard-street

Bouverie and Lefevre, 11, Haymarket
Brown, Janson, and Co. 32, Abchurch-lane
Call (Sir W. P. Bart.), Marten, and Co. 25, Old Bond-street

Campbell and Co. 6, Regent-street

Child and Co. Temple Bar

Cockburns and Co. 4, Whitehall

Cockerell, Smith, and Co. 8, Austin Friars.

Coeks, Biddulph, and Biddulph, 43, Charing Cross

Coutts and Co. 59, Strand

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co. 24, Bucklersbury

Curries and Co. 29, Cornhill

Denison and Co. 106, Fenchurch-street

Dixon, Son, and Brooks, 25, Chancery-lane
Dorriens, Magens, Mello, and Co. 22, Finch-lane

Drewett and Fowler, 60, Broad-street

Drummond, Messrs. 48, Charing Cross

Esdaile (Sir James), Esdaile, Grenfell,

Thomas, and Co. 21, Lombard-street

Fullers and Co. 84, Cornhill

Gill, Thomas, and Feltham, 42, Lombard-street

Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co. 67, Lombard-street

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street

Grote, Prescott, Grote, and Prescott, 62, Threadneedle-street

Hammersleys and Co. 69, Pall Mall

Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lombard-street

Hankey and Co. 7, Fenchurch-street

Herries, Farquhar, Halliday, Davidson,

Chapman, and Co. 16, St. James's-street

Hill and Son, 17, West Smithfield

Hoare, Messrs. 37, Fleet-street

Hopkinson, Messrs. 3, Regent-street

Jones, Loyd, and Co. 43, Lothbury

Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield

Kay (Sir W. Bart.), Price, Marryat, and

Coleman, 1, Mansion House-street

Kinloch and Son, 1, New Broad-street

Kinnear (Thomas) and Co. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House

Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Gillman, Bank-buildings

Lawson and Co. 17, Bucklersbury

Lees, Brassey, Farr and Lee, 71, Lombard-street

Lubbock (Sir J. W. Bart.), Forster, Clarke, and Co. 11, Mansion-House-street

Martin, Stone, Stone, and Martins, Lombard-street

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, & Co. 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street

Maude, Hallet, and Robinson, 14, Great George-street, Westminster.

Pares and Heygates, 25, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars

Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield

Praeds, Mackworth, Fane, and Praed, 180, Fleet-street

Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Broad-st.

Puget and Bainbridges, 12, St. Paul's Church yard

Ransom and Co. 1, Pall Mall, East

Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, Curtis, and Co. 15, Lombard street

Rogers, Towgood, Olding, Sharpe, and Boycott, 22, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

Scott (*Sir Claude, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street
 Snow (*Robert*), *Sir J. D. Paul, Bart.* and Co. Temple Bar Without
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson and Salt, 20, Lombard-street
 Twining, Messrs. Temple Bar Without.
 Veres, Ward, and Co. 77, Lombard-street
 Weston, Young, and Bostock, 37, High-st. Borough
 Whitmore, Wells's, and Whitmore, 24, Lombard-street
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co. 20, Birch-lane
 Willis, Percival, and Co. 76, Lombard-st.
 Wright and Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden
 Young and Son, 11, West Smithfield.

ARMY AGENTS.

ARMIT and Borough, Dublin
 Ashley, James, 135, Regent-street
 Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Brent, Timothy, St. James's-street
 Cane, Richard, and Co., Dawson-street, Dublin
 Collyer, George Samuel, 9, Park-place, St. James's
 Fitter, Godfrey, 34, Welbeck-street, Marylebone
 Greenwood, Cox, and Co. Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Hopkinson, Barnett, and Knyvett, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Juit, George, 44, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square
 Kirkland, John, 6, Whitehall
 Lawrie, John, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi
 Macdonald and Campbell, 6, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Morland, Sir F. Bernard, bart., 4, Northumberland-street (for Invalids)

Price, William Frazer, 34, Craven-street
 Watson, William, 63, Charlotte-street, Portland-place

NAVY AGENTS.

ATKINS and Son, 7, Walbrook
 Barnett and King, 37, Essex-street, Strand
 Barwise, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Booth and Pettet, 2, Adelphi Terrace
 Chard, Wm. and Ed. 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street
 Chipandale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Clementson, Charles, 8, Adelphi-terrace
 Collier, Thomas, 3, Brick-court, Temple
 Cooke, Halford, and Son, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Copland, John, 23, Surrey-street, Strand, (Marines)
 Cox and Son, 44, Hatton-garden
 Davies and Lyon, 137, Ratcliff-highway
 Dufaur, Joseph, 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Evans and Eyton, 7, Northumberland-st., Strand
 Goode & Clarke, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Hinxman, J. 72, Gt. Russell-st. Bloomsbury
 Holmes, Wm. 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand
 Kempster, W. H. 37, Craven-street (Marines)
 Madden, Capt., Portsmouth (Marines)
 Maude, J. and T., 14, George-street, Westminster
 McInerheney, Wm. 1, James-st. Adelphi
 Muspratt, John P., 9, New Broad-street
 Ommanney, Sir F. Molineux, and Son, 22, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Rice, Mr., 50, Poland street (Marines)
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand
 Stilwell, Thomas, and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand
 Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James st. Adelphi
 * * There are also forty-one Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

IV.—EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected
 Chancellor.—Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham, Lord Grenville, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1809
 High Steward.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of Eldon, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1801
 Deputy High Steward.—Robert Mich. Ward, M.A. Fel. of Trin. Col. 1831
 Vice-Chancellor.—G. Rowley, D.D., Master of University.
 Pro-Vice-Chancellors.—The Rev. R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol Col. The Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., Rector of Exeter Col. The Rev. A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College. The Rev. T. E. Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi Col.
 Curators of the Theatre.—John Collier Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College. 1829

Elected
 Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College 1832
 Assessor.—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. Prin. of Magdalen Hall. 1812

Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.

University, G. Rowley, D.D., F.R.S. Master 1821
 Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D. Master 1819
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L. Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector 1819
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D. Provost . 1823
 Queen's, John Fox, D.D. Provost ... 1827
 New Col., P. N. Shuttlesworth, D.D. Warden 1822
 Lincoln Col. E. Tatham, D.D. Rector. 1792
 All Souls, Lewis Sneyd, M.A. Warden 1827
 Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D. Pres. ... 1791
 Brasenose, A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Princ. 1822

Elected

Corpus Christi, T. E. Bridges, D.D.	
President	1823
Christ-Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D.	
Regius Professor of Greek, Dean,	1831
Trinity, J. Ingram, D.D. President ..	1824
St. John's, Philip Wynter, D.D. Pres.	1828
Jesus, Henry Foulkes, D.D. Principal	1817
Wadham, B. P. Symonds, B.D. Ward.	1831
Pembroke, G. W. Hall, D.D. Master.	1809
Worcester, Dean of Exeter, D.D. Prov.	1795
St. Mary Hall, Renn Dickson Hamp-	
den, D.D.	1833
Magdalene Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L.	
Principal	1813
New-Inn Hall, J. A. Cramer, D. D.	
Principal	1831
St. Alban Hall, Rev. E. Cardwell,	
B. D.	1831
St. Edmund Hall, Ant. Grayson, D.D.	
Principal	1824
Sen. Proctor — Rev. Henry Alison Dodd,	
M.A. Queen's College.	
Jun. Proctor — Rev. John Prideaux Light-	
foot, M.A. of Exeter College.	
Examiners in <i>Literis Humanioribus</i> .—Aug-	
ustus Short, M.A. Student of Christ	
Church. Richard Mitchell, M.A. Fellow	
of Lincoln. George Maberly, M.A. Fel-	
low of Balliol. William Sewell, M.A.	
Fellow of Exeter.	
Examiners in <i>Disciplinis Mathematicis</i> .—	
William Falconer, M.A. Fellow of	
Exeter. Arthur Neate, M.A. Trinity.	
Henry Reynolds, M.A. Fellow of Jesus.	

PROFESSORS.

Reg. Divinity.—Rev. E. Burton, D.D.	1829
Regius Hebrew.—Rev. E. Bouverie	
Pusey, Canon of Christ Church...	1828
Regius Greek.—Rev. T. Gaisford, M.A.	1811
Reg. Civil Law.—J. Phillimore, D.C.L.	1809
Reg. Med.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S.	1822
Reg. Mod. Hist.—E. Nares, D.D. ...	1813
Reg. Bot.—G. Williams, M.D. F.L.S.	1795
Margaret Divinity.—G. Fausset, D.D.	1827
Saville's Astron.—S. P. Rigaud, M.A.	
F.R.S.	1827
Sav.'s Geom.—B. Powell, M.A., F.R.S.	1827
Natural Philosophy.—Rev. G. L.	
Cooke, B.D.	1810
Moral Philosophy.—Wm. Mills, B.D.	
Fellow of Magdalen College	1829
Camden's Hist.—Edw. Cardwell, D.D.	
Principal of St. Alban Hall.	1825
Laet's Arabic.—W. Knatchbull, D.D.	1823
Lord Almoner's Arabic.—J. D. Mac-	
bride, D.C.L.	1813
Experimental Philosophy.—S. P. Ri-	
gaud, M.A., F.R.S.	1810
Lee's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S.	
Poetry.—Rev. J. Keble, M.A. Fellow	
of Oriel	1831
Viner's Com. Law. P. Williams, D.C.L.	1824
Lord Liehfield's Clinical Medicine.—	
J. A. Ogle, M.D.	1824
Anglo Saxon.—F. P. Walsby, B.C.L.	1829
Aldrich's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D.	
F.R.S.	1822
Aldrich's Medicine.—J. A. Ogle, M.D.	
F.R.S.	1824

Elected

Aldrich's Chemistry.—C. G. B. Dau-	
beny, M.D.	1822
Mineralogy. } Rev. W. Buckland, {	1813
Geology.— } D.D., F.R.S. {	1818
Political Econ.—Rev. W. F. Lloyd,	
M.A. Student of Christ Church...	1832
Boden Professor of Sanscrit.—Horace	
Hayman Wilson, esq. of Exeter	
College	1832
Music.—W. Crotch, Mus. Doc.	1797

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Pub. Orator.—J. A. Cramer, D.D.	1829
Keeper of Bodleian Library.—Rev.	
B. Bandinel, D.D.	1813
Under Librarians.—S. Reay, M.A. ...	1882
Rev. E. Hawkins, M.A. Fellow of	
Exeter College	1831
Keep. of the Archives.—P. Bliss, D.C.L.	1826
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.—P. B.	
Duncan, M.A.	1823
Radcliffe Lib.—G. Williams, M.D.	
F.L.S.	1810
University Counsel.—Sir C. Wetherell	
Registrar.—P. Bliss, D.C.L. F.S.A.	
St. John's.	1824
Proctors in the University Court.—Rev. J.	
W. Hughes, M.A. Trinity College. John	
Perkins, M.A. Christ Church.	
Organist.—Walter Vicary, B. Mus.	
Divinity Clerk.—John Pater.	
Bailiff.—Edmund Grove.	
Marshall.—Moses Holliday.	
Solicitor.—Baker Morrell.	
Esquire Bedels.—H. Forster, B.A., G. V.	
Cox, M.A., and T. H. Bobart.	
Yeomen Bedels.—J. Brown, J. Holliday,	
and T. James.	
Clerk of the Schools.—G. Perdue; Verger,	
Richard Norris.	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected

Chancellor.—His R. H. Duke of Glou-	
cester, D.C.L., F.R.S., Trin. Col. ...	1811
High Steward.—E. of Hardwicke, K.G.	
D.C.L., F.R.S., Queen's Coll.	1806
Vice-Chancellor.—Joshua King, M.A.	
President of Queen's	
Counsel.—Thomas Starkie, M.A., Downing.	
H. Bickersteth, M.A., Caius.	
Commissary.—F. Pollock, M.A., F.R.S.	
Trin.	1824
Assessor.—W. Hunt, M.A. King's. ...	1805
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of	
Colleges.	
St. Peter's, F. Barnes, D.D. Master..	1788
Clare-Hall, W. Webb, D.D. F.L.S.	
Master	1815
Pembroke, Gilbert Ainslie, D.D.	
Master	1829
Gonville and Caius, M. Davy, D.D.	
F.R. & A.S. Master	1803
Trin. Hall, T. Le Blanc, D.C.L. Master	1815
Corpus Christi, J. Lamb, D.D. Master	1822
King's, G. Thackeray, D.D. Provost.	1814
Queen's, Jos. King, M.A. President	1832
Catharine Hall, J. Procter, D.D. Master	1799

	<i>Elected</i>
Jesus, Wm. French, D.D. Master...	1820
Christ's, John Graham, D.D. Master.	1830
St. John's, J. Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely, Master.	1815
Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville, M.A. Master.	1813
Trinity, C. Wordsworth, D.D. Master	1820
Emmanuel, R. T. Cory, D.D. Master	1797
Sidney Sussex, W. Chafy, D.D. Master	1813
Downing, Wm. Frere, D.C.L. Master	1812
<i>Sen. Proctor.</i> —Rev. John Lodge, M.A. Magd. Coll.	
<i>Jun. Proctor.</i> —Rev. John Graham, M.A. Queen's Coll.	
<i>Sen. Pro-Proctor.</i> —Rev. Prof. Henslow, M.A. St. John's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Pro-Proctor.</i> —Rev. Samuel Fennell, M.A. Queen's Coll.	
<i>Sen. Scrutator.</i> —Rev. George Peacock, M.A. Trin. Coll.	
<i>Jun. Scrutator.</i> —Rev. Charles Currie, M.A. Pembroke Coll.	
<i>Sen. Tutor.</i> —Rev. George Skinner, M.A. Jesus Coll.	
<i>Jun. Tutor.</i> —Rev. Fred. Isaacson, M.A. St. John's Coll.	
<i>Sen. Moderator.</i> —John Hymers, esq. M.A. St. John's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Moderator.</i> —Hen. Philpott, esq. M.A. Catharine Hall.	

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the CAPUT before it can be introduced into the Senate.]	
The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by virtue of his office.	
<i>Divinity.</i> —George Thackeray, D.D. King's Coll.	
<i>Law.</i> —William Frere, D.C.L. Downing Coll.	
<i>Physic.</i> —Cornwallis Hewett, M.D. Down- ing Coll.	
<i>Sen. Non. Regent.</i> —Francis William Lod- ington, B.D. Clare Hall.	
<i>Sen. Regent.</i> —George Phillips, M.A. Queen's Coll.	

PROFESSORS.

<i>Regius Divinity.</i> —Thos. Turton, D.D.	1827
<i>Regius Civil Law.</i> —Jas. W. Geldart, D.C.L.	1813
<i>Regius Physic.</i> —J. Haviland, M.D.	1817
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> —Samuel Lee, B.D.	1831
<i>Regius Greek.</i> —J. Scholefield, M.A.	1825
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> —Bishop of Peter- borough, F.R.S.	1807
<i>Lucasian.</i> —C. Babbage, M.A., F.R.S.	1820
<i>Casuistical Profes.</i> —F. Barnes, D.D.	1813
<i>Arabic.</i> —Thomas Jarrett, M.A.	1831
<i>Ld. Atm. Arab.</i> —T. Musgrave, M.A.	1820
<i>Plumian Astronomy.</i> —G. B. Airy, M.A.	1828
<i>Lowndes's Ditto.</i> —W. Lax, M.A. F.R.S.	1795
<i>Anatomy.</i> —W. Clark, M.D.	1817
<i>Modern History.</i> —W. Smyth, M.A.	1807
<i>Chemistry.</i> —J. Cumming, M.A. F.R.S.	1815
<i>Botany.</i> —J. S. Henslow, M.A.	1825
<i>Woodwardian Lecturer.</i> —A. Sedg- wick, M.A. F.R.S.	1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i> —William Jones, B.D. St. John's,	1833

† *Elected*

<i>Norrisian Professor.</i> —J. B. Holling- worth, D.D.	1824
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President, Bishop of Cloyne.

Secretaries, J. H. Singer, D.D., and R. Macdonell, D.D.

Foreign Sec. Sir W. Betham.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION.

Pres. Duke of Leinster.

Hon. Sec. Rev. J. P. Griffith.

V. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts.* Hertford, Lent, Summer, and Winter.

Essex—Chelmsford, L. S. and W.

Kent—Maidstone, L. S. and W.

Sussex— { Horsham, L.
 { Lewes, S. and W.

Surrey— { Kingston, L.
 { Guildford, } alternate, S.
 { Croydon, }

OXFORD.—*Berks.* — { Reading, L.
 { Abingdon, S.

Oxon.—Oxford, L. and S.

Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.

Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.

Salop.—Shrewsbury, L. and S.

Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.

Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.

Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.

Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. & S.

Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.

Derby—Derby, L. and S.

Leicester & Boro.—Leicester, L. & S.

Warwick and { Coventry

Coventry— { Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks.* — { Aylesbury, L.
 { Buckingham, S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.

Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.

Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.

Iste of Ely—Ely, L. and S.

Norfolk — { Thetford, L.

{ Norwich, S.

Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. & S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.

Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L. and S.

Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.

Westmoreland—Appleby, L. and S.

Lancaster—Lancaster, L. and S.

WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wilts.—New Sarum L. and S.

Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.

Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.

Cornwall — { Launceston, L.
 { Bodmin, S.

Somerset— { Taunton, L.
 { Bridgwater, } alternate,
 { Wells, 1834 } S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Cardiff, L. and S.

Cardiff and Borough—Cardiff, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough—Haverford

West— { West, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecon, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery—Welshpool.

Merioneth— { Bala (Spring).

{ Dolgelly (Summer).

Carnarvon—Carnarvon.

Anglesey—Beaumaris.

Denbigh—Ruthin.

Flint—Mold.

Chester—Chester.

* The City has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant General's Office, Chancery-lane; 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Crown-street, Westminster

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bake-house-court, Godliman-street, 9 to 7

Admiralty Office, Charing-cross

Affidavit Office, Symonds' Inn, 9 to 2, and 6 to 8; in vacation 11 to 2

* * Candles not lighted from the last Seal after Michaelmas Term, to the first Seal before Hilary Term.

Alien Office, Crown-street, Westminster
Alienation Office, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple; 11 to 1, and 3 to 5

* * The Commissioners attend only from 11 to 12, in the long vacation, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tuesd. and Thursd. 12 to 2

Apothecaries Hall, Water-lane, Bkfrs.

Appeals for Prizes, High Court, College Square, 9 till 7

Archdeacon of London's Office, Knight Rider-street

Archdeacon of Middlesex Office, 3, Godliman-street

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, Paul's Chain

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennett's-hill

Arches Court, College-sq. 9 till 8

Arches' Register, Deans-court, 9 to 8

Army Pay Office, Whitehall

Auditor's Office, Somerset-pl., 10 till 2

Augmentation Office, Palace yard, Westminster, 10 to 1

Bankrupts' Office, (Secretary of) Southampton-buildings, 10 to 3, and 6 to 8

Bankrupt Office, (Patentee for Commissions) 10 to 3, and 6 to 3; 5, Lincoln's Inn New Square

Bill of Middx. Office, (King's Bench) 15, Clifford's Inn; hours same as Seal Office

Bishop of London's Office, Godliman-street

Bishop of London Register, Knight Rider-st.

Bishop of Winchester's Office, 10, Knight Rider-street

Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall

Board of Works, Scotland-yard

- Booking Office of the Deanery, Gt. Knight Rider-street
 Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's Hill, Monday, 3 to 4
 Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 2—also from 6 to 8 in Term time
 Chirographer's Office, (C. P.) Middle Temple-lane, 11 to 3
 Church Commission, &c., and Commissioners of Charities, Gt. George-street, Westminster
 City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall
 Clerk of the Crown Office, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane
 Clerk of the Docquets, (K. B.) King's Bench Office
 Clerk of the Docquets, (C. P.) Prothonotaries' Office
 Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in Vacation
 Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers
 Clerk of the Foreign Estreats Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-place
 Clerk of the Papers' Office (K. B.), 4, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
 Clerk of the Papers Office, (C. P.) Fleet Prison, 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 in Term
 Clerk of the Papers Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Prison, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9
 Clerk of the Rules Office, (K. B.) 6, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9, in Vacation, 10 to 2
 Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth
 Do. Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell
 Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street
 College of Physicians, Pall-Mall East
 College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Colonial Audit Office, 5, Whitehall-place
 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards
 Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight Rider-street
 Commissary of Surrey's Office, 6, Knight Rider-street, 9 to 8
 Commissioners of Police, Scotland-yard
 Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall-yard
 Common Bail Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Office, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Common Pleas or Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-court, 11 to 1, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 1 to 6 in Vacation
 Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-st.
 Corporation Office, 13, Paper-buildings, 10 to 2, and 4 to 7
 Council Office, Cockpit, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Courts of Conscience:—Guildhall; Castle-street; Vine-street; Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Osborne-street, and St. Margaret's-hill
 Crown Office, (K. B.) 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 2, and 5 to 8
 Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard
 Cursitor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term time, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
 Custom-house, Thames-street
 Custos Brevium Office, (C. P.) 4, Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term time, and 11 to 1 in Vacation
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, Bennett's Hill
 Declaration Office, King's Bench Office, Inner Temple, hours same as Seal Office
 Delegates, Court of, College square
 Delegate Office, College-square; 9 to 7
 Dispensation Office (C.), 4, Elm-court, Temple
 Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's Churchyard
 Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place
 Duchy Office, Lancaster, Somerset-place, and Lancaster-place, 10 to 4
 East India House, Leadenhall-street
 Emigrant Office, Queen-sq. Westminster
 Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
 Enrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Inner Temple
 Error Office for Allowance and Transcript, (K. B.) at Lord Chief Justice's Chambers
 Error Office, (K. B.) Gray's-Inn Square
 Error Office, (C. P.) 4, Serjeants'-Inn, 10 to 2, 5 to 7
 Examiners' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
 Exchequer Chamber Office, Garden-court, 10 to 12, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 Vacation
 Exchequer of Pleas Office, 9, Lincoln's Inn, Old-square, 11 to 3 and 5 to 9 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Exchequer Loan Bill Office, South Sea House
 Exchequer Seals Office, Whitehall-yard, 10 to 4
 Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3 [9 to 2
 Excise Export Office, 40, Crutched Friars,
 Faculty Office, Knight Rider-st. 9 to 3
 Fen Office, Tanfield-court, Inner Temple, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
 Filazer's Office to the Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, 4, Elm-court, Inner Temple
 Filazer's, Exigenter's, and Clerk of the Outlawries' Office, 1, Pump-ct. Middle Temple (K. B.)
 First Fruits' Office, 2, opposite the Church, Inner Temple, 10 to 2
 Foreign Apposer's Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
 Gazette Office, Cannon-row
 Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
 General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
 Grand Junction Canal Office, Surrey-street, Strand
 Greenwich Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10
 Habeas Corpus Office, Chancery-lane
 Hackney Coach Office, Stamp Office, Somerset House, 9 to 4
 Half-pay Office, Whitehall
 Hanaper Office, Temple, 10 to 4
 Hawker's and Pedlar's Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 2
 Heralds' College Office, St. Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
 Inrolment Office, Chancery lane; 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 [Inner Temple
 Inrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street
 Invalid Office, opposite the Admiralty

Irish Office, Queen-street, Westminster
Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
Judgment Office, and Clerk of the Docquets (King's Bench Office), Inner Temple. Hours the same as the Seal Office
King's Bench Office, King's Bench walk, Temple, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7; in Term 11 to 3. In Vacat. same as the Seal Office
King's Remembrancer's Office, Eq. Ex. King's Bench, Temple, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9. No attendance from Christmas till after Twelfth Day
King's Silver Office (C. P.), Elm-et. 11 to 3
Land Revenue Office, Whitehall
Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-yard
Land Tax Register Office, Somerset-place
Legacy Duty Office, Somerset-place
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Somerset-place [change, 10 to 2
Lord Mayor's Court and Office, Royal Ex-Lunatic Office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
Marine Office, New-street, Spring-gardens
Marshalsea and Palace Court, Scotland-yd.
Masters in Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 3 and 6 to 8; except in Trinity Term, when only a few attend in the afternoon
Master's Office, Paper-buildings, Temple (K. B.), 11 to 1; and 6 to 8 in the evening in Term
Master of the Rolls' Office, Rolls-yard
Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, 19, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square
Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place
Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard
Middlesex Writ Office (K. B.), 15, Clifford's Inn; hours as Seal Office
Navy Office, Somerset-place
Nisi Prius Office, King's Bench Office, 11 to 1, and 4 to 7 in Term
Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 44, Bedford-row.
Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery, K. B. and C. P. Ireland, for London District, 9, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall and Tower
Palace Court Office, 39, Chancery-lane
Patent Office, 4, Lincoln's Inn Old Square, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
Pay Office of the Army, Horse Guards, Whitehall
— Navy, Somerset-place, 10 to 2
Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons
Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1
Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8
Pipe Office, Somerset-place
Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
Post-horse Tax Office, Cooke's-court, Serle-street
Prerogative Court, College-sq. Doctors' Commons
Prerogative Will Office, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter

Presentation Office, 2, Hare-court, Middle Temple [place
Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2, Pantons-street, Haymarket.
Privy Seal and Signet Office, Somerset-Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-et. Temple
Public Accounts Office, Somerset-place
Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings
Public Offices for the Administration of Justice—Bow-st.; Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-st.; Hatton Garden; Worship-street; Lambeth-st., Whitechapel; High-street, Mary-le-bone; and Union-street, Southwark
Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster
Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill
Record Office, Tower (Chancery), 10 to 3
Record Office (Old), Westminster Abbey
Register Office, Chancery-lane (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8
Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, open from 10 to 3, and Register 11 to 1
Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Carter-lane, 9 to 8
Report Office, Chancery New Buildings, Chancery-lane, 10 to 1 and 4 to 8
Rule Office, 6, Symond's Inn
Salt Office, Somerset-place
Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street
Seal Office, 3, Inner Temple-lane, during Term, and ten days after Hilary and Trinity Terms; and one week after each of the other Terms, from 11 to 2 in the forenoon, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon. At other periods from 11 to 3
Secondaries' Office of Pleas (K. B.), King's Bench Walk, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 and 11 to 3 in Vacation
Secondaries Office, 5, Basinghall-street
Secretary's Office, Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8
Sheriffs of London Office, 23, Coleman-street, 12 to 2 and 3 to 6
Sheriffs of Middlesex Office, Red Lion-square, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
Signer of Writs Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Office, Temple. Hours same as Seal Office
Signet Office, Somerset-place
Six Clerks Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8 in Term, and 10 to 2 in Vacation
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Sons of the Clergy, Paper-buildings, Temple
Stage Coach Duty Office, Somerset place
Stamp Office, Somerset-place, 9 to 4
Stamp Office, Irish, 47, Chancery-lane
State Paper Office, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 3
Stock Exchange, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
Subpena Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 2 and 5 to 8 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vac. only
Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Surveyor of Crown Lands, Somerset-place

Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 2
 Tenths' Office, Lincoln's Inn Chambers,
 Portugal-street, every day, Holidays
 excepted, 10 to 2
 Transport Office, Somerset-house
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex
 Office, Clerkenwell Sessions House
 Treasury Office, Whitehall
 Treasury Remembrancer's Office, Somer-
 set-place, 10 to 4
 Two-Penny Post Offices, St. Martin's-le-
 Grand, and Gerard-street
 Vicars General and Peculiars Office, Bell-
 yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8
 Victualling Office, Somerset place
 War-Office, Whitehall
 Warrant of Attorney Office, 3, Pump-court,
 Middle Temple (C. P.), 11 to 2 and 4 to
 7 in Term, and 4 to 6 only in Vacation
 Wine Licence Office, Somerset-place
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Of-
 fice, Whitehall-place

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

The business of this department was transferred to the New Post Office on Sept. 23, 1829; and Branch Offices opened at Charing-cross, Vere-st., Oxford-street, and in Lombard-street, for the receipt of inland, foreign, and ship letters, where notice will be given of the arrival of foreign mails, &c. The Branch Offices at Charing-cross and in Vere-street are open for the receipt of letters until a quarter before seven, P.M., and in Lombard-st. till seven; after which hour no letters are received except at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand (where they are received till $\frac{1}{2}$ past seven, paying 6d. each).

On foreign post nights, viz., Tuesday and Friday, foreign letters will be received at Charing-cross and Vere-street until 8 P.M., and at Lombard-street until 11. No letters received after the hours specified. Letters pay, if single, from any post-office in England to any place not exceeding

15 measured miles from such office	4d.
Above 15 not exceeding 20m.	5d.
20	6
30	7
50	8
80	9
120	10
170	11
230	12
300	13
400, for every 100, or part thereof	1

Letters between England and Ireland pay, over and above the common rates, a packet postage, viz., for every single letter, 3d.—Double, 4d.—Treble, 5d.—Ounce weight, 9d.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters.—If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past

seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before five.

The weight of a letter franked by a Member of Parliament must not exceed one ounce. Each Member may frank ten and receive fifteen daily.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

America and West Indies, 2s. 2d.—Madeira, 2s. 7d.—Gibraltar, 2s. 10d.—Malta, Majorca, Sicily, and the Mediterranean, 3s. 2d.—South America, 3s. 6d.—Portugal 2s. 6d.—France, 1s. 2d.—Holland, 1s. 4d.—Hamburg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden Germany, Prussia, Russia, &c. 1s. 8d.—Italy by Germany, 1s. 8d.; by France 1s. 11d.—Spain, by France, 2s. 2d.

Mails made up in London as follows
 France, daily: Letters received on Tuesday and Friday till 11 P.M., and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 7 P.M. Holland and Netherlands, Germany, and the North of Europe, every Tuesday and Friday: Letters received till 11 P.M. Sweden, every Friday: Letters rec. till 11 P.M. Jamaica and America, first Wednesday, Monthly. Leeward Islands and Demerara, first and third Wednesday, Monthly. Madeira and Brazils, first Tuesday, Monthly. Portugal, every alternate Tuesday. Gibraltar, Malta, and Mediterranean, first Tuesday, Monthly. Buenos Ayres, third Tuesday, Monthly. Columbia, first Wednesday, Monthly. La Guayra, Mexico, Havannah, and St. Domingo, third Wednesday, Monthly.

TWOPENNY POST OFFICE.

There are two principal offices; one at the General Post-Office, the other in Gerard-street, Soho.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another.—If put into the Receiving Houses by 8, 10, and 12 o'clock in the morning, and by 2, 5, and 8, in the afternoon; or either of the two principal Offices by 9 and 11 in the morning, and by 1, 3, 6, 9, in the afternoon: they are sent out for Delivery at 10 and 12 in the morning; and at 2, 4, 7, in the afternoon, and 8 the next morning. These deliveries, however, only apply to distances within a circle of three miles round the General Post Office, beyond which, but within a circle of about ten miles, the postage was threepence, and the deliveries not so frequent, but varying with circumstances. It has been recently determined to extend this circle to twelve miles, and will include the post towns of Hounslow, Barnet, Edgware, Stanmore, Southall, Waltham-cross, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon, and Kingsten. The deliveries at these extreme distances will be twice a day, except at Footscray and Waltham-cross, where there will be only an additional one. This regulation commenced at Bromley on Nov. 9. It must be observed also that letters for places within twelve miles must be put in the Twopenny Post Office, or they will be forwarded only by the General Post. Each letter must not weigh more than four ounces.

MAIL COACH ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

THE following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements; and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time of passing *to* London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831. The Edinburgh and Glasgow mails arrive at the General Post Office at 5 30 a.m.; the others arrive between 6 and 7 a.m., with the exception of the Liverpool and Leeds, which arrives in the evening at 9 o'clock.

**BIRMINGHAM and BANBURY, from the
King's Arms, Holborn Bridge.**

42 Aylesbury	12 40m	2 19m
59 Bicester	2 30m	12 29m
74 BANBURY	4 15m	10 34a
83 Fenny Compton	5 25m	9 34a
89 Southam	6 2m	8 57a
98 Warwick	7 3m	7 46a
107 Hearnfield	8 23m	6 46a
119 BIRMINGHAM	9 39m	5 30a

**BRIGHTON, from Blossoms Inn, Law-
rence Lane.**

11 Croydon	9 45a	4 10m
23 Reigate	11 10a	2 48m
31 Crawley	12 20m	1 38m
40 Cuckfield	1 30m	12 23m
55 BRIGHTON	3 20m	10 30a

**CARMARTHEN, GLOUCESTER, and CHEL-
TENHAM, from Golden Cross, Charing
Cross.**

12 Hounslow	9 25a	5 31m
29 Maidenhead	11 16a	3 40m
49 Beusden	1 36m	1 20m
61 Oxford	2 56m	11 32a
73 Witney	4 21m	10 17a
90 Northleach	6 13m	8 25a
102 CHELTENHAM	7 38m	6 45a
112 GLOUCESTER	8 45m	4 44a
129 Ross	11 11m	2 44a
139 Monmouth	12 19a	1 29a
147 Ragland	1 14a	12 36a
156 Abergavenny	2 10a	11 29m
176 Brecon	4 53a	8 44m
183 Trecastle	6 17a	7 28m
197 Llandovery	7 17a	6 20m
209 Llandillo	8 30a	5 5m
224 CARMARTHEN	10 3a	3 30m

**DEVONPORT, EXETER, and SALISBURY,
from Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

29 Bagshot	11 0a	3 48m
39 Hartley Row	12 1m	2 44m
48 Basingstoke	12 55m	1 48m
59 Whitechurch	2 7m	12 37m
66 Andover	2 53m	11 51m
73 Wallop	3 33m	11 9a
84 SALISBURY	4 41m	9 50a
96 London Elm	6 2m	8 35a
104 Shaftesbury	6 57m	7 45a
114 Henstridge Ash	7 57m	6 35a
125 Yeovil	9 9m	4 55a
134 Crewkerne	10 35m	3 59a
142 Chard	11 22m	3 12a
147 Yarncombe	12 noon	2 34a
155 Honiton	12 50a	1 46a
171 EXETER	2 28a	11 48m

182 Chudleigh	4 3a	10 38m
191 Ashburton	4 58a	9 43m
204 Ivy Bridge	6 21a	8 23m
217 DEVONPORT	7 44a	7 0m

**DOVER, from the Golden Cross, Charing
Cross, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad
Lane.**

11 Wellington	9 25a	5 10m
16 Dartford	10 0a	4 37m
30 Rochester	11 45a	2 57m
41 Sittingborne	1 5m	1 37m
58 Canterbury	3 9m	11 30a
73 DOVER	5 5m	9 45a

**FALMOUTH, DEVONPORT, EXETER, and
BATH, from the Spread Eagle, Grace-
church Street, and the Swan with Two
Necks, Lad Lane.**

12 Hounslow	9 23a	5 16m
29 Maidenhead	11 15a	3 24m
47 Theale	1 10m	1 29m
58 Newbury	2 25m	12 14m
77 Marlborough	4 25m	9 59a
91 Devizes	5 56m	8 28a
101 Atworth	7 1m	7 23a
109 BATH	7 54m	6 30a
122 Old Down	10 20m	4 5a
129 Wells	10 57m	3 23a
137 Street	11 49m	2 31a
149 Bridgewater	1 12a	1 8a
160 Taunton	2 22a	11 48m
171 White Ball	3 50a	10 40m
180 Collumpton	4 50a	9 40m
193 EXETER	6 15a	8 15m
204 Chudleigh	8 12a	9 39a
210 Newton	8 52a	8 57a
218 Totness	9 46a	7 59a
230 Erme Bridge	11 6a	6 35a
243 DEVONPORT	12 40m	5 0a
245 Torpoint	7 30m	3 35a
262 Liskeard	9 50m	1 15a
274 Lostwithiel	11 25m	11 42m
283 St. Austle	12 35a	10 27m
297 Truro	2 45a	8 30m
307 FALMOUTH	4 25a	7 0m

**GLASGOW, CARLISLE, and WETHERBY,
from Bull and Mouth, Bull & Mouth
Street.**

11 Barnet	9 20a	4 18m
25 Welwyn	10 51a	2 47m
38 Baldock	12 11m	1 27m
47 Caldecot	1 8m	12 30m
65 Alconbury	3 8m	10 30a
75 Stilton	4 7m	9 31a
89 Stamford	5 42m	7 46a
97 Stretton	6 34m	6 54a
110 Grantham	7 59m	4 49a
116 Foxton	9 15m	4 7a

124 Newark	10 3m	3 17a
135 Scarthing Moor	11 7m	2 9a
147 Barnby Moor	12 22a	12 40a
157 Rossington Bridge..	1 20a	11 33m
162 Doncaster	1 45a	11 12m
176 Pontefract	3 12a	9 45m
186 Aberford	4 11a	8 46m
193 WETHERBY.....	4 55a	7 22m
206 Boroughbridge....	6 7a	6 10m
218 Leeming Lane	7 54a	4 58m
229 Catterick Bridge ...	9 0a	3 52m
242 Greta Bridge.....	10 21a	2 30m
252 New Spital	11 29a	1 24m
262 Brough.....	12 34m	12 14m
270 Appleby	1 26m	11 18a
283 Penrith	2 47m	9 53a
293 Hesketh	3 42m	8 56a
302 CARLISLE	4 36m	8 0a
311 Greta	6 18m	4 52a
320 Ecclefechan	7 13m	3 56a
331 Dinwoodie Green ..	8 17m	2 48a
341 Beatoock Bridge ...	9 13m	1 35a
356 Crawford.....	10 46m	12 1a
368 Douglasdale.....	11 53m	10 46m
376 Know-Knack.....	12 46a	9 57m
385 Hamilton	1 42a	8 57m
396 GLASGOW	2 48a	7 50m

Branch from PONTEFRACT to

189 LEEDS	4 30a	8 20m
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HASTINGS, from *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street, and *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

14 Farnborough.....	9 54a	4 1m
23 Sevenoaks	11 9a	2 46m
35 Woodgate	12 44m	12 56m
45 Flimwell	2 20m	11 40a
65 HASTINGS	5 0m	9 0a

HOLYHEAD and CHESTER, from the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

25 Redburn.....	10 55a	3 41m
34 Dunstable....	11 49a	2 47m
43 Woburn	12 49m	1 47m
52 Lathbury	1 54m	12 42m
67 Northampton... .	3 29m	10 57a
82 Welford	5 14m	9 17a
90 Lutterworth.....	6 8m	8 23a
101 Hinckley	7 21m	7 0a
109 Atherstone.....	8 41m	6 10a
118 Tamworth	9 41m	5 13a
125 Lichfield	10 26m	4 0a
135 Wolsley Bridge... .	11 31m	2 55a
142 Stafford	12 20a	1 56a
149 Eccleshall	1 14a	1 12a
162 Woore.....	2 39a	11 47m
170 Nantwich	3 36a	10 50m
180 Tarporley	4 39a	9 50m
190 CHESTER	5 47a	8 45m
202 Northope	9 25a	3 39m
209 Holywell.....	10 15a	2 39m
219 St. Asaph.....	11 40a	1 19m
226 Abergeley.....	12 35m	12 24m
237 Conway	2 5m	10 44a
246 Aber	3 15m	9 32a
254 Menai Bridge	4 15m	8 32a
264 Mona Inn	5 25m	7 22a
275 HOLYHEAD.....	7 2m	5 45a

HOLYHEAD, SHREWSBURY, and BIRMINGHAM, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

15 South Mims.....	9 40a	4 17m
26 Redburn.....	10 44a	3 11m
44 Brickhill.....	12 32m	1 18m
53 Stony Stratford	1 26m	12 19m
61 Towcester	2 12m	11 31a
73 Daventry	3 25m	10 14a
81 Dunchurch	4 11m	9 26a
92 Coventry	5 18m	8 10a
101 Stonebridge	6 8m	7 15a
110 BIRMINGHAM.....	7 8m	5 19a
124 Wolverhampton ...	9 1m	3 59a
136 Shiffnall.....	10 14m	2 44a
144 Haygate	10 59m	1 57a
154 SHREWSBURY	12 0	12 45a
162 Nesciiff	12 53a	11 54m
172 Oswestry	1 46a	10 57m
184 Llangollen.....	2 58a	9 42m
195 Corwen	3 55a	8 10m
201 Tynant	5 1a	7 32m
208 Cernioge.....	5 39a	6 51m
215 New Stables . . .	6 21a	6 7m
222 Capel Carig	7 2a	5 24m
229 Tynamas	7 46a	4 36m
237 Penryn Arms.....	8 38a	3 33m
248 Mona Inn.....	9 43a	2 30m
261 HOLYHEAD	10 55a	1 15m

HULL, LINCOLN, and PETERBOROUGH from *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch Street and *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12 Waltham Cross	9 30a	5 17m
27 Watton	11 9a	3 38m
39 Baldock	12 31m	2 16m
57 Eaton	2 27m	12 20m
70 Alconbury	3 52m	10 55a
83 Peterborough	5 21m	9 11a
99 Bourn	7 1m	7 26a
108 Folkingham.....	7 57m	6 28a
117 Sleaford.....	8 52m	5 26a
134 LINCOLN.....	11 11m	3 3a
146 Spittal.....	12 36a	1 45a
158 Brigg	1 50a	12 28a
170 Barton upon Humber	3 0a	11 15m
177 HULL, on the opposite side of the Humber, computed at 7 miles	4 0a	10 0m

LEEDS, from the *Bull and Mouth*, Bull and Mouth Street.

11 Barnet.....	9 11a	7 48a
25 Welwyn... .	10 39a	6 12a
34 Hitchin	11 34a	5 12a
50 Bedford	1 14m	2 54a
65 Higham Ferrars....	2 46m	1 14a
75 Kettering.....	3 46m	12 8a
89 Uppingham	5 16m	10 21m
96 Oakham	5 55m	9 38m
106 Melton	6 57m	8 5m
119 Plumtree.....	8 37m	6 36m
125 NOTTINGHAM	9 11m	5 47m
139 Mansfield.....	10 45m	4 9m
146 Heath	11 30m	3 19m
151 Chesterfield.....	12 3a	2 44m
157 Dronfield	12 39a	2 0m
164 SHEFFIELD.....	1 19a	1 5m
171 Hood's Hill	2 16a	12 16m
177 Barnsley.....	2 55a	11 31a
188 Wakefield	3 58a	10 18a
197 LEEDS.....	4 52a	9 15a

**LIVERPOOL and LICHFIELD, from Swan
with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

Same as Holyhead, to

26 Redburn	10 44a	6 41a
53 Stony Stratford ...	1 26m	3 15a
61 Towcester	2 12m	2 25a
73 Daventry	3 25m	1 5a
81 Dunchurch	4 11m	12 15a
92 Coventry	5 18m	11 2m
104 Coleshill	6 31m	9 42m
119 LICHFIELD	8 2m	7 34m
129 Wolseley Bridge ...	9 29m	6 31m
141 Stone	10 41m	5 13m
150 Newcastle	11 33m	4 16m
163 Brereton Green ...	12 51a	2 51m
173 Knutsford	1 52a	1 44m
185 Warrington	3 0a	12 28m
203 LIVERPOOL	4 50a	10 30a

**LOUTH, BOSTON, and CAMBRIDGE, from
Bell and Crown, Holborn, & Saracen's
Head, Snow Hill.**

13 Waitham Cross	9 35a	5 21m
22 Ware	10 40a	4 16m
35 Buckland	12 11m	2 45m
47 Harlstone	1 33m	1 23m
52 CAMBRIDGE	2 11m	12 35m
62 Fenny Stanton	3 30m	11 26a
68 Huntingdon	4 11m	10 45a
79 Conington	5 24m	9 32a
87 Peterborough	6 22m	8 4a
95 James's Deeping ...	7 48m	7 8a
106 Spalding	9 8m	5 48a
116 Sutterton	10 14m	4 42a
122 BOSTON	10 56m	3 30a
138 Spilsby	1 16a	1 30a
155 LOUTH	3 16a	11 30m

**LUDLOW and WORCESTER, from the Bull
and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street.**

32 High Wycomb	11 40a	3 0m
57 Oxford	2 30m	11 30a
69 Kiddington	4 2m	10 3a
85 Moreton-in-Marsh..	5 47m	8 15a
115 WORCESTER	9 17m	4 45a
126 Hundred House ...	11 7m	2 15a
136 Tenbury	12 37a	12 45a
146 LUDLOW	1 42a	11 40m

**MILFORD, CARMARTHEN, and BRISTOL,
from Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

12 Hounslow	9 23a	5 36m
29 Maidenhead	11 15a	3 44m
47 Theale	1 10m	1 49m
59 Newbury	2 25m	12 34m
90 Calne	5 43m	8 56a
109 Bath	7 48m	6 56a
122 BRISTOL	9 14m	3 35a
133 New Passage	10 52m	2 32a
Across the Passage ..	11 52m	1 32a
146,7 Newport	1 17a	12 7a
159 Cardiff	2 31a	10 28m
171 Cowbridge	4 16a	9 13m
184 Pyle	5 31a	7 58m
196 Neath	6 43a	6 46m
204 Swansea	7 37a	5 37m

214 Pontarddylais . . .	8 49a	4 35m
231 CARMARTHEN	10 43a	2 15m
248 Robertson Warren .	2 4m	11 20a
264 Haverfordwest	2 59m	10 20a
272 MILFORD	3 49m	9 30a

**NORWICH and IPSWICH, from the Swan
with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

24 Ingatestone	10 45a	4 10m
38 Witham	12 23m	2 25m
52 Colchester	1 56m	12 50m
64 Bentley	3 21m	11 17a
70 IPSWICH	4 1m	10 0a
76 Barham	4 49m	9 18a
88 Stoke	6 11m	7 53a
103 Long Stratton	7 49m	6 12a
113 NORWICH	8 57m	5 0a

**NORWICH and NEWMARKET, from Belle
Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.**

31 Bishop's Stortford .	11 30a	2 59m
44 Littlebury	12 52m	1 31m
56 Six-Mile Bottom ...	2 14m	12 4m
62 NEWMARKET	2 54m	11 21a
76 Bury St. Edmund's .	4 27m	9 33a
88 Thetford	5 52m	8 13a
103 Attleborough	7 27m	6 38a
118 NORWICH	9 5m	5 0a

**PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, and EXETER,
from the Bull and Mouth.**

19 Staines	10 10a	4 30m
29 Bagshot	10 14a	3 28m
38 Hartfordbridge	12 14m	2 26m
56 Overton	2 11m	12 29m
84 Salisbury	5 14m	9 6a
95 Woodyates	6 34m	7 56a
107 Blandford	7 54m	6 31a
123 Dorchester	9 39m	4 9a
138 Bridport	11 47m	2 24a
150 Axminster	1 20a	12 51a
160 Honiton	2 25a	11 46m
176 EXETER	4 11a	10 0m
199 Okehampton	9 43a	3 12m
217 Launceston	11 56a	1 56m
238 Bodmin	2 31m	11 14a
261 Truro	5 29m	8 16a
271 FALMOUTH	6 50m	7 0a
296 PENZANCE	10 32m	2 30a

**PORTPATRICK, CARLISLE, and MAN-
CHESTER, from Swan with Two Necks,
Lad Lane.**

Same as Holyhead and Chester to

25 Redburn	10 44a	4 5m
34 Dunstable	11 32a	3 10m
43 Woburn	12 27m	2 10m
52 Lathbury	1 25m	1 5m
67 Northampton	2 45m	11 30a
85 Market Harborough	4 37m	9 34a
99 Leicester	6 3m	7 38a
110 Loughborough	7 30m	6 28a
116 Kegworth	8 4m	5 48a
127 Derby	9 7m	4 10a
140 Ashbourne	10 25m	2 43a
169 Macclesfield	1 13a	11 33m
177 Bullock Smithy	2 3a	10 33m
187 MANCHESTER	3 0a	9 30m
216 Preston	7 30a	4 7m

227	Garstang ..	8 47a	2 59m	122	Newark	10 7m	3 16a
238	Lancaster	9 53a	1 51m	135	Scarthing Moor	11 11m	2 9a
249	Burton	10 56a	12 44m	145	Barnby Moor	12 26a	12 50a
260	Kendal	12 4m	11 35a	155	Rossington Bridge .	1 24a	11 48m
268	Hux ..	1 7m	10 33a	159	Doncaster	1 49a	11 12m
276	Shap	1 57m	9 42a	174	Ferrybridge	3 21a	9 36m
287	Penrith	3 0m	8 23a	186	Tadcaster	4 33a	8 16m
296	Hesketh	4 0m	7 29a	196	York	5 31a	6 31m
305	CARLISLE ..	4 53m	6 30a	209	Easingwold	7 33a	5 7m
315	Gretna ..	6 35m	4 38a	219	Thirsk	8 40a	3 59m
323	Annaa	7 30m	3 43a	229	Northallerton	9 34a	3 1m
338	Dumfries	9 13m	2 0a	245	Darlington	11 12a	1 17m
357	Castle Douglas ..	12 2a	2 57m	263	Durham	1 7m	11 12a
372	Gatehouse ..	1 55a	12 57m	278	Newcastle	2 37m	9 22a
390	Newton Stewart ..	4 24a	10 28a	292	Morpeth	4 11m	7 47a
406	Glenluce	6 58a	8 24a	302	Felton	5 16m	6 41a
424	PORTPATRICK ..	9 22a	6 0a	313	Alnwick	6 14m	5 41a
PORTSMOUTH, from the <i>White Horse</i> , Fetter Lane; and <i>Bolt-in-Tun</i> , Fleet St.				327	Belford	7 49m	3 36a
13	Kingston	9 35a	4 55m	342	Berwick	9 49m	2 1a
37	Mousehill ..	12 35m	1 55m	356	Houndwood	11 18m	12 33a
55	Petersfield ..	2 55m	11 40a	372	Dunbar	12 52a	10 55m
73	PORTSMOUTH ..	5 10m	9 30a	383	Haddington	1 58a	9 46m
SOUTHAMPTON and POOLE, from the <i>Bell</i> and <i>Crown</i> , Holborn.				399	EDINBURGH ..	3 33a	8 0m
19	Staines ..	10 20a	4 35m	411	South Queen's Ferry	6 0a	5 0m
40	Farnham ..	1 0m	2 0m	413	North Ditto ..	6 30a	4 30m
50	Alton ..	2 0m	12 50m	429	Kinross ..	8 15a	2 47m
80	SOUTHAMPTON ..	5 32m	9 15a	444	Perth	10 0a	12 52m
100	Ringwood	8 20m	6 30a	466	Dundee	12 15m	10 32a
116	POOLE	10 20m	4 30a	483	Arbroath	2 0m	8 27a
STROUD, from the <i>Swan with two Necks</i> , Lad Lane, and <i>Golden Cross</i> , Charing Cross.				496	Montrose	3 23m	7 3a
29	Maidenhead	11 25a	3 34m	510	Bervie	4 47m	5 39a
38	Henley ..	12 29m	2 30m	519	Stonehaven ..	5 47m	4 37a
49	Benson	1 49m	1 10m	534	ABERDEEN ..	7 22m	3 0a
58	Abingdon	2 49m	12 10m	550	Inverary	9 54m	10 44m
71	Farringdon	4 19m	10 40a	559	Pitmachie	11 0m	9 38m
82	Fairford	5 24m	9 35a	573	Huntley	12 45a	7 23m
91	Cirencester	6 19m	8 35a	583	Keith	1 58a	6 10m
105	STROUD	8 9m	6 50a	601	Elgin	4 0a	4 3m
THURSO, INVERNESS, ABERDEEN, EDIN- BURGH, and YORK, from <i>Bull and</i> <i>Mouth</i> , Bull and Mouth Street.				613	Forres	5 54a	2 33m
12	Waltham Cross ..	9 25a	4 12m	623	Nairn	7 2a	1 13m
21	Ware	10 28a	3 10m	641	INVERNESS ..	9 11a	11 0a
35	Buckland	11 58a	1 42m	653	Beauley	12 5m	7 10a
45	Arrington	1 6m	12 33m	662	Dingwall	1 30m	6 7a
59	Huntingdon	2 44m	10 53a	675	Invergordon ..	2 50m	4 25a
65	Alconbury	3 19m	10 20a	687	Tain	4 15m	2 15a
72	Stilton	4 9m	9 33a	691	S. side of Mukle Ferry	5 30m	1 45a
86	Stamford	5 43m	7 45a	692	N. do. do.	5 35m	1 15a
94	Stretton	6 35m	6 55a	697	Dornoch	6 15m	12 15m
108	Grantham	8 0m	4 45a	703	Golspie	7 55m	9 55m
116	Bennington	9 30m	3 53a	718	Loth Brigg	9 55m	8 30m
				725	Helmsdale	10 55m	7 30m
				735	Berridale	12 35a	5 45m
				748	Lybster	3 0a	3 30m
				762	Wick	4 50a	1 0m
				783	THURSO	8 20a	10 0a
				YARMOUTH and IPSWICH, from the <i>White Horse</i> , Fetter Lane. Same as Norwich to Ipswich			
				82	Wickham Market ..	6 3m	8 22a
				94	Yoxford ..	7 27m	6 58a
				124	YARMOUTH	11 10m	3 15a

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1834.

Walsall	Tuesday	Decem. 31	April 1	July 1	October 7
Wolverhampton	Wednesday ..	January 1	— 2	— 2	— 8
Birmingham ..	Thursday ..	— 2	— 3	— 3	— 9
Stourbridge ..	Friday	— 3	— 4	— 4	— 10
Dudley	Saturday ..	— 4	— 5	— 5	— 11

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE

Companion to the Almanac;

OR

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1834.

CONTAINING,

I. INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR

AND THE

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR, &c.;

AND WITH

NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.:

III. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1833.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC,

FOR

1834.

PART I.

INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR AND THE
NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR; AND WITH NATURAL
HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I. ON THE MOON'S ORBIT.

IN this Paper it is our intention to confine ourselves strictly to the question—What is the path described by the moon in absolute space, and what are the difficulties in the way of finding it? Many of our readers will imagine that we are agitating a question which has already been well worn in popular works; and will think they can in few words sum up all the information they can expect to derive from any but a mathematical discussion of the lunar orbit, by saying that the moon moves round the earth in a circle, or ellipse at least, while the earth is moving round the sun. It is our object to show how very rough an approximation to the truth is contained in the preceding notion.

Astronomical language abounds in the species of fictions, which, while they are perfectly capable of being made the foundation of hypotheses mathematically true, are not repugnant to common ideas, but the contrary. We need only instance that, in speaking of the sun, it is always supposed to move round the earth, the latter being at rest. No inconvenience arises from such a supposition,* provided the planetary motions are described in strict conformity to it. The same remark may be made in many other cases.

The definition of the moon's orbit, above-mentioned, seems to leave the astronomer no very difficult task, and it cannot but excite surprise in the minds of those who have adopted it, that the lunar theory is always mentioned as the most abstruse part of astronomy, more so than that of the planets, though the moon seems simply to move round the earth, while some of the planets move sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, and sometimes stand still. Our object in this paper is, therefore, avowedly to complicate the question, by pointing out what the lunar orbit really is, and the irregular manner in which the moon describes it.

The orbit of the moon was known with very little accuracy by

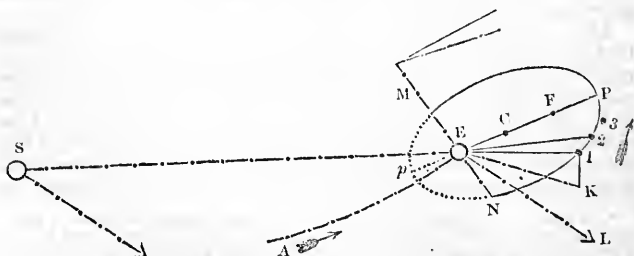
* For matters connected with this subject in general, see the articles on *Motion*, Penny Magazine, vol. i. pp. 346, 358; and on the *Moon*, vol. ii. pp. 236, 262.

the ancients. The Egyptians and Jews could not predict more than the day of the appearance of the new moon, on which some of their observances depended: the hour they watched for; and, among the latter people, the appearance of the moon's limb was announced* by sound of trumpet. Ptolemy could not, with any prospect of success, have ventured to predict, a month before the phenomenon, at what time the moon should come on the meridian: he would probably have been wrong seven or eight minutes of time. From Halley's tables an error of half a minute might be looked for on this point; from those of Mayer one of four seconds only. The tables of Burg, which were verified by 148 observations made at different observatories, about the year 1802, very rarely gave an error of so much as one second; and from the observations published by Professor Airy, of the Cambridge Observatory, which are particularly valuable, because a direct comparison is made of the predicted and observed place of the moon, it appears that, though in some very rare instances, perhaps in one out of fifty, the error is as great as one second, its average amount is not more than half a second. This may be considered as an index of the present state of astronomy.

There is, however, yet a possible chance of our having underrated our actual knowledge of the lunar motions. A few years since, Baron Damoiseau published the first lunar tables *formed from theory alone*. At the end of the last century the same method produced tables of the satellites of Jupiter, which represented their motions better than those formed from observation. The phrase, however, needs explanation; previously to which we must introduce the following account of the fiction of the *elliptic orbit*.

It is well known that all secondary bodies move round their primaries in ellipses nearly: that is, the arc moved over in a short time, a day or two for example, is very nearly that of an ellipse. The lunar orbit, therefore, for a short space, might be represented as in the accompanying diagram, in which

— · — · — represents a line drawn on the plane of the ecliptic,
 ————— " " " moon's orbit *above* the
 " " " plane of the ecliptic,
 " " " moon's orbit *below* the
 " " " plane of the ecliptic.



* Montucla, Hist. Math. i. 416. Psalm lxxxi. 3.

S is the sun, E the earth, EA a part of the orbit of the latter round the sun; MPN a plane which, for the time, is that in which the moon moves, and which is carried round with the earth without changing its position in other respects; EL is the line in which the earth's equator cuts the ecliptic, from which the longitude is measured. The moon moves on its orbit from 1 to 2 in a given interval, say a day; and MPN is the ellipse,* of which the arc 12 is more nearly the path of the moon than any arc of any other ellipse which can be drawn. This is, for the time, the elliptic orbit of the moon. If a perpendicular IK be drawn from any point 1 of this orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, and EK be joined, the angle LEK is the *longitude* of 1, and 1EK is its *latitude*. The longitudes are measured round in the direction of the earth's motion: thus the longitude of the point N is not the angle LEN, but the *other* opening made by LE and EN, which, as the figure is drawn, is greater than three right angles.

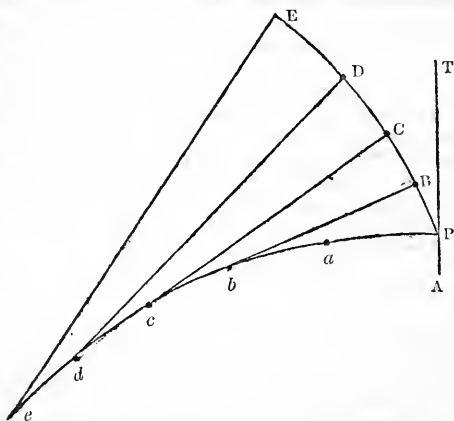
The *elements* of the *momentary* orbit, or the magnitudes which must be found before it can be correctly laid down, are—1. The inclination of the plane MPN to the plane of the ecliptic; that is, the angle made by drawing perpendiculars to NM, one in the plane of the ecliptic, one in the plane MPN, lengthened for the purpose if necessary: this is represented in the figure beyond M. 2. The longitude of one of the nodes M or N; N, the *ascending* node through which the moon would rise to the north side of the ecliptic, is generally chosen: these two elements determine the *position* of the plane of the orbit. 3. The length Pp, or its half CP, called the *mean distance*, because it is the half sum of Ep and EP, the greatest and least distances of the moon from the earth: on this element, and this only, depends the average time of a revolution. 4. The *excentricity*, a name given to the proportion which the distance EF between the foci bears to the whole axis Pp: these two last elements determine the form of the orbit. One focus of the orbit is always at the centre of the primary body; it only remains, then, to know how to place the orbit determined by elements 3 and 4 in the plane determined by 1 and 2, which is known when the position of the point p is known. This is the lunar *perigee*, or its point of nearest approach to the earth; and its longitude must be known before the position of the axis Pp in the plane can be determined.

Let 1 and 2 be the places of the moon at intervals of a day, so that, as above described, the real arc 12, described by the moon, may be considered, without any appreciable error, as an arc of the momentary orbit just described. In another day let the moon be at 3. The arc 23 will not, strictly speaking, be another arc of the preceding orbit; for, though 3 will be very near to the orbit, it will be possible to draw through 23 another ellipse whose arc shall more nearly represent the path of the moon from 2 to 3 than any

* As some of our readers may not know the precise meaning of the word *ellipse*, let them imagine another point F, and C the middle point between E and F. Let a string, twice as long as CP, have its ends fixed at E and F, and let a pencil be drawn round, so as always to keep the string tight. The curve described will be the ellipse, C its centre, E and F its foci, P the point which is farthest from E.

arc of the ellipse $M P N$. This second ellipse being described, is shown to differ, though slightly, from the ellipse $M N P$ in every circumstance, except that of having one of its foci in the centre of the earth at E . Some of its elements, indeed, do not differ appreciably from those of $M N P$; such as the excentricity and the mean distance: but others, such as the position of $M N$, or the longitude of the nodes, and the position of $P p$, undergo very sensible variations. In this sense, then, and this only, can the moon be said to revolve in an ellipse,—namely, that the ellipse itself must be supposed to undergo a continual change. If we were to suppose $M P N p$ to be a perfectly flexible tube, always having the form of an ellipse, and contrived to accommodate itself to the moon's path, so that the latter, though always inside it, should never actually come in contact with it, we must then suppose the ellipse alternately to swell and subside, the line $M N$ to be carried round the contrary way to the apparent motion of the sun, with a slow and irregular motion, the line $P p$ to follow the moon with another motion, and other phenomena of a similar kind.

We may make a very simple illustration of the same kind of fiction. It is well known to mathematicians, that through any point of a curve a circle may be drawn, which shall be closer to the curve than any other circle; and that, for any small arc of a curve, an arc of a circle may be found, which shall be sufficiently like the arc of the curve for every practical purpose. Let us trace the march of hypothesis upon a distant body, moving in reality along the curve $A B C D E$, but so slowly, that each of the arcs $A B$, $B C$, &c., would be described by the star (as we shall call it)



in not less than two or three generations of observers. Let the motion of the star be first suspected when it is at A . Those who first observe it with rough instruments will conclude that it is moving along the straight line $A P T$, which will continue to be received until better observers will discover a flexure in the direc-

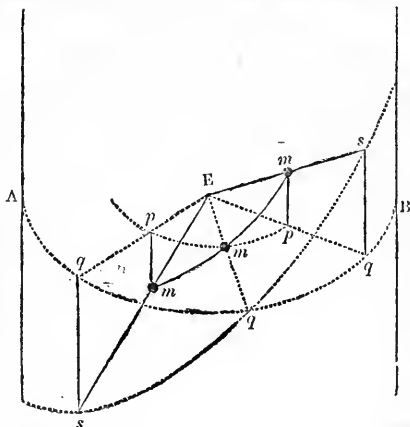
tion of the motion a little after P; and will conclude that the real motion is in a circle whose centre is at a . This opinion, when its supporters have been sufficiently imprisoned and burnt, will gain ground on the other, and the circular motion will be held to be established. Observers, when the planet is at B, will suspect that their ancestors, though correct as to the circular theory, have not well fixed the position of the centre, which they will place about b , instead of a . At D, the observers, finding themselves again obliged to change the position of the centre, will see that the circular theory is not correct, unless they suppose the circle itself to have an increasing radius, and a moveable centre. By comparing old observations with their own, they will find the nature of the curve $abcd$, and will discover the law which links the position of the centre and the length of the radius to the time of observation. From this time, accurate prediction will begin; and, instead of being observed at E, with a view to determine its place, the star will be watched, to ascertain whether its actual place agrees with that laid down in the tables which have been formed.

The first hypothesis made on the lunar orbit was, that it moved uniformly in a circle round the earth. The incorrectness of this supposition soon became apparent; but though several of the irregularities were discovered, and, to a certain extent, tabulated, no great step was made in the determination of an orbit till the time of Kepler, who first proved that the orbits of the moon round the earth, as well as those of the planets round the sun, were more nearly ellipses than circles. But even at this period several circumstances connected with the moon in particular, rendered it necessary to suppose a moveable, not a fixed, ellipse. The Newtonian theory of gravitation, while it accounted for, and connected together various of the inequalities, left much unexplained, until the middle of the last century, when Clairaut, Euler, D'Alembert, Lagrange, and Laplace, availed themselves of the improvements in mathematical analysis; and not only demonstrated that *all* the inequalities discovered by observation were reducible to the same principle, but discovered others, by theory, and pointed out how to make their existence manifest by observation. The result has been, that the lunar orbit can only be considered as an ellipse, on the supposition that every element is, more or less, in a state of perpetual change. These changes are mostly *periodic*; that is, after a certain time, diminution takes the place of increase, and *vice versâ*.

The preceding explanations, though very necessary to every part of our subject, yet grew immediately out of the phrase—*tables formed by theory alone*. A table is said to be formed by theory alone, when nothing is observed except the place of the moon at some one epoch, and the then elements of the moveable orbit; that is, when the nature and magnitude of all the *changes* which take place in the elements, are calculated from the Newtonian law of gravitation, and not from observation. Tables are said to be formed from observation and theory combined, when any one of the *changes* has been observed, and not deduced. For example,

though the motion of the line Pp (see fig. page 6) round the point E was determined, by theory alone, so nearly to the result of observation as not to differ from the latter by more than its 440th part, it was customary to prefer the result of observation to that of theory; and the choice was a wise one; for, up to the year 1810 at least, it would have been doubtful whether tables formed from theory alone would have stood the test of observation as well as those already in use. M. Damoiseau, as before stated, has given astronomers the means of judging on this point. With a degree of industry which can never be justly appreciated by one unacquainted with the subject, he has reviewed the whole lunar theory of Laplace, and constructed tables for determining the daily positions of the satellite. These tables have been compared with those of Burckhardt; and the comparison is published in the Nautical Almanac for 1835. It there appears, that the two agree as nearly together as observation agrees with the latter tables; that is, there is very rarely an error of a second of time; and the average error is more near to half a second.

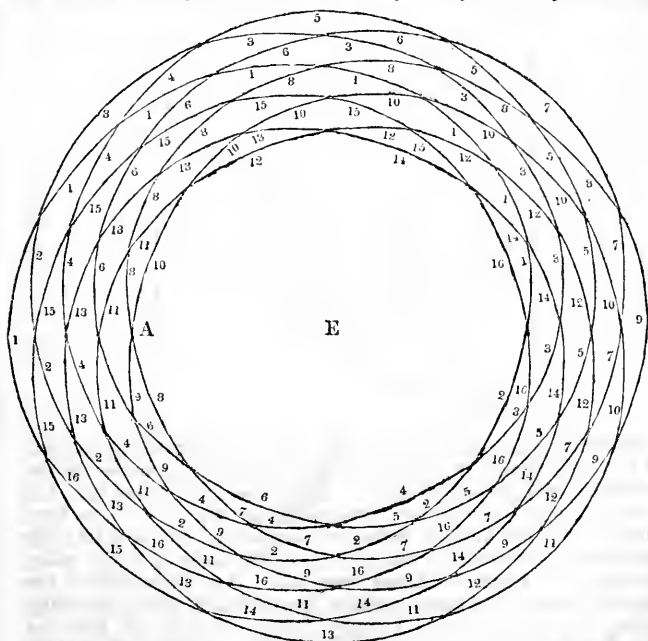
We now come to our main subject. What is the lunar orbit like, independently of all considerations respecting the fictitious ellipse above described? Let E be the earth, and let a circle AqB be



taken on the plane of the ecliptic, greater than the greatest distance of the moon from the earth. On this circle let a cylinder be described; inside which, therefore, the moon will always be. Let $m m m$ be the *actual* path of the moon for a time; as we have drawn it, the left hand m is below the plane of the ecliptic; the middle m on the plane of the ecliptic, or the moon is in her node, and the right-hand m is above that plane. Let the motion of the moon be from left to right, that is, the middle m is the *ascending* node. Its longitude, on January 1, 1834, is $95\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; so that the line from which longitudes are measured is about $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ farther round than the line AE , in the invisible half of the cylinder. At

every position of m , let mp be let fall perpendicularly on the plane of the ecliptic; and let Em be lengthened to meet the cylinder in s . The point p will trace out a curve on the plane of the ecliptic, always directly under or over the real path; while s will trace a curve on the cylinder. If the eye were placed at a very great* height above E , in the axis of the cylinder, all the real path above the ecliptic would hide its corresponding portion of the curve pp ; and the rest of the curve pp would hide the part of the real path below the plane of the ecliptic. But if the eye were placed at E , the real path would entirely hide the curve ss . We may consider the curves pp and ss as a sort of ground-plan and elevation of the moon's real path, which latter cannot be laid down on a plane. We call them the projection on the ecliptic, and the projection on the cylinder. Any point of either projection being given, the moon's corresponding place can be found. For, s being given, draw sq , the side of the cylinder, join E, q , and E, s , and, having found p the intersecting point of Eq with pp , draw pm perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, which will meet Es in the required point m .

The following curve represents the *species* to which pp , the projection on the ecliptic, belongs. We say the *species* only, because



* Mathematically speaking, at an infinite height; but practically, the two curves would combine at any very great height.

the irregularity on which its form depends is very much magnified. We here see how the moon's orbit would appear, to an eye placed at a great height over the earth; and as the height of the moon above the plane of the ecliptic, pm , is never so much as one-tenth of Em , her distance from the earth, the principal features of her motion round the earth are preserved in the design before us. The earth is in the centre of the figure, at E , and the moon is a little above or below the curve of the orbit, which we shall neglect for the present, and suppose it in the projection on the ecliptic.

Let the moon be at 1, on the outside left of the figure, and at her greatest distance from the earth. She moves in the direction 1 1 1, &c., until she comes to 2, at which point she is at her least distance from the earth. The first 1 is called the *apogee*; the first 2, the *perigee* (*apo*, from; *peri*, near to; *gee*, the earth). We observe that the perigee 2 is not directly opposite to the apogee 1; that is, the moon describes more than half a revolution in moving from her greatest to her least distance; and, by following the branch 2 2 2, &c., till we come to the apogee 3, we also see that more than half a revolution elapses between the perigee and the apogee. By following the order of the figures with a pencil, the whole orbit may be traced out, and the successive perigees and apogees determined. Nine complete revolutions will bring the moon again to the apogee 1, before which it will have been in apogee eight times, and in perigee the same. We must, however, correct the idea here given by the following considerations.

1. In the figure, the greatest distance of the moon is half as much again as the least distance. But the greatest distance does not exceed the least distance by more than two-nineteenths of the latter; that is, 1 A should be only two-nineteenths of E 8. The orbit is, therefore, contained within much narrower limits than the one in the figure.

2. In the figure, the average period between apogee and apogee is greater than a revolution by one-eighth of a revolution. But in fact, the distance from apogee 1 to apogee 3 is only about the 117th part of a revolution. At the 116th apogee from 1, the moon will not be quite upon E 1; and at the 117th, she will have passed it: so that, instead of having a closed curve, as in the figure, we shall have a continuing series of similar orbits*, interlacing, as in the figure, but forming a closer net-work.

3. The distances 1 3, 3 5, &c., from apogee to apogee are not always precisely the same, as in the figure; which will give a somewhat irregular appearance to the orbit, such as may be imagined would arise, if it were formed of wire which shrunk a little in some parts, and expanded in others. We need hardly add that the preceding figure is the curve pp of page 10.

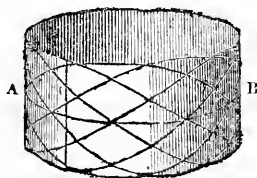
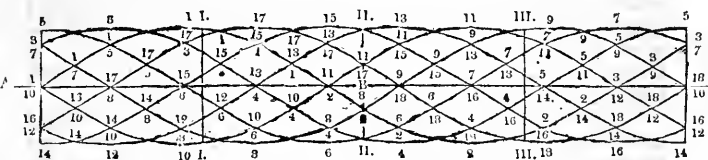
The whole of the preceding phenomena are such as would take place if the moon moved in an ellipse, the focus of which was at E , and having vertices distant from E , by lines equal to $E 1$ and $E 8$. Let the moon move in this ellipse, while the axis itself of the

* The mathematician will here call to mind the distinction between a hypocycloid made by ovals with commensurable and incommensurable circumferences.

ellipse moves slowly round E, in the same direction. The reason of the perigee 2 not being opposite to the apogee 1 (as it would be if the ellipse were stationary) will now be apparent. So far as this one inequality is concerned, we have here the astronomical fiction of the elliptic motion, reconciled to actual appearances by the supposed *progression of the apogee*.

A similar phenomenon may be made apparent by swinging a watch-chain, with seals attached, in an elongated orbit. The progression of the longest line of the orbit will immediately become visible.

But we must recollect, that, in the preceding figure, we have only that assemblage of points over or under one of which the moon is always to be found. We have yet to consider the rise and fall of the orbit with respect to the plane of the ecliptic; for which purpose, suppose the cylinder in page 10 to be unrolled, which will devlope the curve *ss* upon the plane of the paper. The first of the following diagrams is the development so obtained; the cylinder represents the cylinder before it was unrolled. Any given letter corresponds to the same point in both.



The line A B A is the ecliptic, the letters corresponding to the figure in page 10. The extreme lines 5 14, and 5 14, will unite when the cylinder is restored, and the verticals I., II., III. will then divide the whole revolution round the earth into four quarters. The path may be traced out, as in page 11, by following the course of the figures with a pencil. On looking back to page 10, we see that the latitude of the moon is the angle $s E q$; and $s q$ the height of *s*, the moon's projection on the cylinder, above the ecliptic, or the perpendicular distance of the orbit above A A in the developed figure, is not the moon's latitude, but what is called, in trigonometry, the *tangent* of the latitude to the *radius* $E q$. Strictly speaking, this does not vary as the latitude; for, doubling the

latitude will more than double qs ; but as the moon's latitude is never more than $5\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, the height sq will vary so nearly with the latitude, that we may suppose sq to vary strictly as the latitude, without sensible error.

Setting out from the ascending node 1, we see that the moon attains her greatest elevation above the ecliptic before she has completed a quarter of a revolution, and comes to the descending node 2, before half a revolution has been finished. She is at the ascending node 3, before the whole revolution is completed, and so on. The rise and fall of the moon is, therefore, completed in less than a revolution; so that, if a star moved uniformly round the ecliptic, always arriving at the moon's node at the same time as the moon, the period between two eclipses of the star would be less than half the time of a lunar revolution. Eight complete revolutions will, in our figure, bring the moon again into the ecliptic at 1, before which she will have been seventeen times at a node. But here we must observe:—

1. In the figure, the height 51 is about the eighth part of AA . It should not be much more than the seventy-second part of AA ; that is, the breadth of the zone should be very much diminished.

2. The average time from node to node is less than the whole revolution by the ninth part of the latter; whereas the same should only be about one 249th part of the revolution. Neither the 249th or 250th ascending node would exactly coincide with 1; the first being a little behind, the second a little in advance of it: so that, as in page 11, the net-work of the figure must be more abundant and close, and must be repeated again, after 249 complete revolutions, or 19 years nearly.

3. The intervals from node to node are not exactly equal, as in the figure; but vary—sometimes being greater, sometimes less, than the average drawn from the preceding remark. Neither is the moon's greatest latitude always the same, but subject to a small irregularity, varying, from the average, about one 37th part of the whole. The effect on the appearance of the figure it is needless to describe.

Returning to page 12, the phenomena of the moon's latitude may be explained, by supposing the ellipse, instead of being in the plane of the ecliptic, to be placed partly above, and partly below it, so as to cut the ecliptic in a line passing through E (see fig. page 6). While the moon revolves in this ellipse, and while the ellipse itself revolves in its own plane, so as to carry the apogee and perigee after the moon, as above described, the line MN must revolve slowly round E , in the direction contrary to that of the moon; that is, from east to west. This is what is meant by the *regression* of the line of nodes; and the variation of the greatest latitude may be obtained, by giving the ellipse a small oscillation round the axis MN ; that is, an alternate approach to, and recession from, the ecliptic, of about a common month in duration.

It would be difficult to exhibit the actual orbit of the moon in a wood-cut, so as to place before the eye at once the effect of the progression of the apogee, and the regression of the nodes; but

the same might be readily done by a coil of wire. If, in the mean time, we suppose the earth *E* to be carried about the sun, it only remains to consider how the moon must be imagined to move in the ellipse, the motion of which explains the preceding phenomena. If we examine the moon's daily increase of longitude for a few days together, we shall find that it is not *very* different in any one interval of twelve hours, and that which succeeds it. We take the following cases from the Nautical Almanac:—

1834 Jan.		D's Longitude.			Increase of Long. in the interval.		
9	Noon . . .	283°	25'	9"	6°	19'	13" New.
	Midnight . .	289	44	22	6	16	4
10	Noon . . .	296	0	26	6	13	4
	Midnight . .	302	13	30	6	9	58
11	Noon . . .	308	23	28	6	7	32
	Midnight . .	314	31	0			
Moon in apogee, Jan. 15, 6 in the morning. 1st Quarter Jan. 18, at two in the morning.							
18	Noon . . .	32	17	54	6	6	56
	Midnight . .	38	24	50	6	10	54
19	Noon . . .	44	35	44	6	15	24
	Midnight . .	50	51	8	6	19	27
20	Noon . . .	57	11	35	6	25	58
	Midnight . .	63	37	33			

We see, then, that the lunar motion in longitude during twelve hours is not *very* different at different times; that is, would not be thought so by an observer without instruments, and unused to astronomy. And so it was considered by those who first observed the heavens, who attributed to our satellite a perfectly uniform motion. They soon discovered that the synodic month, or round of all the phases from full moon to full moon, was about twenty-nine days and a half. But it will appear that the change in the daily motion is *very* considerable, when we take modern astronomy as our test. Suppose that an observer had, on the 9th of January, 1834, come to the conclusion that the moon's motion in longitude was 6° 19' in twelve hours. If he accordingly predicted the moon's place for the twentieth at midnight, his calculation would be as follows:—

Moon's longitude on January 9, at noon	283° 25' 9"
Increase of longitude for 23 intervals of 12 hours, at } 6° 19' each	145° 17'
Sum, with 360° for a complete revolution, subtracted } or his predicted longitude	68° 42' 9"
Real longitude January 20, at midnight	63° 37' 33"
His error of prediction	5° 5' 36"

Now suppose, which might easily have happened, that the moon had been so placed in the heavens as to throw any error made in predicting her longitude almost entire into the time of her coming

on the meridian. The error of $5^{\circ} 5'$ would make 20 minutes 20 seconds of difference between this predicted time of coming on the meridian and the real phenomenon. The error of our astronomy would, as we have seen, be about half a second, or at most a second. The error above cited would be 1220 times as great. If the observer above supposed persisted sufficiently long in his error, the difference between his theory and observation would continually increase, and he would only be right at the periods when his error happened to be at or near the whole 24 hours. This brings us to the first step of our explanation. If, instead of supposing that the moon's motion in 24 hours was $6^{\circ} 19' \times 2$, or $12^{\circ} 38'$, he had supposed it to be $13^{\circ} 10' 35'' \cdot 027$, though he would be always wrong in the times of the moon's coming on the meridian, yet this error would never exceed from half to three-quarters of an hour, and would be sometimes on the one side, sometimes on the other; so that if he were to add together the errors of excess for a long period, and compare this with the sum of the errors of defect during the same time, he would find the difference between them to be very small indeed compared with the whole amount of error. To exemplify this, let us see how near we can deduce the longitude on December 31, 1834, at midnight, from that of January 1, 1834, at noon; the interval being 364 days and a half.

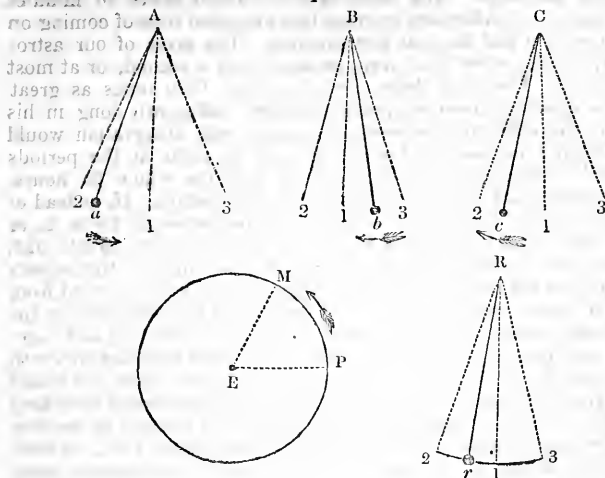
Moon's longitude, January 1, at noon	$175^{\circ} 10' 42''$
Motion in $364\frac{1}{2}$ days, at $13^{\circ} 10' 35'' \cdot 027$ per day.....	$4802^{\circ} 47' 47''$
Sum	$4977^{\circ} 58' 29''$
Deduct whole revolutions, or 13×360	4680°
Longitude thus predicted.....	$297^{\circ} 58' 29''$
Real longitude, from the Nautical Almanac.	$301^{\circ} 39' 39''$
Error	$3^{\circ} 41' 10''$

Proportion of the error to the whole arc described, $\frac{1}{1358}$ nearly.

If we were to try the same on any greater period, we should always find the error within limits not much exceeding twice the above error. The fact may be stated thus:—If we were to suppose another satellite moving in the same orbit as the moon, with a uniform daily increase of longitude amounting to $13^{\circ} 10' 25'' \cdot 027$, the real moon would never be more than 9° either before or behind the fictitious moon; and, roughly speaking, would be as often before as behind it: so that whatever mistake might be made in *excess*, by substituting the mean moon for the real one at any time, a mistake of equal magnitude would be made in *defect* by making the same substitution at another time.

A certain mathematical affinity between the laws followed by the motion of a pendulum, and the progress of the various inequalities which constitute the whole departure of the real from the mean moon, (which, however, must not be mistaken for an affinity

of principle,) furnishes an easy and striking illustration of the whole theory of the lunar inequalities.



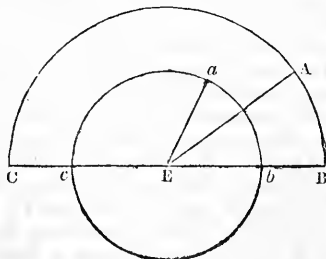
Let A, B, C, &c., be a number of pendulums, not subject to friction, &c.; let A 1, B 1, C 1, &c., be their vertical positions; and A 2 A 3, B 2 B 3, C 2 C 3, &c., their highest points of ascent from the vertical on either side, so that the angles 1 A 2, 1 B 2, &c., are the greatest angular departures from the vertical. We know that, by sufficiently lengthening a pendulum, we can increase its time of vibration to any extent; and that, but for friction and the resistance of the air (which we suppose excluded), any angle of vibration may be maintained as long as we please. The arrows mark the direction of the pendulums for the moment under consideration. Let E represent the earth, round which let the mean moon, already supposed, revolve in the plane of the ecliptic with the daily angular velocity of $13^{\circ} 10' 35'' \cdot 027$. By constructing a number of pendulums of certain definite lengths, with certain given extents of vibration, and which reach their highest points at certain given times, not the same for all, it would be possible to form a system from which the moon's real longitude might be deduced from that of the mean moon, in the following way:—Knowing the place of the mean moon at a given epoch, compute the time elapsed between that epoch and the moment for which the moon's real place is required. Calculate the motion of the mean moon for that interval at the rate above given, and thus find its place, as in page 16. Let the pendulums be supposed to be stopped at the moment under consideration, and add together the elongations from the vertical or the angles 1 A a, &c., in all those pendulums which are then moving from *right to left*. Do the same in all those which are moving from *left to right*; and, if the first sum exceed the second, put the place of M forward, or increase the angle P E M by that

excess. But, if the first fall short of the second, put the place of M back, or diminish the angle PEM by that defect. In both cases M will be removed from the mean to the true place of the moon: if the first and second sums should happen to be equal, then, for the moment under consideration, the real moon is in its mean place.

By a *lunar inequality in longitude*, we mean the elongation from the vertical of one of these pendulums, by which it becomes necessary to increase or decrease the moon's *mean* longitude, as part of the process for finding the *true*. By the *period* of the inequality is meant the time of a double vibration, or once backwards and once forwards; and by the *maximum* (or greatest value) of the inequality is meant the angle of greatest elongation from the vertical, or half the extent of the whole vibration.

This general view belongs equally to the motion of the planets and comets round the sun, that of the satellites of Jupiter, &c. round their primaries, that of the ocean and atmosphere of the earth, and in fact to every motion in the solar system which we can watch so well as to detect any irregularities. It is what the mathematician would express by saying that all inequalities yet found can be developed in a series of sines and cosines of angles depending upon the time of observation. We shall try to show how it happens that, instead of being able to consolidate all these inequalities into one, and give a simple method of representing their united effects, we are obliged to point them out separately. The illustration we shall suppose, though utterly inconceivable how it should happen, yet contains no contradiction, and presents the *sort* of difficulty which has caused the planetary theory to be the most complicated part of human knowledge.

Imagine a set of people acquainted with the rule for the multiplication of one fraction by another, but not with that for division, and with the rule of addition, but not of subtraction. Let them observe two phenomena which they suspect to be connected with one another. For example, let the planet A move very slowly backwards and forwards from B to C with an irregular motion, while in the same period the inferior planet *a* moves so as to



describe the circumference *bac b*, while A describes B C, and moves back again through *bca b*, while A returns through C B. Let *a* be observed to be always in advance of A, reckoning from E B, and let all computations be made in fractions of circumfer-

ences: thus, let a right angle be $\frac{1}{4}$, a whole circumference 1, and so on. According to the law which we have imagined (but have not yet stated) to connect the motions of the two, observers will soon see, that when a begins to be sensibly in advance of A , which will not happen till both are at some little distance from E or B , the longitude of a , or BEa will differ from that of A , or BEA , by that proportion of a revolution which is made by multiplying BEA by itself: for example, that when $BEA = \frac{1}{50}$, BEa will be nearly $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ of $\frac{1}{50}$, or $\frac{1}{2500}$. This will be the first *inequality* discovered. After some time, it will be found that a correction must be applied to the preceding rule, obtained by multiplying the first inequality again by that proportion of a revolution which expresses the longitude of A : for example, if A 's longitude be $\frac{1}{50}$, that of a will be found to be nearly $\frac{1}{50}$, and $\frac{1}{50}$ of $\frac{1}{50}$, and $\frac{1}{50}$ of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of $\frac{1}{50}$, or $\frac{1}{625000}$. Thus, either by theory or observation, they will discover the mathematical law which connects the two to be as follows:—let x be the longitude of A , then that of a is $x + xx + xxx +$, &c., *ad infinitum*.

The separate terms they will call inequalities, and will, perhaps, at first, retain $x + xx$ as a simple approximation, similar to the *elliptic orbit* already described for the moon, and will regard the rest as irregularities. Now, had these observers known the subtraction and division of fractions, they could not have failed to discover that the united effect of the whole string of inequalities is contained in the following more simple law. Divide the longitude of A by the remainder left by subtracting it from unity; and the result is the longitude of a . Thus, when A 's longitude is $\frac{1}{50}$, that of a is $\frac{1}{50}$ divided by $\frac{49}{50}$, or $\frac{1}{49}$; which differs from their approximation, $\frac{1}{2500}$, by only $\frac{1}{122500}$. The difficulty arising from the infinite number of terms in the law, as expressed by them, is not felt, because, after a certain point, they become too small to be sensible.

To return now to our case. There is, in the higher part of mathematics, a process known by the name of *integration*, the nature of which it is not here essential to explain. This operation no one has hitherto discovered any method of performing strictly in the case of the planetary motions; nor can any one decide upon the possibility of doing it. But methods have been found by which, when a solution has been obtained which is nearly true, that same solution may be made of use in obtaining one which is still more nearly true, and the second solution may be used in obtaining a third still more near, and so on, till any requisite approach to accuracy has been gained. By observation, the ellipse is found nearly to represent the lunar orbit; and, by using this, a new result is obtained, which adds some *inequalities* to the formulæ which would be required if the ellipse were strictly the orbit. The substitution of the second result produces a third, with more inequalities; but as the magnitude of the inequalities introduced at every step diminishes, they come, in time, to be so small, that it would be useless to retain them, or carry the process any further. With this is joined a method of *expanding* mathematical

expressions ; that is, of substituting, instead of a formula which is too complicated for any known method of integration, an infinite series of decreasing terms, each of which, by itself, is more manageable, such as $x + x x + x x x +$, &c., above, would be to those who were not in possession of the operations implied in $\frac{x}{1-x}$.

Joining the preceding illustration with that in pages 16 and 17, our reader may conceive that there will be no end of the corrections which must be applied to the mean longitude, in order to obtain the true, but that only a definite number of these corrections will be sufficiently large to be worth taking into account. Where we are to stop, must depend entirely upon the perfection of instruments and the art of observing : since it would be useless to carry prediction to an extent of accuracy which could not be verified by observation. Professor Airy* says, that he has been accustomed to consider the error of a single observation (on seven wires) with his transit instrument as not greater than six-hundredths of a second of time : and Laplace has carried his calculations of the lunar inequalities in longitude down to those which could not, when their effect is greatest, produce an error of more than one-twentieth or five-hundredths of a second. It must be said, therefore, that the approximation to the lunar motions has been fully carried to the point necessary for the present means of observation. But we have seen that the same astronomer makes a difference of one-half a second (one observation with another) between theory and observation. Nevertheless, if we consider (see ' Penny Magazine,' vol. i. p. 286) that the difference between one observer and another may sometimes be three-tenths, or thirty-hundredths of a second, without any assignable cause, it yet remains to see whether the whole half second is really due to a difference between theory and observation. It were much to be wished, not only that more observers would apply themselves to the solar system, but also that they would *reduce* their observations, so as to render them available for the purposes of direct comparison. Our astronomers are too long-sighted a generation ; they see nothing nearer than a fixed star.

The inequalities of the moon's distance from the earth may be represented in a manner similar to those of the longitude. To, or from E M (see fig. page 17), the mean distance, the *arcs* of elongation of certain pendulums, such as 17, must be added or subtracted, according to the direction of the pendulum's motion for the time. The inequalities of the lunar latitude may, many of them, be represented by, and follow from, the various motions attributed to the fictitious elliptic orbit described in pages 6 and 7 ; but if we dismiss this altogether, we may always represent the latitude as we have done the inequalities in longitude. There is no *average* latitude, or rather, perhaps, we may say the mean latitude is nothing, or the mean moon is always in the plane of the ecliptic. For, by whatever angle of latitude it may be above the ecliptic at one time, it is as much below it at another.

* Mem. Royal Astron. Soc., vol. vi. p. 97.

To give a precise view of the state of theory and observation, as it stood when the *Mécanique Céleste* was published, we have added together the coefficients of thirteen lunar inequalities, neglecting signs, by the side of which we place the sum of all the differences between theory and observation for these inequalities, and also the differences between the tables of Mason and Burg, both deduced, as to *quantity*, from observation*. In neglecting the signs, and in taking the tables of Mason and Burg, as representing the extremes of differences of observation, we have borne very hard upon the theory; but this was our intention. It appears, that out of 3241" of inequality determined by theory, 85" do not accord with the tables; but, in the same number of inequalities, different tables differ by 45": that is, where tables differed from one another by one part out of 72, theory differed from them by one part out of 38.

We shall give some idea of the magnitude of the principal lunar inequalities, which, however, we shall be obliged to abbreviate, as our limits are nearly exhausted. Of those in longitude the largest is the *equation of the centre*. It would not exist if the moon described a perfect circle, and arises from the elliptic form of the orbit. Its *maximum*† is $6^{\circ} 17' 20''$, and its period the time of the moon's moving from perigee to perigee. It is nothing at the apogee and perigee, and increases the mean longitude when the moon is moving from perigee to apogee, but diminishes it when moving from apogee to perigee. This might all be represented in the illustration of page 17, by letting the pendulum A perform a double vibration in the time of a lunar revolution from apogee to apogee, the angle 1 A 3 be $6^{\circ} 17' 13''$; and supposing the pendulum so to move, that A a is in the position A 1, moving towards A 2, when the mean moon is in apogee. This is the only inequality which the longitude would undergo if the moon were undisturbed by the attraction of the sun and planets. In that case, it can be shown that the radius drawn from the earth to the moon would describe equal areas in equal times; that is, whatever number of square miles might be passed over by the radius in any portion of time, say one day, would also be passed over by the same in any other day. Hence it is evident that, unless the moon describe a perfect circle, the angle through which the moon's radius must move in a day, to describe this area, when the radius is shorter, is greater than that which must be described when the radius is longer. Strictly speaking, this inequality ought to be measured *on the moon's orbit*, and not on the ecliptic; but the error arising therefrom is rectified by the inequalities which depend on the inclination of the lunar orbit of the ecliptic. This inequality was known to the Chaldeans, and of course to Hipparchus and Ptolemy.

* See *Mécanique Céleste*, vol. III. p. 280. The inequalities taken are those of the third order, with the exception of the two last, in which the inequality determined from theory has not been fully developed. But this makes against the theory, as the differences of the tables for those two inequalities are more than usually great.

† The values of all the maxima are those of M. Damoiseau.

The inequality in longitude of next importance is the *evection*, discovered by Ptolemy. Its effect is, to make the equation of the centre appear too small at the new and full moon, and too large at the quarters. It was soon discovered, however, that the magnitude of the inequality was not always the same, but was nothing when the sun was half way between the moon and either its perigee or apogee, and greatest when the sun is half way between the moon and those points of her orbit which are equally distant from the apogee and perigee. Its maximum is $1^{\circ} 16' 30''$; its period the time in which 360° is added by the moon's motion to the angle made by subtracting the moon's distance from its perigee from twice the angular distance of the sun and moon. Its cause was suspected by Newton, whose means of analysis were not, however, sufficient to deduce it from his theory. This was first done by Clairaut and D'Alembert.

The *annual equation* was discovered by Tycho Brahé. Its period is what is called an anomalistic year, or the time of the earth's moving from perihelion to perihelion, and it is nothing when the earth is in its aphelion or perihelion. Its maximum is $11' 14''$. It has the effect of making the month a little longer than the average when the earth is nearest to the sun, and *vice versâ*. It was shown to follow from the law of gravitation by Newton.

The *variation* was also discovered by Tycho Brahé. Its period is a *synodic* month, or from new moon to new moon. It increases the moon's velocity when moving to new or full moon, and *vice versâ*. Its maximum is $39' 3''$. It was shown to follow from the law of gravitation by Newton.

The *long inequality* was discovered by Laplace. It is remarkable principally for the embarrassment which ignorance of it gave rise to, and the length of its period, which is about 184 years. Its maximum is only $15''$. Its period depends upon the united motions of the solar and lunar perigees, and that of the moon's node. It is the time in which twice the longitude of the moon's node, added to that of her perigee, gains 360° upon three times the longitude of the sun's perigee.

We will not go any farther in the mere enumeration of the inequalities. Those of the moon principally depend upon the action of the sun, for that of the planets is very trivial, except in one point, of which we shall presently speak. But there is one more inequality, which is very remarkable. It is well known that the figure of the earth is not exactly a sphere, but much more like the spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about the smaller axis. In an ellipse, the proportion which the difference between the greatest and least axis bears to the greatest axis is called the *compression*. Thus, if we say that the compression of the earth is $\frac{1}{305}$, we mean that the greater axis, diminished by its 305th part, is the length of the lesser axis. Various measurements made upon the surface of the earth have given values of the compression ranging from $\frac{1}{297}$ to $\frac{1}{313}$, though the best of them agree in being between $\frac{1}{305}$ and $\frac{1}{303}$. This non-spherical figure of the

earth gives rise, by its attraction, to a sensible inequality in the motion of the moon, both in longitude and latitude: in the former having a maximum of $7''$, and in the latter of $8''$. Mayer had discovered that the inequality existed before the cause was known; and Laplace connected the result with theory. The compression of the earth, computed from these two independent sources (for so they must be called when it is considered that they follow different laws and require different species of observations), is $\frac{1}{304\frac{1}{2}}$ from the inequality in latitude, and $\frac{1}{30\frac{1}{5}}$ from that in longitude: two results not only according with each other more nearly than others derived from actual measurement, but also agreeing most nearly with the best of the latter.

The direct action of the planets on the moon is, as has been observed, very slight; but there is one of an indirect character, which becomes sensible only in a great number of years. It is a gradual acceleration of the mean motion, so small, however, that the arc now described in a century is only $7\frac{1}{2}''$ more than would have been described in the same time 2500 years ago. Halley first discovered this acceleration by comparison of the recorded times of some ancient eclipses observed by the Chaldeans, B.C. 270, which show that the then longitude of the moon was greater by $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ than it would have been had the mean motion of the moon continued uniform. Comparison of later observations confirmed this result, and all united in showing that the moon's average velocity was gradually on the increase, so as to increase the arc of longitude described in a century about $10''$. This phenomenon drew the attention of all astronomers, and many unsuccessful efforts were made to deduce it from the theory of gravitation. Laplace, at last, discovered that a very slow diminution in the excentricity of the earth's orbit, shown to arise from the action of the planets, must have the effect of accelerating the moon's mean motion. The increase in a century, deduced by theory alone from the known diminution of the excentricity of the earth's orbit, is $10''\frac{1}{5}$. Corresponding accelerations have also been shown to exist in the motions of the lunar perigee and nodes, but there are no observations of sufficient age to render the effects of them sensible. An eclipse, the only sort of very ancient observation which can be depended on, though a guide to the knowledge of the moon's place, is none to the elements of her orbit.

In the same manner as ancient eclipses of the moon proved the roundness of the earth, and modern observations of the satellite have confirmed the elliptic form of the primary, the acceleration of the moon's mean motion proves that the time of rotation of the earth has remained sensibly unaltered. If the day had only grown $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a second shorter than it was in the time of the Chaldean observations above-mentioned, the *apparent* acceleration of the moon would have been at least a third greater than it has been observed to be. We may also add, that the mean motions of all other planets must have appeared accelerated; but this could not have been well verified from want of sufficiently good and ancient observations.

II.—HEBREW CALENDAR.

1834.	5594.	
January 1	20 Tebet.	
11	1 Sebat.	Feast of the New Moon.
Feb. 9	30	Ditto.
10	1 Adar.	Ditto.
23	14	Little Purim.
March 11	30	Feast of the New Moon.
12	1 Veadar.	Ditto.
24	13	Fast of Esther.
25	14	Feast of Purim.
26	15	Ditto.
April 10	1 Nisan.	Feast of the New Moon.
24	15	Passover.
25	16	Second day.
30	21	Seventh day.
May 1	22	End of Passover.
9	30	Feast of the New Moon.
10	1 Jyar.	Ditto.
27	18	Lag Lahomer, a little Festival.
June 8	1 Sivan.	Feast of the New Moon.
13	6	Pentecost Holidays, the Feast of Weeks.
14	7	Second day.
July 7	30	Feast of the New Moon.
8	1 Tamuz.	Ditto.
24	17	Fast. Taking of Jerusalem by Titus.
August 6	1 Ab.	Feast of the New Moon.
14	9	Fast Tishabeab. Destruction of the Temple.
20	15	Tubeab, a little festival.
Sept. 4	30	Feast of the New Moon.
5	1 Ehul	Ditto.
	5595.	
October 4	1 Tisri.	Feast of the New Year 5595.
5	2	Second day.
6	3	Fast. Death of Guedaliah.
13	10	Fast. Day of Atonement.
18	15	Feast of Tabernacles.
19	16	Second day of the Feast.
24	21	Feast of Branches.
25	22	End of the Feast of Tabernacles.
26	23	Feast of the Law.
Nov. 2	30	Feast of the New Moon.
3	1 Hesvan.	Ditto.
Dec. 2	30	Ditto.
3	1 Kislev.	Ditto.
27	25	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple.

III.—MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

1834.	Year of the Hegira 1249.	
January 1	19 Shaban.	
12	1 Ramadan.	Month of Abstinence.
24	13	} Fortunate Days.
25	14	
26	15	
Feb. 9	29	
11	1 Shawall	} Grand Bairam.
12	2	
13	3	
23	13	
24	14	} Fortunate Days.
25	15	
March 12	1 Dhu'l kadah.	
24	13	} Fortunate Days.
25	14	
26	15	
April 11	1 Dhu'l hajjah.	
20	10	Kurban Bairam.
23	13	} Fortunate Days.
24	14	
25	15	
May 10	1 Moharem	First Month of the Mahometan year 1250.
19	10	Ashura.
22	13	} Fortunate Days.
23	14	
24	15	
June 9	1 Saphar.	
21	13	} Fortunate Days.
22	14	
23	15	
July 8	1 Rabi' I.	
18	11	Birth of Mahomet.
20	13	} Fortunate Days.
21	14	
22	15	
August 7	1 Rabi' II.	
19	13	} Fortunate Days.
20	14	
21	15	
Sept. 5	1 Jomadhi I.	
17	13	} Fortunate Days.
18	14	
19	15	
24	20	Taking of Constantinople.
October 5	1 Jomadhi II.	
17	13	} Fortunate Days.
18	14	
19	15	
Nov. 3	1 Regeb.	
15	13	} Fortunate Days.
16	14	
17	15	Day of Victory.
29	27	Exaltation of Mahomet.
Dec. 3	1 Shaban.	
15	13	} Fortunate Days.
16	14	
17	15	Barah's Night.
31	29	

IV.—LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1834.

[When the commencement of the year coincides with the Christian year, that alone will be given; when it begins at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1834, occurs will be also stated.]

	Correspondence with 1834.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2587	A.U.C.
Olympiads 7th month, 1st year of	653	Olymp.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account) . .	7342	A.M. Const.
Do. (Alexandrian account)	7326	A.M. Alex.
Do. (Jewish account) 20th Thebet	5594	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar 3d of Pharmuti	2582	Ær. Nabon.
Egyptian 24th Cohiac	2580	A. Ægyp.
Julian Period	6547	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs 24th Cohiac	1550	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian Audynæus	2145	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander 3d month	2157	A.Mort.Alex.
Era of Tyre Audynæus	1958	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek account)	Audynæus 1882	Cæs. Ant.
Do. (Syrian account) Canun II.	1881	
Era of Abraham 4th month	3849	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1872	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account) 4th or 5th month	1203	A. Pers.
Armenian common year 28th Drethari	1283	A. Armin.
Do. ecclesiastical year 12th Kaghots	1282	
Hegira 19th Shaban	1249	An. Heg.
Cali yug Poos or Margaly	4935	Cal.
Salivahana (Saca) Do.	1756	Saca
Vicramaditya (Samvat) Do.	1890	Samvat
Bengalee Do.	1240	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account) Do.	1241	Fusl.
Do. (Telinga account) Do.	1243	
Parasurama 4th month	1009	Paras.
Grahapariivrithi 58th year of 21st cycle.		Grah.
Brihuspotee (Bengal) 39th year of 8-lth cycle.		Cyc. Brih.
Do. (Telinga) 28th year of 83d cycle.		
Chinese year 11th month of Kwei sze	71st cycle.	

V.—MEETINGS of the SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY BODIES of LONDON for 1833-34.

SOCIETIES.	Times of Meeting.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March. Easter Sund. 30th.	April.	May. Whit. Sund. 18th.	June.
Royal	Thursday, 8½ P.M.	21, 30*	5, 12, 19	9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13, 20, 27	6, 13, 20	10, 17, 24	1, 8, 15, 29	5, 12, 19
Somerset House. Antiquaries	Thursday, 8 P.M.	21, 28	5, 12, 19	9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13, 20, 27	6, 13, 20	10, 17, 23*	1, 8, 15, 29	5, 12, 19
Somerset House. Linnaan	Tuesday, 8 P.M.	5, 19	3, 17,	21	4, 18	4, 18	1, 15	6, 24*	3, 17
Horticultural . . .	Tuesday, 1 P.M.	5	3	21	4, 18	4, 18	1, 15	1*, 6, 20	3, 17
21, Regent Street. Society of Arts . . .	Wednesday 7½ P.M.	6, 13, 20, 27	4, 11, 18	8, 15, 22, 29	5, 12, 19, 26	5, 12, 19, 26	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11
Adelphi. { Royal Society of { Literature. }	Illustr. Tues. 8 P.M.	12	10	14	11	11	8	13	10
St. Martin's Place. Geological	Wednesday, 3 P.M.	6, 20	4, 18	1, 15	5, 19	5, 19	9, 23, 24*	7, 28	11, 25
Somerset House. Zoological	Wednesd., 8½ P.M.	6, 20	4, 18	8, 22	5, 21*, 26	12, 26	9, 23	7, 21	4
Bruton Street. { Royal Astronomical. Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Thursday, 3 P.M. Tuesday, 8½ P.M. Friday, 8 P.M.	7 12, 26 8	5 10, 24 13	2 14, 23 10	6 11, 25 14*	6 11, 25 14	3, 29* 8, 22 11	1 13, 27 9	5 10, 24 13
Royal Institution .	Friday, 8½ P.M.	.....	....	24, 31	7, 14, 21, 28	7, 14, 21	11, 18, 25	1*, 2, 9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13
Albemarle Street. London Institution .	Wednesday, 7 P.M.	.....	....	.....	5, 19	5, 19	2, 16, 24*	.....	....
Finchbury Circus. Royal Asiatic . . .	Saturday, 2 P.M.	.....	7	4, 18	1, 15	1, 15	5, 19	10*	7, 21 July 5, 19
Grafton Street. Royal Geographical .	Monday, 9 P.M.	11, 25	9, 23	13, 27	10, 24	10, 24	7, 21	12*, 26	9, 23

Those Meetings marked thus (*) are Anniversaries.

Zoological Society.—The Meetings are continued throughout the year, on the first Thursday, and on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each Month.
Royal College of Surgeons.—Museum open to Members of the College, Fellows of the College of Physicians, and persons introduced by them, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 till 4.—Library open daily, Sundays excepted, to Members of the College, and persons having tickets of admission, from 10 till 4, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, and from 10 till 5 during the other six months; excepting Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock, and except also the month of August.—Huntarian Oration, Feb. 14.
British Museum.—Open to the public every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 till 4, except during the month of September, and the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks.
 Reading Room open every day to persons having tickets, except Sundays, and Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks.

Royal Asiatic Society.—Museum open to the public every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 11 till 4.

VI.—HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCKS, 1834.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	22 2	21 10	20 10	20 3	22 1	21 7	19 10	19 3	19 1	18 10	19 0	19 1
2	21 5	21 0	19 9	19 6	21 0	20 4	18 11	18 9	18 9	18 9	19 3	19 6
3	20 7	20 1	19 3	19 1	19 9	19 4	18 9	18 11	18 9	18 9	19 3	19 2
4	19 11	19 9	19 3	19 6	18 11	18 8	19 2	19 6	19 7	19 11	20 0	20 2
5	19 8	19 10	19 9	.. 6	18 11	19 2	.. 2	19 10	..	19 11	.. 10	20 6
6	.. 3	20 0	20 3	20 2	19 5	19 9	20 0	20 7	20 7	20 11	21 6	21 9
7	20 10	20 6	20 10	21 2	.. 5	20 10	21 0	21 8	21 3	21 8	22 0	22 2
8	20 10	21 2	21 5	21 1	20 1	21 4	21 10	22 0	21 10	22 4	22 4	22 6
9	21 5	21 7	22 2	22 3	21 8	22 11	22 2	22 4	22 2	22 6	22 7	22 8
10	21 10	22 0	22 4	22 3	22 1	22 3	22 6	22 7	22 6	22 8	22 9	22 8
11	22 3	22 4	22 4	22 3	22 4	22 5	22 7	22 7	22 7	22 8	22 7	22 6
12	22 3	22 2	22 2	22 0	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 5	22 6	22 7	22 4	22 4
13	22 1	21 11	21 10	21 7	22 3	22 1	22 3	22 0	21 11	22 3	21 1	21 5
14	21 9	21 6	21 4	20 11	22 6	22 2	22 3	22 4	21 3	21 6	21 5	21 9
15	21 3	21 0	20 9	20 5	22 9	21 7	21 8	21 6	21 3	21 2	20 3	20 3
16	20 9	20 5	20 1	19 8	21 4	20 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	19 11	20 5	20 3
17	20 1	19 10	19 4	19 3	20 7	19 3	19 6	19 7	20 1	20 4	21 0	21 8
18	19 7	19 4	19 2	19 4	19 11	19 6	20 10	21 4	20 9	21 2	.. 10	21 6
19	19 4	19 3	19 9	20 3	19 4	19 6	20 10	21 4	21 6	21 2	.. 10	21 6
20	19 5	19 8	20 8	.. 10	19 10	20 3	.. 3	21 10	21 11	.. 3	21 3	21 5
21	20 0	20 5	21 2	21 8	20 10	.. 11	22 11	22 8	22 11	22 9	22 6	22 7
22	20 0	20 10	22 2	22 3	21 4	22 2	23 3	23 1	22 10	22 10	22 6	22 5
23	.. 5	21 10	23 0	23 3	22 4	23 3	23 3	23 3	22 11	22 11	22 6	22 5
24	21 3	22 7	23 5	23 6	23 1	23 6	23 2	23 3	22 8	22 10	22 9	21 11
25	22 10	23 1	23 7	23 6	23 5	23 6	22 10	22 2	22 8	22 5	21 9	21 5
26	23 3	23 5	23 7	23 2	23 6	23 3	22 2	22 2	22 2	22 1	21 1	20 10
27	23 3	23 4	23 5	23 6	23 5	23 3	22 1	21 8	22 2	21 9	21 5	20 2
28	23 5	23 4	23 4	23 6	23 5	23 3	22 2	21 8	22 4	21 10	19 11	19 8
29	23 2	22 11	23 2	22 7	23 0	22 3	21 1	20 6	21 5	20 0	19 19	19 4
30	22 8	22 3	22 2	22 7	22 2	21 1	19 11	19 6	19 8	19 4	19 19	19 4
31	21 10	21 5	21 1	20 5	21 1	20 5	19 11	19 6	19 9	19 1	19 19	19 4

	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 19 3	ft. 19 4	ft. 19 7	ft. 19 10	ft. 20 11	ft. 20 11	ft. 21 7	ft. 22 3	ft. 23 4	ft. 23 4	ft. 23 0	ft. 23 1
2	19 6	19 9	20 2	20 6	22 0	22 11	22 8	22 11	23 6	23 6	23 1	23 1
3	20 0	20 3	.. 6	21 0	22 9	22 9	23 3	23 8	23 6	23 6	23 1	23 1
4	..	20 6	21 3	21 7	23 6	23 6	23 8	23 8	22 7	22 7	22 2	22 11
5	20 11	21 4	22 10	22 0	23 5	23 5	23 6	23 4	21 2	21 2	21 3	21 6
6	21 8	22 6	23 3	23 3	23 4	23 6	23 0	22 8	20 5	20 5	20 2	20 9
7	22 3	22 10	23 2	23 3	22 11	22 6	22 2	21 5	19 4	19 4	19 6	19 11
8	22 8	23 0	23 3	23 3	22 0	21 6	20 11	20 3	18 10	18 10	19 1	19 0
9	23 0	23 0	23 1	22 5	20 11	20 4	19 8	19 9	18 11	18 11	19 1	19 1
10	23 10	22 8	22 1	21 8	19 10	19 4	18 10	18 1	19 5	19 5	19 0	19 7
11	22 4	22 1	21 2	20 8	19 1	19 0	18 11	19 2	20 1	20 1	19 4	19 4
12	22 9	21 4	20 2	19 9	19 1	19 5	19 7	20 0	20 9	20 9	19 10	20 4
13	21 0	20 7	19 7	19 7	19 9	..	..	20 5	21 1	21 1	..	20 6
14	21 0	20 1	19 8	19 10	20 1	20 3	..	20 5	21 1	21 1	21 6	21 8
15	20 4	20 1	20 1	..	21 10	21 10	21 6	21 8	22 2	22 2	21 11	22 1
16	20 3	20 5	20 5	21 5	21 11	22 4	21 10	22 0	22 6	22 6	22 3	22 5
17	20 7	21 5	21 8	21 10	22 3	22 4	22 5	22 4	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 7
18	20 11	21 8	22 0	22 2	22 5	22 6	22 7	22 7	22 5	22 5	22 3	22 5
19	21 7	22 11	22 3	22 3	22 6	22 6	22 7	22 7	22 0	22 0	22 3	22 6
20	21 9	22 3	22 0	22 3	22 6	22 6	22 5	22 5	22 3	22 3	22 3	22 6
21	22 1	22 4	22 3	22 4	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	21 9	21 9	21 9	21 9
22	22 4	22 5	22 4	22 4	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8
23	22 6	22 4	22 3	22 3	21 11	21 11	20 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	20 6	20 6
24	22 3	22 2	22 0	21 10	21 3	21 3	21 5	21 0	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
25	22 1	21 11	21 8	21 5	20 7	20 7	20 8	19 9	19 10	19 10	20 3	20 6
26	21 9	21 6	21 2	20 11	19 9	19 9	19 10	19 10	20 3	20 3	20 9	20 9
27	21 3	21 0	20 7	20 3	19 5	19 5	19 6	19 7	20 1	20 1	21 1	21 1
28	20 9	20 5	19 11	19 7	19 3	19 3	20 0	20 6	21 8	21 8	..	21 5
29	20 1	19 10	19 4	19 4	19 6	19 6	21 2	21 6	22 0	22 0	22 10	22 10
30	19 7	19 5	19 4	19 7	20 6	20 6	20 0	20 6	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 4
31	19 4	19 5	20 0	20 5	..	..	..	22 11	22 10	22 10	22 8	22 8

North-west gales tend to raise the Tide, and South-west gales the contrary.

VII.—OCCULTATIONS OF FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,

VISIBLE AT GREENWICH IN THE YEAR 1834.

(From the Nautical Almanac.)

* * The angles are to be reckoned from the northernmost point, and from the vertex towards the right hand, round the circumference of the Moon's image, as seen in an inverting telescope.

DATE.	STAR.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
			Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle N. Point.	from Ver- tex.	Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle N. Point.	from Ver- tex.
1834.			h m	h m	°	°	h m	h m	°	°
Jan. 6	28 Scorpii	6	13.10	13. 4	110	79	14. 2	13.56	211	186
20	♄ Tauri	6	2.24	6.25	112	89	3. 41	7.42	295	290
21	♄ Tauri	5.6	5.34	9.30	55	65	6.25	10.22	331	355
22	♄ Tauri	6	3.11	7. 4	150	114	3.58	7.51	234	204
22	♄ Geminorum	4.5	9.50	13.42	106	148	10.51	14.43	252	295
22	♄ Geminorum	3	13.16	17. 7	129	166	13.54	17.46	228	263
24	♄ Canceri	6	15.30	19.14	90	127	16.18*	20. 1	245	279
30	♄ Virginis ...	6	13.21†	16.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb. 4	26 Sagittarii ..	6	14.25†	17.26	140	106	14.59	18. 0	201	171
11	♄ Piscium ...	4.5	4.20	6.55	60	96	4.56	7.31	354	32
24	♄ Virginis ...	4.5	8.32	10.15	101	68	9.24	11. 7	208	182
26	♄ Virginis ...	6	7.54‡	9.29	50	11	8.49	10.24	258	222
28	♄ Libræ	6	11.27†	12.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	♄ Libræ	6	12.40†	14. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar. 16	♄ Tauri	4	9. 0	9.24	116	157	10. 1	10.25	263	304
18	♄ Geminorum	3	11.53†	12.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	♄ Canceri	6	16.17*	16.24	40	73	.. ‡	..	..	..
25	♄ Virginis ...	6	17.27	17.14	16	59	18. 5	17.52	294	331
26	♄ Virginis ...	6	9.49	9.33	37	2	10.44	10.28	266	237
28	♄ Scorpii	4	15.52	15.28	112	111	16.47	16.22	206	213
Apr. 20	♄ Virginis ...	4.5	10. 0	8. 6	89	69	11. 1	9. 7	213	205
22	♄ Virginis ...	6	9.11	7.10	89	54	10. 5	8. 3	214	183
24	♄ Libræ	6	9.59†	7.49	50	12	10.54	8.44	260	225
24	♄ Libræ	6	11. 0	8.50	49	14	11.59	9.49	259	229
27	♄ Sagittarii ..	6	18. 7	15.44	59	55	19.17	16.54	295	302
May 19	♄ Virginis ...	6	17.43†	13.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	♄ Scorpii	4	16.27†	12.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	♄ Capricorni.	5.6	18.49	14.29	109	89	20. 9	15.48	277	269
June 21	♄ Sagittarii ..	6	16.16	10.13	89	59	17.31	11.33	267	257
24	♄ Capricorni.	5	18.39	12.29	117	92	19.55	13.45	274	259
July 15	♄ Libræ	6	16.58	9.25	80	96	18. 9	10.36	236	262
15	♄ Libræ	6	18.42†	11. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	♄ Libræ	6	19.55†	12.21*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	♄ Sagittarii ..	6	20.19†	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	♄ Capricorni.	6	19.18	11.21	139	122	20.25	12.27	252	246
28	♄ Ceti	6	23.15†	14.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug. 14	♄ Sagittarii ..	6	17.39†	8. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	♄ Capricorni.	5	16.27†	6.40	138	100	17.19‡	7.33	245	211
21	♄ Piscium ...	5	17.59†	8. 1	148	109	18.51	8.52	253	220
Sept. 11	♄ Sagittarii ..	6	18.29†	7. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	♄ Capricorni.	5	23. 3	11.29	87	102	0.10	12.36	321	346
17	♄ Piscium ...	4.5	2.20	14.34	67	91	3. 3	15.17	357	27
17	♄ Piscium ...	5	4.46†	16.59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 7	♄ Ophiuchi ..	5.6	18.43	5.40	89	103	19.57	6.53	253	277
8	♄ Sagittarii ..	4	19.32	6.25	104	116	20.46	7.38	256	278
28	♄ Virginis ...	4.5	6.53	16.25	44	6	7.50	17.22	266	230
Nov. 9	♄ Aquarii	6	2.32†	11.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	♄ Virginis ...	6	8.38‡	16.12	51	13	9.33	17. 6	253	218
Dec. 8	♄ Piscium ...	4.5	3. 4	9.55	123	152	4.13	11. 4	299	334
8	♄ Piscium ...	5	5. 9	12. 0	84	122	6. 0†	12.50	329	368
11	♄ Ceti	5	3.27	10. 6	115	133	4.46	11.25	306	335
15	♄ Tauri	5.6	22.41†	5. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	♄ Geminorum	6	23.36	5.52	105	69	0.29	6.45	266	226
20	♄ Leonis	6	11. 4	17. 6	69	82	12.16	13.19	236	264

* Star setting. † A near approach. ‡ Star below the horizon. § Star rising.

VIII.—BILL OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON.

THE following is a General Bill of the Christenings and Burials within the City of London and the Bills of Mortality, from December 14, 1831, to December 11, 1832.*

Christened—Males, 13,504 ; females, 13,470 ; total, 26,974 : showing a decrease of 1489 births on those of the previous year.

Buried—Males, 14,280 ; females, 14,326 ; total, 28,606.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age.....	6355	Sixty and Seventy	2949
Between Two and Five	2678	Seventy and Eighty	2194
Five and Ten	1270	Eighty and Ninety.....	848
Ten and Twenty....	1113	Ninety and One Hundred	105
Twenty and Thirty.....	2215	One Hundred.....	1
Thirty and Forty.....	2749	One Hundred and Three	1
Forty and Fifty	3086	One Hundred and Eight.....	1
Fifty and Sixty	3041		

Increase in the burials reported this year, 3269.

* But no returns were received this year from the parishes of All Saints, Poplar ; St. John, Wapping ; and St. George, Hanover-square ; nor has any report been received from the parish last-mentioned since 1823.

IX. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE VACCINE BOARD.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the Vaccine Board, have published their Report, with the Minutes of Evidence, and an Appendix. The Report states that the object of establishing the National Vaccine Institution, as declared by those who promoted its first institution in 1808, was to forward the general adoption of vaccination throughout the Empire, by giving to the practice the public countenance and support of Government. The present business of the establishment the Committee considers to be entirely confined to the two essential objects of securing a supply of lymph, and of superintending its distribution ; and on account of the organization and system which these objects require, the continuance of the Board, under certain modifications, is recommended. The extent to which vaccination was practised in London, in the year 1832, will appear from the following Table :—

	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Number of Charges of Lymph supplied.	Number of Ap- plicants supplied with Lymph.
By the National Establishment	14,190	100,513	6852
By the Hospital at King's Cross	3701	no return.	1443
By the London Vaccine Institution.....	5641	43,164	no return.
Total.....	23,532	.....	.....

But in order to obtain the total of vaccinations in London, the number of those privately vaccinated should be added. The number of registered births in the metropolitan parishes, on the average of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, is 35,000; if, from this number, be deducted those who die within a few months after birth, the remainder will probably not much exceed the total of those vaccinated. The effect of vaccination, thus extensively practised, is rendered evident by the following Table, which shows that the proportionate mortality from small-pox, which before 1800, when vaccination begun, was as 1 in every 10, is now reduced to about 3 in every 100 deaths.

PERIOD:	Total Mortality.	Mortality from Small- pox.	Proportion of Deaths from Small-pox in every 1000 Deaths.	Year of Census.	Population of Parishes within the Bills of Mortality.
Average of ten years, from 1770 to 1780 . . .	21,591	2204	102	—	—
Ditto from 1780 to 1790	19,517	1712	83	—	—
" " 1790 to 1800	19,177	1763	92	—	—
" " 1800 to 1810	18,891	1374	73	1801	746,953
" " 1810 to 1820	19,061	833	43	1811	855,626
" " 1820 to 1830	20,680	715	35	1821	1,011,951
Average of three years from 1830 to 1833 .	25,196	654	26	1831	1,180,075

With regard to the liability of those who have been vaccinated to take the small-pox, the Committee conceive that Dr. Jenner had given undue advantage to objections, by claiming more for the discovery than it was fairly entitled to—announcing it, not as an almost certain, but as an infallible preventive of the small-pox: but subsequent experience has shown that the occurrence of small-pox, in a modified form, after vaccination, is not unfrequent. Yet the vaccinators of the National Establishment, out of 83,647 vaccinations during the last seven years, know only two cases of subsequent small-pox attended with fatal results; and in one of those cases it was doubtful whether small-pox was really the disease. The Committee calculate that the real proportion would probably be exceeded in assuming that, out of every 100 persons vaccinated, one is attacked by the small-pox; and that, out of every 100 such cases 5 are fatal: so that 1 only dies of subsequent small-pox out of every 2000 vaccinated.

PART II.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

X.—WAGES AND PRICES.

IN proportion as the science of government has come to be better understood, it has been felt that a powerful influence, affecting the happiness and social progress of communities, is often excited by many concurring circumstances which once used to be considered of but little moment. Legislators and governors of former times, even when they professed themselves to be guided by principles of reason, were, for the most part, contented to fix their attention upon a few leading circumstances, wholly neglecting others by which the daily comforts of the people were regulated, and by means of which their sum might be measured. We may remark, too, that historians have generally committed an equal oversight, and for the most part have been silent concerning the working of those minute causes by which the many are affected, while they magnify exceedingly the more obvious and glaring facts by which the destinies of rulers have been swayed.

In following this course they have certainly considered their own convenience, since it is comparatively easy to record the more notorious facts, such as a battle or a conspiracy, and to follow out their results; while it must generally be a difficult task to analyze questions which are influenced by a succession of minute causes, and exposed to the constant action of disturbing influences. There can be no doubt, however, concerning the comparative usefulness of such historical writers, and the labours of the more humble annalist, who enables succeeding inquirers to determine the rate and amount of progress made by a nation in the march of social improvement.

It is most probably owing to the false estimate thus commonly made upon these subjects by public writers, that our information is exceedingly vague upon the important question as to the power which the most numerous class of the community has at various times possessed over the necessities and conveniences of life; a question which, however much it may have been neglected or despised, is one which must always have exerted a powerful influence over the well-being of the entire people, affecting the moral as well as the physical condition of its various classes.

An attempt to supply this deficiency, with regard to the earlier period of our annals, would require volumes for its proper development, if indeed it could be at all successfully accomplished; and it would be evidently out of place in these pages; but we have considered that such an inquiry, if limited to times more within the range of historical evidence, may not be without utility by serving to correct some popular errors; and possibly, also, by engendering a more satisfactory state of feeling in regard to the present condition of our labouring fellow-citizens than is now commonly enter-

tained both by themselves and others. In the remarks which we are about to make upon the comparative rates of prices and wages that have prevailed during that time, we shall avail ourselves of the excellent work of Sir F. M. Eden on the State of the Poor; and also, as far as possible, of the collection of statistical tables lately compiled from official sources under the direction of the Board of Trade; both because they bear the stamp of greater authority than any other recent compilations to which access can be had, and because we have reason to believe they have been prepared with a scrupulous regard to correctness.

Experience has shown that in every country where any advances have been made towards a state of high civilization, the greater number of its inhabitants are compelled, in order to procure their daily bread, to labour under the direction of others, who are enabled to give due effect to that labour by means of the produce of previous labour, hoarded by themselves or by those who have preceded them. But for these accumulations, which we call capital, society could never have made any advances towards civilization, but men must have been contented with the produce of their unaided natural powers—they must have subsisted upon such wild fruits as they could have gathered, or such roots as they could have scratched out of the earth with their fingers; and their only shelter from the inclemency of the weather would have been found in natural caverns or hollow trees. The doctrine that all wealth is the product of labour, is, indeed, true; although not in the sense wherein it is now so commonly used. This fact must be apparent on the slightest reflection. In the present state of society it would be difficult to discover any man who is not to some extent a capitalist—who has not possessed himself of a certain amount of hoarded labour in the shape of clothing, and various other articles of convenience, which are needful in order to place him in the position to employ a further amount of labour wherewith to provide for his present wants, and, should circumstances and his own prudence permit, to add to his previous hoard. If that hoard is limited, however, to the simple objects just alluded to, recourse must be had to more considerable accumulations in the hands of others, in order to give a profitable direction to his exertions. He must at all times be furnished with tools and implements; the raw material, upon which his strength or ingenuity are to be exerted, must frequently be provided; and in most cases the wages of his labour must be advanced long before its value can be realized through the completion of his task. The employer is thus at least as necessary to the labourer as the labourer is to the employer; and it needs but little argument to show that each must find an advantage in the work performed—that in the one case the capital, and in the other case the labour, would not be contributed but for this advantage; and that society, under such a state of things, would become so disorganized, that the world would speedily fall back into a state of barbarism. Such a condition of things can never happen where any considerable advances have been made towards the accumulation of capital. Men who have once tasted of conveniencies and luxuries do not willingly forego their use, nor

will they readily place themselves in the position to lose the fruits of former exertions; neither will any man sustain the pangs of hunger, or submit to find a precarious and scanty subsistence like the savage inhabitant of a forest, when a certain recompense, sufficient at least to satisfy the absolute wants of nature, and to provide a few of the decencies of civilized life, are offered in return for the steady application of a reasonable amount of labour. There must, therefore, be employers and labourers; and both these classes must be mutually dependent on each other, to such a degree as will, within certain limits, insure a proper distribution between them of the product of their joint contributions, and frustrate, in the end, every attempt of either party to profit by acts of injustice towards the other.

Fluctuations in the wages of labour, considered relatively to the comforts of the labourers, will always be experienced; and he must be a presumptuous legislator who should attempt to interfere so as to prevent those fluctuations. Labour, like commodities, must be affected by the proportion of the supply to the demand. Where the former is excessive, through either the numerical abundance of candidates for employment, or a deficiency of capital necessary to provide subsistence for them, the condition of the labouring population must be, in some degree, unsatisfactory. Where a contrary state of things exists, and the demand for labourers goes beyond the numbers who offer themselves, the condition of these is relatively improved. In either of these cases, however, means are always at hand for restoring the parties to what must be considered their natural relative position. The cheapness of labour tends to increase profits, and consequently facilitates the accumulation of capital, by means of which the surplus labourers will be set in action, and the condition of the class improved. The dearness of labour, on the other hand, lessens profits; and interfering thus to prevent additions to capital during the time that new candidates for employment are continually coming forward, in that way restores the equilibrium.

What we have called the natural relative position between employers and labours is by no means unvarying. In the progress of society, capital has a tendency to accumulate in large masses, and a taste for luxuries is thus engendered in which it is evident the mass cannot indulge. If, however, the *relative* conditions of different orders are thus, at any time, changed in favour of the capitalist, it by no means follows that the *actual* condition of the workman is not at the same time bettered; indeed, we hold it to be impossible for wealth, and its concomitant, luxury, to increase, without benefiting the mass of the people, both by multiplying their means of profitable employment, and by rendering the conveniencies of life more easy of attainment. Who will deny that the labouring artizan of the present day, in England, finds within his reach more and greater comforts than were enjoyed by the most powerful lords in feudal times? The products of the Indies are to be found on his table; the materials of which his cheap and comfortable clothing is made come in a great part from places, the very existence of which was unknown to our ancestors;

and by the inventions of ingenious men, the prices of manufactured goods have been so materially reduced, while their qualities have been so importantly improved, that scarcely any persons are so destitute as to be unable to provide themselves with decent and appropriate clothing. The cottages of our working artizans are, most of them, provided with articles of furniture which, although now so common that the want of them would be considered a hardship, were wholly unknown in the days of Elizabeth; and we have long since ceased to apprehend,—at least in this part of the kingdom,—a recurrence of those dearths which, in former times, brought misery and disease in their train, to a degree and with a frequency which thinned the ranks of the industrious classes, and impeded the progress of the community at large. This improvement, which is rendered glaringly apparent by thus contrasting distant periods, has not been brought about by any sudden or accidental causes, but has been steadily progressive. It would not be very difficult, however, to show that its progress has been more rapid during the last half century than in any preceding equal number of years; and that, of this period, the eighteen years just elapsed, during which Europe has been blessed with peace, have witnessed, in this country, the most rapid strides towards a general amelioration in the condition of all classes of the community. Need we entertain any doubt that the continued application of the same causes will be accompanied, in time to come, by the same results—that by the exercise of the same skill and energy which have long characterized our countrymen, and which have been called forth by our free institutions, and fostered by the certainty which every individual has of being protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, we shall still retain the position we have taken in advance of every other nation of Europe, a position which enables every class to command, by industrious exertion and temperate foresight, a greater share of life's comforts than can be enjoyed by the most industrious of the labourers of other countries?

Hume remarks, in his *History of England*, that he had not been able, by any inquiry, to learn the common price of butcher's meat during the reign of James the First. Mr. Birch, however, in his "*Life of Prince Henry*," published in 1760, states the prices paid for flesh, by the purveyor of the prince's household, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, from which it appears that the price of beef was about $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, and of mutton about $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound. At the same time, wheat was 50s. the quarter, butter $6d.$ and loaf-sugar 1s. per pound; while the highest wages of agricultural labourers were 10d. per day, without food, the majority being paid only $6d.$ to $8d.$, and women earning no more than $5d.$ per day. The daily wages of artificers varied at this time, according to their skill, from $8d.$ to 1s.; a master carpenter alone, who directed the labours of others, obtained as much as 1s. 2d. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the industrious classes were but little able to command the use of those articles of consumption which now form so large a portion of their constant food. Wheaten

bread was, in those days, a luxury confined to the use of the nobility and gentry. Even the household servants, in great families, were not provided with such delicate food, but were forced to content themselves with rye bread and oatmeal. Potatoes, now so extremely common, were then scarcely known, and cost 2s. the pound, being provided, as a great delicacy, for the table of his Majesty.

Even so lately as 1725, but little more than a century since, the wages of labour had made little or no advance upon the rates just mentioned. The best husbandry labourers in the county of Lancaster were limited, in that year, by the justices of the peace in quarter-sessions, to 1s. per day, and "the ordinary sort" of such labourers received only 10d. without meat and drink; where food was supplied by the employer, only half these rates were paid. Women employed in haymaking received 7d. per day, without food, and only 3d. with it. Masons, carpenters, and the like kind of artificers, were limited to the daily pay of 1s., and had no more than 6d. when meat and drink were allowed. The master workman, who had others serving under him, had 2d. added to this rate. A master tailor had no more, however, for his daily wages, than 1s. without food, and his journeymen were paid only 10d. At this time the prices of provisions appear to have been very nearly the same as they were a century before; and during all that time the condition of agricultural labourers and artificers, in the distant parts of the kingdom, must have continued very stationary. A marked improvement in their situation appears, in the meanwhile, to have been secured by them in or near the metropolis. From the tables, kept at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, of the contract prices of provisions and clothing purchased for the use of that establishment, as well as of the daily wages paid to such artificers as were employed therein, we learn that, in 1730, the price of meat was $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound; that the cost of wheaten bread was equal to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the four-pound loaf; that butter was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and cheese 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound; oatmeal 4s. 6d. per bushel; candles were 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, shoes 4s. per pair, coals 28s. 5d. per chaldron, stockings 1s. 9d. per pair, and hats 2s. 8d. each. At this time, carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, were paid each half-a-crown per day; joiners had 2d. additional, and plumbers received 3s. It must be borne in mind that the prices here given are those for which a great establishment was able to purchase large quantities of each description of food and clothing, and that the retail prices, especially to persons whose limited means obliged them to buy only small quantities, would be considerably dearer. Dr. Cleland, in the second edition of his excellent work—"The Statistics of Glasgow and Lanarkshire," has given a good illustration of this fact. The managers of the Town Hospital of Glasgow contract for the supply of provisions annually, in the same manner as the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, and he tells us that—"in 1801, when the hospital paid 1l. 17s. 4d. per boll, equal to 2s. 4d. the peck, meal was retailed in the city as high as 3s. 2d. per peck," being an advance of 35 per cent. upon the contract price. On the other hand, it will not afford a fair view of the state of the working classes, as regards their command over the necessaries and

conveniences of life, to make calculations according to the retail prices paid by persons in the higher or middle ranks of life. In the Report, recently made by Mr. Chadwick to the Poor-Law Commissioners, he tells them that—"Mr. Walker, the magistrate of Lambeth-Street, observed to him, that nothing is more difficult than for a gentleman to form a correct estimate of the means of living of a labouring man. Let any scheme be devised for his maintenance, and you will always find that the labouring man will live at a cheaper rate than that estimated." It should not, however, be forgotten, that more than usual providence is necessary to produce this effect. The working classes too often lay out their money to a great disadvantage.

Scarcely any alteration appears in the Greenwich Hospital tables during the next fifty years. The wages of artizans, throughout that period, continued remarkably steady. The daily earnings of carpenters and joiners were still, in 1780, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d.; bricklayers were paid only 2s. 4d.; masons, on the contrary, received 2s. 10d.; and plumbers, whose wages in the intermediate time had fallen to 2s. 6d., were again receiving 3s. per day. The price of meat is stated at 4d. per pound, bread was 6½d. per four pounds, butter 6½d. and cheese 3¾d. per pound; oatmeal was 5s. 3d. per bushel, candles 6¾d. per pound, coals 37s. 3d. per chaldron, shoes 3s. 11½d., stockings 1s. 6d. per pair, and hats 2s. 2d. each.—From these rates and prices it would appear that the condition of the industrious classes was less favourable, in regard to comfort, in 1780, than it had been half a century before. During the ten years which preceded 1795, some small advance took place in the wages of some of the workmen employed at Greenwich. Masons earned 3s. and plumbers 3s. 3d. per day. On the other hand, prices of provisions had advanced—bread to 2d. per pound, meat to 4¾d., butter to 8¼d., cheese to 5¼d., oatmeal to 6s. 4¾d. per bushel, candles to 9d. per pound, coals to 39s. 9d. per chaldron; while articles of clothing continued, as nearly as possible, at the rates of 1730.

In the agricultural districts, and particularly in such as are at a considerable distance from the metropolis, the members of the labouring class had done but little up to this time towards improving their condition. According to a statement given by Sir F. M. Eden, dated April 1796, wages, by the day, in Cumberland, were then,—for threshing, hedging, ditching, and digging turves or peat, 8d.; reaping, 10d. to 1s.; mowing, 1s. to 1s. 3d. Women sometimes could earn 6d., but mostly only 4d., for weeding corn, hoeing turnips, &c.; in harvest they were paid 10d., in hay-making 6d., and when employed at home, spinning wool, they could earn 4d. to 6d. per day. The usual food of the persons thus employed was—for breakfast, hasty pudding made with oatmeal and water, which was eaten with skim-milk, three pints of which sold for ½d., and sometimes with a little butter; for dinner, the diet was more variable,—potatoes had then been brought into common use, and cost about 8d. the bushel; these formed the most usual dish, being eaten with a little butter or bacon: they were succeeded by milk and barley bread. Butcher's meat boiled, and a flour pud-

ding, were the ordinary dinner on Sunday, and sometimes on the week day, more especially during harvest, when the rate of wages was somewhat more liberal than at other times. The common supper was milk boiled with oatmeal, which was eaten with barley bread.

The following statement of the earnings and expenses, at that time, of a tailor, in the same county, is likewise given by Sir F. M. Eden, and shows that the condition of handicraftsmen was not more prosperous than that of persons employed in agricultural labour. The man was stated to be thirty years of age, was married and had three children, whose respective ages were five years, two years, and two months:—

	£.	s.	d.
The earnings are given at 8 <i>d.</i> a day, for fifty weeks in the year, two weeks being allowed for illness, &c.	10	0	0
An apprentice earned 2 <i>s.</i> a week	5	0	0
His wife, by spinning lint and reaping a little in harvest, added to the stock, yearly, about	3	0	0
Total earnings	18	0	0

The expenses are given as follows:—

House rent 16 <i>s.</i> ; fuel, peat, and turf, besides the man's labour, 10 <i>s.</i>	1	6	0
Barley 18 bushels, at 5 <i>s.</i> , 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; oatmeal 26 stone, at 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	7	10	8
Butter 50 pounds, at 8 <i>d.</i> , 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; milk 180 quarts, 15 <i>s.</i> ; treacle 5 <i>s.</i>	2	13	4
Malt and hops 5 <i>s.</i> ; potatoes 30 bushels, at 8 <i>d.</i> , 1 <i>l.</i> ; cheese 4 <i>s.</i>	1	9	0
Tea and Sugar 10 <i>s.</i> ; candles, soap, salt, &c., 20 <i>s.</i>	1	10	0
Midwife 5 <i>s.</i> , once in two years, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; no other expenses were incurred at a lying in, it being the custom of the place for every neighbour to make a small present on such occasions		2	6
The man fed a pig, and sold part of the pork; balance of expense	1	0	0
Clogs and shoes 10 <i>s.</i> ; other clothing and sundries, 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2	8	6
	18	0	0

The following statement of the earnings and expenses of a woman, aged sixty-one, is also given by Sir F. Eden, under the same date, "as an instance, among many others that might be pointed out, of Cumberland economy:—

	£.	s.	d.
She spins wool for her neighbours about 15 weeks a year, and earns 4 <i>d.</i> a day and victuals	1	10	0
The remaining 37 weeks she spins lint at home, for a manufacturer, and earns 1 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> a week	2	1	7½
Total earnings	3	11	7½
Interest of 10 <i>l.</i>		10	0
Total income	4	1	7½

EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.
House rent 10s. ; fuel (peat and turf), 7s.		17	0
Barley two and a half bushels, at 5s. ; oatmeal 6 stone, at 2s. 4d.	1	6	6
Butter 8 pound, at 8d. ; milk 220 quarts, 5s. 6½d.	10	10½	
She gets three pecks of potatoes planted for her, her turf ashes produce about 9 bushels ; balance of expenses, about		2	0
Sugar and treacle, (tea not used)		4	0
Salt, candle, soap, &c.		4	0
Clogs, (1 pair in 2 years,) 1s. 6d. ; shoes 1 pair in 7 years, 6d.		2	0
Butcher's meat 1s. 6d. ; wheaten bread 1s.		2	6
Shifts 2s. 9d. ; other clothes, &c. 10s.		12	9
		4	1 7½

Small as were this woman's earnings, it appears that she made her expenses correspond. She is represented as having been perfectly happy, content, and cheerful, and always careful to avoid debt. Her father rented a small farm of only 8*l.* a year, and as he was very lame, she was obliged to do the greatest part of the work. On his death, she disposed of the stock, &c. ; and after discharging all his debts and funeral expenses, a surplus of 10*l.* remained, which she placed in the hands of her landlord, the interest of which paid her rent. Notwithstanding her scanty income, she never thought of applying to the parish, nor did she receive any assistance from friends.

The expenses of a labourer's family in the country are represented as having at that time been less than in towns, because the wife or children could generally collect a sufficiency of fuel, or at least a great proportion of what was used, and because permission was frequently given to a man to set potatoes on the farm where he worked. In the article of clothing, great economy was used ; the parents often making the few they possessed when they married, last until their children were able to earn sufficient for their own maintenance. In summer the children went without many articles of dress. It seems to have been impracticable, even with the most rigid parsimony, to spare anything out of a labourer's scanty earnings towards putting a child to school.

The condition of the working classes in the midland counties, at this time, was one of greater comfort than has just been described as the lot of the Cumberland peasant. In the township of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which was partly manufacturing, and partly agricultural, wages are stated to have been as follows :—Common labourers, 9*s.* to 10*s.* a week. Men working in iron-foundries received about 14*s.* Stocking-weavers, from 9*s.* to 15*s.*, and masons, joiners, and other handicraftsmen, 15*s.* weekly. The chief consumption of the district was wheaten bread. The usual price of flour was 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6d. the stone ; oatmeal, of which a little was used, 2d. per pound ; fresh meat 4d. to 4½d. ; bacon 7½d. ; butter 10d. per pound ; potatoes 10d. the peck, and eggs one half-penny each.

In Middlesex, during the same year, (1796,) the weekly earnings of an industrious family were greater than in the distant counties,

and the expenses were fully equal to the earnings, providing, however, a greater amount of comforts than could be commanded elsewhere. Sir F. M. Eden gives the following statement of the earnings and expenses of a labourer, aged about forty, employed regularly throughout the year in a gentleman's fields and garden. His weekly wages, both in summer and winter, were 11s., he was sometimes set to work by the piece, when his usual wages were stopped, and he was paid according to the work performed. On such occasions he easily earned after the rate of 18s. a week. Being an industrious man, he earned something by performing little jobs for other people, after the usual working hours, which in summer were from 6 to 6 o'clock, and in winter from daylight till dark. He had a wife and four children, viz. two boys, one eight, the other six, and two girls, one four, the other one and a-half years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Regular weekly wages, 11s. annually	28	12	0
Extra earnings from his master, in the year above	6	0	0
Do. from other people	3	0	0
His wife, working in the hay harvest, might earn about	1	0	0
Total earnings	38	12	0

EXPENSES.

Rent of a cottage and small garden, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
A quatern loaf of wheaten bread, daily, at 10d.	15	3	4
Meat, weekly, 1s. 9d.	4	11	0
Small beer, 1 gallon a week, at 6d.	1	6	0
Cheese	1	0	0
2 ounces of tea, per week, at 4s. the pound	19	6	0
2 pounds of sugar, per week, at 9d. the pound	3	18	0
Soap, about half a pound weekly, at 9d. the pound	19	6	0
Candles 10s.; Coals 1 bushel weekly, for 26 weeks, at 1s. 6d. per bushel, 17. 19s.	2	9	0
2 pair of shoes, at 7s. 6d. per pair, and mending 1s.	16	0	0
3 pairs of stockings 6s.; an old coat 7s.; shirts 10s.; other articles of dress 10s.	1	13	0
His wife's clothes are supposed to have cost annually about	1	1	0
The two eldest children cost for schooling 3d. a week each	1	6	0
	39	0	4

Nothing is put down for clothing the children, the wife having always contrived to provide them from her husband's old clothes, and from presents of linen, &c., made to her on lyings-in. Besides his regular pay, the man was allowed potatoes and vegetables from his master's garden, and a quart of skim-milk every morning from the dairy. Notwithstanding these material aids, he appears to have spent every farthing of his earnings. Had his daily bill of fare been more like that just given of the Cumberland failor, some material saving might have been made, without any abridgment of the real comforts of his family. To this day, the

diet of many substantial yeomen in Yorkshire is in a great measure made up of oaten cakes, which habit leads them to prefer to wheaten bread, without any reference to the comparative cost. In the southern part of the kingdom, it has long been the custom for the poorer classes to subsist almost entirely upon wheaten bread, and he would probably be considered an unfeeling person who should endeavour to persuade them, that far more palatable food might be provided at a much less cost by the substitution of a variety of nutritious soups and puddings, for the unvaried and uninteresting meal of dry bread, now so generally adopted. Surely, however, it is worth the effort to point out to the labouring classes, who earn their subsistence by the application of hard and unintermitting labour, that by the exercise of a very little ingenuity, their earnings might be made to furnish a constant variety of wholesome and gratifying dishes, at a cost which would permit them to add materially in other particulars to their present enjoyments, or to lay by a store in the savings bank, against the time when age and infirmities will call for a remission of their labours, or when sickness would otherwise compel them to become claimants at the parish pay-table.

The town of Manchester, from the extent and nature of its population, is a place of considerable importance in any inquiry of this nature; we shall, therefore, here give two statements, taken from Sir F. M. Eden's book, to illustrate the condition of the artisans and labourers in that town, in December, 1795, and with the further view of comparing the sum of their social enjoyments at that time, with the command which the same classes have in the present day over the conveniences of life.

During the year 1795, the prices of provisions, &c., in Manchester, were, beef from $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5d.$; mutton $5d.$; veal from $5d.$ to $6d.$; pork $5d.$; bacon $8d.$; fresh butter $1s.$; salt butter from $8d.$ to $10d.$ per pound; wheat-flour $3s. 3d.$ for twelve pounds; oatmeal $1s. 11d.$ for ten pounds; potatoes $6s. 6d.$ for two hundred and fifty-two pounds; skim-milk $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ and new-milk $3d.$ per quart; coals $6d.$ to $7d.$ per cwt. House-rent was dear, so that for two small rooms the payment was from $4l.$ to $6l.$ a-year.

Wages were then, as now, very various in different branches of manufacture, and even in the same employment, according to the comparative skill and industry of the workpeople. The average weekly earnings of men were stated at about $16s.$, but the complaint was made then, and has continued to this day, that they were so improvident as to keep holiday one, two, or sometimes three days in the week. Women and children were then, as now, employed in various operations connected with the manufacture of cotton. The average wages of the former are stated to have been one-half that of the men, or $8s.$ per week, and children, according to their ages, could earn from $2s.$ to $4s.$ weekly, some being employed at the tender age of seven years. Cotton printers, who have usually received good wages, earned from one guinea to two pounds per week, and common labourers were paid from $2s.$ to $2s. 6d.$ per day.

The first statement given by Eden is that of the earnings and

expenses of a dyer, "an intelligent, honest man, sixty-five years of age, who received 13s." a week, standing wages, besides being allowed a house and firing. His wife, in addition to her domestic occupations, employed herself in winding cotton, and earned 3s. 6d. a week. Their whole earnings were thus 42*l.* 18*s.* per annum.

EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week, 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; meat 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a week, 5 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> an.	14	19	0
Beer 6 <i>d.</i> ; Cheese 8 <i>d.</i> ; butter 2 <i>s.</i> ; milk 4 <i>d.</i> per week	9	2	0
Tea and sugar 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; potatoes and other vegetables 1 <i>s.</i> per week	9	2	0
Soap, candles, and salt	2	12	0
Clothes	4	0	0
	39	15	0

This couple had several children and grandchildren, who although they were able to support themselves, were frequent visitors at meal-times, and were occasionally claimants upon the man in another way, so that he found it impossible to save any part of his income.

The second statement to which we have referred is that of a man employed as a carter. He was thirty-nine years old and had a wife and five children; the eldest, a girl of twelve, the second, a girl of nine, the rest, boys of the respective ages of five and three years, and five months, only the two eldest children were consequently of ages to add anything to the general stock.

	£.	s.	d.
The man had 12 <i>s.</i> a week, constant wages . . . annually	31	4	0
The wife by roving cotton earned about 6 <i>d.</i> a week . . .	1	6	0
The eldest girl earned about 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week as a nurse . . .	6	10	0
The second girl earned 2 <i>s.</i> a week, in the like capacity . . .	5	4	0
	44	4	0

EXPENSES.

House-rent 2 <i>s.</i> a week	5	4	0
Fuel about 7 <i>d.</i> a week	1	10	4
Oatmeal bread 5 <i>s.</i> a week	13	0	0
Meat 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week	3	18	0
Potatoes 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week	3	18	0
Tea and sugar 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a week	3	5	0
Milk 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> a week	3	0	8
Cheese 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week	3	18	0
Butter 1 <i>s.</i> a week	2	12	0
Soap, candles, groceries, &c.	2	10	0
Clothes and other casual expenses	5	0	0
Total expenses	47	16	0
Total earnings	44	4	0
Deficiency	3	12	0

This deficiency was made up by some little perquisites. If from the foregoing statement of expenses, we deduct the sums paid

for house-rent and fuel, we shall find that a family of seven persons can be maintained at the same expense, within 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, as the two persons whose case was just before detailed, and who, it will be remembered, were allowed a house and firing free of charge; and yet, if we omit the substitution of oatmeal for wheaten bread, a change which to hard-working and hungry persons would perhaps not be found any very great hardship, it would be difficult to point out in what respects the two have fared better than the seven.

The six concluding years of last century comprise a period of severe dearth. The seasons, with but short intervals from the harvest of 1794 to that of 1801, were of a very disastrous character, entailing great scarcity of corn and cattle; and, indeed, of all kinds of provisions, not only in this country, but throughout the continent of Europe. So that although the ports of this country were, during the whole interval, open to foreign corn, and although during a part of it large bounties were given on importation, the supplies were insufficient to prevent an enormous rise of prices. The two harvests of 1794 and 1795 were seriously deficient. The *Gazette* average price was in August, 1795, 108*s.*, and in March, 1796, 100*s.* It was in reference to those two bad seasons, that Mr. Burke wrote his celebrated tract on Scarcity. There was hardly time for the full subsidence of prices from this scarcity, when two seasons, still more calamitous and extensive in their influence, occurred: viz., the seasons of 1799 and 1800. As a consequence of these two bad seasons, the quarter-loaf in March, 1801, reached 1*s.* 10½*d.*, which is a higher price than it has ever since attained. A rise in the price of animal food from the scarcity of provender, as well as from the unfavourable influence of the seasons on the cattle, followed the rise of corn; and from the same causes producing a scarcity of tallow, there was a great rise in soap and candles. At the same time, from causes totally distinct—viz., the revolution in St. Domingo, and the consequent total cessation of supplies of sugar and coffee from that which had, till then, been one of the largest sources—an enormous advance took place in the prices of these articles, of which sugar had become nearly a necessary of life. Coals, too, in consequence of a frequent recurrence of rigorous winters, had become very dear; and, moreover, the higher freights incidental to a state of war, tended to enhance the cost of this article. And building materials, from the combined effects of greatly increased freight and increased duties, and of an extended demand for war-like purposes, rose to nearly double of what had previously been their ordinary rate.

This great and nearly simultaneous rise in the price of almost all the necessaries of life, rendered it quite impossible that the bulk of the labouring classes should be able to obtain even the most bare subsistence on their ordinary wages. And as, coincidently with this rise, an increased demand for labour occurred in consequence of the circumstances of the war, and of the extended cultivation of the land, induced by the high prices of agricultural

produce, and of the activity which prevailed in many branches of our trading and manufacturing interests, an advance of wages was very generally claimed, and in most instances obtained. But the advance of wages was insufficient to compensate for the advance in necessaries. Accordingly the labouring classes were, in the closing year of last century, subjected to great privations. These were only partially relieved by the charitable distributions which were extensively made among the poor in most of the towns, of food, fuel, and clothing, either gratuitously, or at reduced prices. And in the agricultural districts, the first great scarcity, in 1795, was the occasion of the fatal practice introduced by the magistrates, of making up for deficiency of wages by a parish allowance. That this period was one of severe suffering among the poor, and of inconvenient pressure on the classes immediately above them, may, independently of direct testimonies to that effect, be proved by a reference to the population returns which, during the period referred to, exhibit a retardation in the rate of increase compared with an equal period immediately preceding or succeeding.

In this state of things, it became a prevalent notion with the populace, that the scarcity was, if not primarily caused, at least greatly enhanced, by the practices of dealers and speculators in articles of food. Nor can we wonder that the untaught multitude should give way to such unwise suggestions, when we know that the government lent the sanction of its authority to increase the prejudice. The laws specially enacted against "engrossers, forestallers, and regraters," had indeed been removed from the statute-book, but the practices were still considered as offences at common law, and in many instances persons engaged in branches of trade, which naturally led them to embark in commercial speculations in the necessities of life, were at this period tried, convicted and punished. It is but little likely that so foolish a prejudice should ever again be entertained by any educated persons, and that a class of men, now generally acknowledged to be highly necessary to the well-being of the community, should at any future time become the objects of persecution. In truth, the speculations carried on by corn-dealers and provision-merchants have the direct tendency to prevent, or at least to mitigate, the very evil which they were once ignorantly accused of causing. If the consumer were left to supply himself directly from the producer, it is probable, nay almost certain, that, in the early months following a deficient harvest, no sufficient check would be afforded to consumption by the rise of prices, neither would any intimation be given whereby the foreign merchant would be made acquainted with that deficiency, and be thence induced to resort to our markets with the grain of other countries. Altogether, the evil would, before it was fully known and acknowledged, be allowed to reach a height which would be out of all comparison more distressing than it could possibly become, if the capitals of men, whose business it is to ascertain the state of harvests, were employed as they now are in a manner which, by giving timely warning, induces that economy among the body of consumers, which wards off the

excessive misery that a few months of continued improvidence would occasion.

At the time of which we are now writing, the vehement clamour raised all over the kingdom against corn-dealers and millers was followed by serious disturbances in many parts of the country. Riots occurred, in the month of August, 1800, in Birmingham, Oxford, Nottingham, and other places; and in the following month these barbarous commotions were extended to the Metropolis; and, but for the firm and judicious conduct of the Lord Mayor, might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences.

A state of circumstances, such as we have here described, and which was occasioned by the accidents of seasons, cannot well be brought forward in illustration of any comparison between the wages of labour and the prices of provisions. Any attempt to adjust the daily pay of the working classes to the fluctuations of provision-markets must be considered unwise, since all experience has shown how difficult it is to readjust the scale when the disturbing cause shall cease to operate. It would not be difficult to show that the permanent interest of the labourer is best promoted by fixing the payment for his labour at a fair, and not an excessive scale, which, by unduly lowering the rate of profits, diminishes the means of employment. That scale cannot be called excessive, however, which only enables the workman to provide for the reasonable wants of his family, and to maintain that relative station in society to which he has been accustomed.

Immediately following the harvest of 1801, a short interval of moderate prices of wheat and other vegetable food occurred; but meat, and the produce of the dairy, and soap and candles, in consequence of the previous scarcity of cattle and provender, did not fall in proportion. This interval of comparative exemption from dearth lasted only from the harvest of 1801 to that of 1804. From the harvest of 1804, which proved to be very deficient, till that of 1813, which was of great abundance, the seasons were nearly all of scanty, and some of memorably short produce. During the greater part of this interval, the charges of freight and insurance had enhanced the cost of importation enormously, so that no foreign supply could be afforded, except at very high prices. And in 1811, the crops on the continent of Europe being also deficient, no relief could be obtained by importation to make up for the deficiency, which was very great, of our own crops. The first harvest of general abundance, after that long interval of dearth, was that of 1813, the effect of which, combined with the release of the ports of Germany and the Baltic from the dominion of France, was to reduce the price of wheat before the close of that year by nearly 50 per cent., compared with what it had been in 1812. It was upon the renewal of a tendency to dearth coincidently with a greatly extended demand for men for the army and navy, that further advances of wages were successively claimed, and reluctantly granted. But the progressive advances of wages had not kept pace with the increased prices of necessities. According to computations of wages and prices, by

Arthur Young, as quoted by Mr. M'Culloch (page 497 of his "Principles of Political Economy"), it appears that, down to 1811, agricultural wages had risen 100 per cent. (and the rise of artisan labour was nearly the same), while the rise in the price of wheat had been 115 per cent.; of butchers' meat, during the same period, 146, of butter 140, and cheese 153 per cent.; being, at an average, a rise of $138\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or an excess beyond the rise of wages of considerably more than a third. And if the increased cost of beer, leather, and some other necessary articles had been taken into account, the difference would appear to be still greater. It was, however, chiefly the artisans and agricultural labourers that obtained a rise of wages in some proportion to the advanced prices of necessaries. The manufacturing population, in consequence of the interruptions to our commerce by the decrees of Napoleon, our own orders in council, and the non-intercourse ending in a war with the United States, were exposed to great vicissitudes, and occasionally to privations nearly beyond human endurance. The following Table, which was computed with great care by the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, shows very completely the relative condition of the various working classes in that town during the five years ending with 1814. The earnings here given are the net gains of the workpeople, after deducting all the necessary outgoings applicable to the manufacture. It will be seen that the greater part of the spinners and weavers experienced, in 1812, a serious reduction of their earnings, while flour, oatmeal, and potatoes, their principal subsistence, had risen considerably; and it was accordingly owing to the starving condition of numerous bodies of workmen that disturbances broke out at that time in some of the manufacturing districts. The year 1814 is commonly referred to as having been one of prosperity to the working classes; and that it was so, may be inferred by a reference to the same Table, by which it appears that, while wages were in no instance lower, and in many instances were higher, the articles of food constituting their principal subsistence had fallen considerably; viz., flour from 4s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; oatmeal from 3s. 9d. to 2s. 4d.; and potatoes from 22d. to 11d. Meat, indeed, and some other articles on which wages are occasionally expended, had not indeed fallen, and a few had even risen, but these articles collectively form the smaller proportion of the expenditure of the working classes. The earnings, moreover, of persons employed in manufactures in Lancashire in 1814 were improved in a greater degree than would appear by a mere reference to the rate of wages, inasmuch as an increased amount of employment was occasioned by the opening of the continental ports for British manufactured goods.

	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
PROVISIONS.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Flour, per 12 lbs. " Good } Seconds" }	3 9	3 5	4 9	4 2	2 10
Oatmeal, per do.	2 6	2 6	3 9	3 3	2 4
Potatoes, per 20 lbs. . . . .	. . .	0 10	11d. to 22d	9d. to 15d.	0 11
Butcher's Meat, per lb.	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8½	0 9
Do. do. coarse pieces	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 7
Bacon, per lb.	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11
Irish Butter, per lb.	1 1	1 2½	1 2	1 1½	1 2½
Cheese	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 8½
SPINNING.					
Fine Spinners	42 6	18 0	30 0	27 0	32 0
Coarse do.	Will	run from	20s. to	28s. per	Week
Women do. . . . .	. . .	. . .	15 7	14 2	17 0
Reelers	12 0	6 0	9 11	8 2	10 0
Stretchers	15 6	8 5	13 5	11 8	14 0
Pickers	11 3	5 6	10 1	8 8	10 0
WEAVING BY HAND.					
Nankeens	16 3	12 6	13 0	12 6	15 7
Best 74 $\frac{7}{8}$ Calicoes . . . . .	. . .	9 6	11 4	12 8	13 8
Third do. . . . .	. . .	. . .	6 8	6 8	15 3
Strong $\frac{9}{8}$ do.	13 0	8 9	9 7	8 9	11 4
Velveteens	12 0	10 10	9 0	8 5	10 10
Bolton Cambrics, 60 Reed	16 10½	9 0	9 5	10 8	15 4
Manchester do. 80 "	14 0	10 9	10 3	11 1	16 9
Quillings 36 "	16 5½	12 7	9 6	11 5	15 0
Do. fine	17 2	14 9	14 0	14 0	18 0
Fancy Articles	21 0	14 8	14 2	15 6	20 0
PRINTING AND BLEACHING.					
Calico Printers	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Bleachers and Finishers	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6
Other Trades.					
Fustian cutters	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Warpers	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Dyers and Dressers	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Skein Dyers	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Hat Finishers	27 5	23 1	25 6	23 8	24 10
Tailors	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6
Porters	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Packers	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Shoemakers	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Ironfounders	31 3	28 0	27 4	31 6	32 3
Whitesmiths	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Sawyers	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Carpenters	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Stonemasons allo. for Winter.	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Bricklayers " "	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6
Painters " "	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Plasterers " "	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Bricklayers' Labourers "	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Spademen	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0

About the time to which our statement is now brought, (1814,) the use of power-looms began to be extensively adopted for the weaving of cotton goods. A factory for weaving muslins by power was fitted up in Dumbartonshire in 1794, which was twenty years after the invention of the machine by the late ingenious Dr. Cartwright, and in 1801, a mill for weaving coarser goods, containing two hundred power-looms, was set to work at Pollockshaws, but the general use of machinery for weaving must be dated from 1814.

Although it cannot be disputed that, by reducing the cost of production in a most important degree, the markets for the sale of these goods have been extended, so that constant employment has been provided for a much greater number of hands than were before engaged in prosecuting the manufacture, yet it is equally certain that all those persons who were already engaged in hand-loom weaving have suffered exceedingly through the competition. Each person employed in the management of a power-loom can produce at least three times the quantity of cloth which can be woven in the same time with a hand-loom. The evil thus occasioned, which operates severely against the existing race of hand-loom weavers, is happily but temporary, while the advantages of the machinery are lasting and progressive. The mischief has indeed been greatly mitigated to the sufferers by the increased employment afforded in the cotton-mills to different members of their families, and which increase would not have been experienced but for the cheapening process by which they are otherwise made to suffer. The following table will serve to show that the benefit imparted to the labouring population generally through the introduction of machinery has been most important. It will be seen that, in the first year embraced by the statement, which applies to the township of Hyde, in the parish of Stockport, a population of 830 persons required an assessment of 533*l.* 12*s.* to be made for the relief of the poor, being at the average rate of 12*s.* 10*d.* for each individual. At this time machinery was introduced into the township; and at the end of ten years, when the population amounted to 1806 persons, the sum levied for relief of the poor was reduced to 417*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, or 4*s.* 8*d.* for each individual. In ten years thereafter, during which interval power-looms had been introduced, the population was increased to 3355, and the poor-rate was still further reduced to 274*l.* 7*s.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* for each. At the last enumeration, in 1831, the population of this township amounted to 7138, and the money raised for relief of the poor was augmented to 834*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, or 2*s.* 4*d.* for each individual; but as a considerable balance is stated to have remained out of this sum in the hands of the overseer, we may fairly assume that the sum expended was not greater in proportion to the population than it had been in 1821. This statement is further important, as it shows the progressive increase of property in the township liable to assessment to the poor-rate. The valuation given is made according to a mode of assessment which has been in use there from time immemorial; and although that valuation is nominal,

yet as it is made upon the same scale in each year, it shows the comparative amount of the property assessed.

Year.	Estimated value of Property assessable to the Poor-rate.	Sums assessed for relief of the poor.	Population.	Rate per £. on the estimated val. of Property.
	£.	£. s. d.		s. d.
1801	693	533 12 0	830	15 4
1806	786	339 6 0	• • •	8 8
1811	945	417 6 4	1,806	8 10
1816	1,079	390 2 0	• • •	7 3
1821	1,371	274 7 0	3,355	4 0
1826	2,093	438 7 6	• • •	4 2
1831	2,783	834 18 9	7,138	6 0

It has been calculated that in 1820 the number of power-looms employed amounted to 14,000; and that, in ten years after, this number was increased to more than 55,000. Since that time, and to the present moment, the employment of steam-machinery for weaving has been constantly on the increase. In a cotton-mill, situated in the township to which the foregoing table applies, there are at present 1000 power-looms in active operation, and an additional building has been just completed, in which some hundreds more will be erected. The number of hand-loom weavers, on the contrary, is continually being lessened, partly through natural causes, and partly through the industry of the weavers; being applied to more profitable employments.

Our limits will not admit of any detailed inquiry relative to the prices and rates of wages paid in each consecutive year since the termination of the war. The progressive increase of the population in all the principal seats of manufacture, and the continually growing amount of goods exported, will be sufficient evidence of the advancing state of manufacturing industry in the kingdom. Nothing is more common indeed than to hear, from time to time, assertions as to the state of ruin to which in turn each one of our manufactures is hastening. Happily, however, these assertions are capable of being met by an appeal to figures, which are always stubborn reasoners. The export of plain and printed cotton goods, which in 1820 amounted to 248,359,630 yards, had, in 1831, reached 421,385,303 yards, being an increase of 70 per cent. Of woollen goods, the export, in 1820, was 1,293,372 pieces, and 4,791,354 yards; whereas, in 1831, the quantities were 1,997,348 pieces, and 5,797,540 yards, being an increase of 54 per cent. upon those descriptions entered by the piece, and of 21 per cent. upon those entered by the yard. Of hardwares and cutlery, the increase was from 6697 tons in 1820, to 16,799 tons in 1831. It might be considered foreign from our present purpose to pursue this branch of inquiry further. We must content ourselves with stating that the population of Manchester, which in 1801 amounted to 94,876, was found in 1831 to be augmented to 237,832 souls.

The following statements of the prices of provisions in each of the seven years ending with 1831, and of the weekly rates of wages paid to various descriptions of workmen in Manchester in 1832, have been drawn up by the intelligent office-bearers of the Chamber of Commerce in that town, and may be relied upon as exhibiting correctly the average earnings and comparative condition of each class of workmen throughout the township.

STATEMENT of the PRICES of PROVISIONS in the Town of MANCHESTER, in each Year, from 1826 to 1832, both inclusive.

	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, best* . . . per lb.	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6	0 5½	0 6	
— coarse . . . „	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 3½	0 3	0 3½	
Bacon	0 7½	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	0 7	0 7
Bread Flour . . . per 12 lbs.	2 5	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 7	2 6	2 4
—, Wheaten . . . per lb.	..	..	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 1½	0 1½
Cheese	0 7½	0 7½	0 8	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 7½
Malt per 9 lbs.	2 1	2 4	2 2	2 2	2 1	2 4	2 2
Meal per 10 lbs.	1 7½	1 8½	1 7	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 3
Potatoes † . . . per 252 lbs.	9 9	4 9	5 8	6 6	6 0	6 3	4 3
Pork per lb.	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½

STATEMENT of the WEEKLY RATES of WAGES Paid to the undermentioned Descriptions of Workmen in Manchester, in the Year 1832.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Spinners, Men	20	0	to	25	0
„ Women	10	0	„	15	0
Stretchers	25	0	„	26	0
Piecers (Boys and Girls)	4	7	„	7	0
Scavengers	1	6	„	2	8

In the Card Room:—

Men	14	6	„	17	0
Young Women	9	0	„	9	6
Children	6	0	„	7	0
Throstle spinners	5	0	„	9	6
Reelers	7	0	„	9	0

Weavers by Power:—

Men	13	0	„	16	10
Women	8	0	„	12	0
Dressers, Men	28	0	„	30	0
Winders and Warpors	8	0	„	11	0
Mechanics	24	0	„	26	0

Weaving by Hand:—

QUALITY.	WOVEN BY										
Nankeens, Fancy .	Men							9	0	„	15 0
„ Common	Children or Women							6	0	„	8 0
„ Best .	Men							10	0	„	13 0

* Contract Prices at the Royal Infirmary. † Contract Prices at the Workhouse, The other Prices are such as were charged by Retail Shopkeepers.

QUALITY.		WOVEN BY		s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Checks,	Fancy	Men	.	7	0	to	7	6
"	Common	Children	.	6	0	"	7	0
Cambrics	.	All ages	.	6	0	"	6	6
Quiltings	.	Men and Women	.	9	0	"	12	0
Fustian cutters, all ages	.	.	.	10	0	"	12	0
Machine Makers, Men	.	.	.	26	0	"	30	0
Iron founders, Men	.	.	.	28	0	"	30	0
Dyers and Dressers, Men	.	.	.	15	0	"	20	0
"	Young Men	.	.	12	0	"	14	0
"	Boys	.	.	5	0	"	10	0
Tailors, Men	.	.	.	18	0			
Porters	.	.	.	14	0	"	15	0
Packers	.	.	.	20	0			
Shoemakers	.	.	.	15	0	"	16	0
Whitesmiths	.	.	.	22	0	"	24	0
Sawyers	.	.	.	24	0	"	28	0
Carpenters	.	.	.	24	0			
Stone Masons	.	.	.	18	0	"	22	0
Bricklayers	.	.	.	17	0	"	20	0
Bricklayers' Labourers	.	.	.	12	0			
Painters	.	.	.	18	0			
Slaters	.	.	.	3	8	per day.		
Plasterers	.	.	.	19	0	to	21	0
Spademen	.	.	.	10	0	"	15	0

The next statement which we shall offer is that of the average weekly earnings of persons employed in a cotton-spinning factory at Glasgow, during each of the last ten years. From the inspection of this table it will appear that, notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of wages which took place at the close of 1826, the weekly earnings of the people have been quite as large in the later as they were in the earlier years of the series; and that, throughout, they have been amply sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of the workmen in the station of life to which they have been accustomed.

Statement of the Average Weekly Earnings of Spinners employed on Mules of 336 Spindles each, at Messrs. H. Holdsworth's and Sons, Glasgow.

Years.	Weight of yarn per week.		Average Numbers.	Gross weekly wages.		Piecers' wages.		Net weekly wages.		Hours per week.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1823	46	0	119½	43	3	16	8	26	7	74½	<p>Note. In 1826 the mill worked short time.</p> <p>In December 1826 the rate of wages paid for spinning was reduced from 3½d. to 3¼d., being a reduction of ¼ths. and has not varied since.</p>
1824	45	6	117½	40	10	16	8	24	2	68½	
1825	48	4	120	46	4	16	8	29	8	65	
1827	53	3	116	40	3	14	2	26	1	69	
1828	50	8	119½	41	6	14	2	27	4	69	
1829	55	7	117½	43	1	14	2	28	11	69	
1830	55	25	117¾	42	8	14	2	28	6	69	
1831	56	4	117½	44	4	14	2	30	2	69	
1832	53	2	117¼	41	2	14	2	27	0	69	
1833	52	5	118½	44	0	14	2	29	10	69	

One further statement of this kind is all that we can admit; and this we are induced to give in consequence of the minuteness of detail into which it enters, and because it shows that the command which the work-people have over the necessities of life is greater now than at former periods, which have been considered times of prosperity.

Particulars of Fine Cotton-Spinners' Wages at different periods, spinning No. 180, and No. 200. From the Wages' Book of Thomas Holdsworth, Manchester.

Years.	Work turned off by one spinner per week.		Wages per week.			Hours of work per week.	Prices from Green-wich Hospital Records.		Quantities which a week's net earnings would purchase.	
	lbs.	Nos.	Gross.	Piecers.	Net.		Flour per sack.	Flesh per lb.	lbs. flour.	lbs. flesh.
1804	12	180	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 60 0	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 27 6	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 32 6	74	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 83 0	<i>d.</i> <i>d.</i> 6 to 7	117	62½
	9	200	67 6	31 0	36 6		83 0	6 „ 7	124	73
1814	18	180	72 0	27 6	44 6	74	70 6	8	175	67
	13½	200	90 0	30 0	60 0	74	70 6	8	239	90
1833	22½	180	54 8	21 0	33 8	69	45 0	6	210	67
	19	200	653	22 6	42 9	69	45 0	6	267	85

The sack of flour is taken at 280 lbs.

The above is the result of an average of several men's work at the different periods.

There are 111 spinners at present employed in the mill; their average net earnings are 33s. 3d. each per week. There are in the same mill 917 persons employed in card-rooms, double reeling, and piecing; their net earnings now average 7s. 1d. per week.

The above numbers of persons, and average earnings, have been given in before the Factory Commission on the 24th of May last.

To show the Rates of Wages at different periods in the Departments in which the 917 persons above alluded to are employed, the following Table has been obtained from the Wages' Books of the concern.

RATE OF WAGES-PER WEEK AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	YEARS.					
	1806	1811	1815	1818	1824	1833
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Card Room, Males .	15	15 0	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0
„ „ .	17	17 0	18 6	18 0	17 9	17 9
„ „ .	35	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
„ Females .	9	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Reelers „ .	19s.to30s.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
Doublers „ .	12	10 6	10 6	9 6	9 6	8 6

Piecers' wages, with the exception of those of big piecers, who constitute one-third of the whole, have not varied *6d.* per week within the last twenty years. Big piecers' wages are now *8s. 6d.* to *9s. 6d.* They were, in 1814, from *9s. 6d.* to *10s. 6d.*

Mechanics' wages — blacksmiths, turners, tilers, machine-makers, and fitters-up, are now from *27s.* to *31s.* per week. Within the last twenty years, they have been as high as *28s.* to *35s.*; but they then worked half an hour to one hour per day longer.

We now proceed to show, by one or two short statements, the necessary outgoings of a working man's family. The first of these was given in to the Commissioners appointed, during the last Session of Parliament, to inquire concerning factories, by the wife of the man by whose earnings the family is said to be supported. As the expenditure of the money would be made by herself, we may presume that what she has stated on that head is according to the truth. It is said, however, that, upon reference to the employers of the man, they showed that, among all the workmen whom they employed in the branch of business in which he was engaged, the lowest paid received some shillings per week more than he is said to have accounted for to his wife. We may further believe that, in a family of five children, the eldest of whom is fourteen years of age, although the mother might be fully engrossed by her household duties, some of the children would be able to contribute something towards the general stock, so as possibly to double the sum stated as remaining for clothing, &c.

Consumption, by the week, of different articles, by a man, his wife, and five children, the eldest of whom is a girl fourteen years of age:—

	s.	d.
Butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at <i>10d.</i>	1	3
Tea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bread, she makes herself,—buys 24 lbs. of flour,—flour, barm, salt, and baking	4	6
Half a peck of oatmeal	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	9
Potatoes, 2 score a week, at <i>8d.</i> a score	1	4
Milk, a quart a day, at <i>3d.</i> a quart	1	9
Flesh-meat on Sunday, about a pound	0	7
Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a week, at <i>6d.</i>	0	9
Pepper, mustard, salt, and extras, say	0	3
Soap and Candles	1	0
Coals	1	6
Rent	3	6

18 1

Alleged Total of Weekly Income	£1	5	0
Deduct foregoing expenses	0	18	1

Leaves for clothing, sickness of seven persons, schooling, &c. } a surplus of	0	6	11
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“ Breakfast is generally porridge, bread and milk, lined with flour or oatmeal. On Sunday, a sup of tea, and bread and butter. Dinner on week days, potatoes and bacon, and bread, which is generally white. On a Sunday, a little flesh meat; no butter, egg, or pudding; tea time, every day—tea and bread and butter—nothing extra on Sunday at tea. Supper:—Oatmeal porridge and milk; sometimes potatoes and milk. Sunday:—Sometimes a little bread and cheese for supper;—never have this on week days. Now and then buy eggs, when they are as low as a halfpenny a piece, and fry them with bacon.

“ They never taste any other vegetables than potatoes; never use any beer or spirits; now and then may take a gill of beer when ill, which costs a penny. Perhaps she and her husband may have two gills a week. Her husband never drinks any beer or spirits that she knows of beyond this. The house consists of four rooms, two on each floor; the furniture is composed of two beds in the same room, one for themselves, the other for the children; they have four chairs, and one table in the house, a box to put clothes in, no chest of drawers, two pans, and a tea-kettle for boiling, a gridiron and frying-pan, half a dozen large and small plates, four pair of knives and forks, several pewter spoons. They subscribe a penny a week for each child to a funeral society for the children. Two of the children go to school at *3d.* a week each; they are taught reading for this, but not writing. Have a few books, such as a Bible, hymn-book, and several small books that the children have got as prizes at the Sunday-school.”

In the extracts published by authority from the information received by the Commissioners for inquiring into the operation of the poor-laws, there are some similar statements, of which we give the following, as they relate to a class of people—agricultural labourers—concerning whom the means of information are not so ample as they are concerning the manufacturing classes.

“ A man, his wife, and six children, receive amongst them *13s. 6d.* which is thus expended at the grocer's shop, paying one week under the other:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
7 gallons of bread	9	11
1 pound of sugar	0	6
2 ounces of tea	0	8
Soap	0	4
Candles	0	4
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, &c.	0	2
2 pounds of bacon	1	4
	<hr/>	
	13	3

leaving nothing for clothing, rent, or the schooling of their children, or as a provision against accidents or illness.

“ A man, his wife, and four children, under two years of age, receive in wages *9s.*, and a gallon loaf from the parish weekly, and live rent free in a parish cottage.

of resisting wet, is not only more comfortable, but is actually cheaper in the end. Stout Blucher boots, for which 14*s.* a pair were paid in 1815, are now to be had for 8*s.* 6*d.* of equally good quality; and stout shoes, which were 10*s.* 6*d.* a pair, have fallen about one-third in price, being now 7*s.* 6*d.* The repeal of the duty upon leather in 1830, while it has made but little perceptible difference in the price of the light articles worn by gentlemen, is thus felt as a great relief by the working man. Until the end of the war, labouring men were accustomed to wear "forest cloth," which cost from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a yard. Soon after 1815, Yorkshire cloth came into use, which was of better and more durable quality, and just double the width. The price of this, up to 1820, was 12*s.* 6*d.* a yard. From 1820 to 1825, its cost was reduced to 8*s.*; from that it rose to 11*s.* 6*d.*, and a further fall of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a yard was experienced up to 1830; so that a description of cloth, which would last twice as long, could be purchased for one-half the price paid for the inferior "forest cloth" of 1815. A gradual rise in the price of this article has since been experienced, but the saving to a working man is still very great.

It would be easy, did our limits permit, to offer ample details to show that there never has been a time, at least not within the experience of the present generation, when the means of procuring employment were more abundant, and when the wages of labour, taken in conjunction with the prices of every article which forms the expenditure of the working man, were so well calculated to insure his comfort, as they are at present. It would be absurd to expect that no changes will take place in the channels of trade—no fluctuations of fashion—no new inventions or improvements, the effect of which may be to throw some of our artificers temporarily out of work: but looking at the sound and healthy condition of the great leading branches of our manufacturing industry,—each one of which is actively engaged, not in anticipating the wants of future times, but in supplying the actual demands of consumers,—we are fully justified in looking forward to a lengthened period of increasing prosperity.

The principal, or, it might more properly be said, the only circumstance that appears at all likely to interfere with the gratifying prospect in which we are now indulging, arises out of the degree of alienation that has sprung up between the workmen and their employers. Since the time of Edward I., and until the year 1824, laws were in force which restrained workmen from combining together in order to fix the rate of their wages, or to regulate the hours of their working, or, indeed, in any way to interfere with the mode of conducting any business or manufacture. The injustice of these laws at length became manifest; and as it was found impossible to prevent the combinations of masters for the regulation of their common interests, it was seen to be right to concede an equal privilege to workmen. It is to be lamented that, in acquiring the exercise of what may be considered a natural right, they have not acquired the degree of knowledge needful for guiding them to a proper and discreet use of that right. The law which

now permits workmen voluntarily to unite, in order to set their own price upon their labour, or to frame such regulations as they see fit for their own observance, expressly forbids the exercise of any violence or threats by which others may be forced to join their associations; and if the spirit of this regulation could be at all times enforced, none would have any just cause of complaint. The men who desire to bring about alterations which appear to be for their advantage, soon found, however, that, by merely refraining from working themselves, they were doing but little towards the attainment of their ends, and no pains have been spared by them to induce or compel others to join their ranks. In labouring to this end, they have not always confined themselves within the letter of the law, and on almost all occasions have violated its spirit, by using every means of intimidation and annoyance within their power, short of committing breaches of the peace. May we not indulge the hope, that our operative manufacturers will before long recognize this important truth—that their own welfare is so intimately bound up with that of the capitalists by whom they are employed, that the ruin of the one class cannot fail to be accompanied by the lasting misery of the other?

It is most natural for the working man to strive to obtain for himself the highest possible rate of wages; and so long as his acts are limited within legal bounds, no harm can follow to the community from any means he may use to that end. If, however, by exercising an undue influence over others, the masters are compelled to pay such rates of wages as materially to interfere with their fair rate of profits, it is not difficult to foretell the result. The manufacture must in such cases be forced away from its present seat to places where no such interference is exercised, by which means the workman will be effectually and permanently prejudiced.

To illustrate this argument, we will state a fact which is in operation at this moment, and which threatens to interfere most powerfully with the prosperity of a considerable branch of our manufactures. The saw-grinders of Sheffield have strict regulations for the government of their craft. To prevent any undue accession to their numbers, none but the sons of journeymen saw-grinders are allowed to be articulated as apprentices to that trade, and a father is not allowed to employ his own son as an apprentice, if he have another apprentice under eighteen years of age. By such means as these, the weekly earnings of expert saw-grinders, when they choose to work every day in the week, amount to 5*l.*, of which sum they have sometimes been called upon to contribute as much as one-third towards a common fund for the support of such of their body as have been unemployed, owing to disputes with the master manufacturers.

In the meantime important competitors to Sheffield in this branch of industry are rising up both in France and in Germany. At Molsheim, near Strasburg, is a manufactory where about 400 workmen are constantly employed in making saws, files, and edge-tools. A saw-grinder in this establishment earns 28 sous, or

about 1*s.* 3*d.* per day. He can grind and glaze six dozens of a certain description of saws in a day; thus making the cost of those processes 2½*d.* per dozen, while the price at which the same work is performed at Sheffield is 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, being exactly twelve times the wages of the Molsheim artificer. Should we have any reasonable cause for surprise, if, with such a disparity, the saw-manufacturers of Sheffield should, in the course of a few years, find themselves without a trade?

We purposely forbear from entering upon any description of the means which are, as it appears to us, so unwisely adopted in the present day, by the operative manufacturers for securing what they no doubt consider their rights. Let us trust that, by the exercise of that good sense and intelligence for which the artisans of this country have long been distinguished, they will be led to see the policy, not to say the necessity, for acting in a more enlarged sense upon the principle now so frequently put forth by themselves—that union is power; and that by co-operating cordially with their employers, upon terms of reciprocal advantage, they will mutually be instrumental in making the most of those natural and moral advantages which have raised our country to its present pitch of greatness among the nations.

It is not with any view to insinuate an opinion, that the condition of our labouring artisans is, in any respect, more comfortable than it should be, that we here subjoin a few particulars which we have collected from authentic sources, showing the condition of workmen in some other countries in Europe. We have already stated an opinion, that no scale of remuneration can be too high for them, provided it does not, by unduly diminishing profits, tend to the future misery of the working classes by driving away from the country the means for giving them employment. Our motive in thus placing the hard circumstances of others in contrast with their own comparative state of comfort is, that we may produce among them a more contented spirit, and induce them to consider more attentively than, perhaps, they have hitherto done, the ultimate tendency of those measures of hostility in which so many among them are at present engaged.

At Molsheim, as already mentioned, men employed in the superior operations of the cutlery manufacture earn from 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and for this pittance they must work during six days in the week, from five in the morning until nine in the evening. Their chief food is black bread, and chicoree, which they use as a substitute for coffee; and their only luxury is tobacco.

In the flourishing commercial city of Danzig, labourers are paid 11*d.* per day in summer, and only 9*d.* in winter. Tailors and shoemakers receive 6*s.* 9*d.* weekly, which is paid partly in money and partly in bread; sawyers earn from 10*d.* to 1*s.*; house-carpenters from 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and ship-carpenters 1*s.* 11*d.* per day; while agricultural labourers in the surrounding district do not receive beyond 8½*d.* for their daily labour, and these wages are higher than are paid in the small towns and more distant parts of the country.

The rates of labourers' wages at Bordeaux are as follows:—

	s.	d.
On Arable Land—A day labourer	1	0 per day.
A thresher	1	7½
A woman-reaper	0	5
" binder	0	7½
On Vine Land — A day labourer	1	3½
A woman or child	0	7½
Stone-cutters, masons, and coopers	2s. to 2	5
Other workmen	1s. 7½d. to 2	5

At Marseilles, where wages are considered as being high, a day labourer earns from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a-day. Workmen in the manufactories of soap, barilla, &c., receive from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; journeymen masons are paid at the same rate, and a master-mason receives 3s. a-day.

In the Appendix to the Report made, in 1826, by Mr. Jacob, on the state of the corn districts of Germany, is a paper drawn up by M. Rothe, President of Government at Danzig, relative to the condition of the agricultural peasantry in the kingdom of Prussia. In this paper we are informed that "the wages of agricultural labour amount, on an average, to nearly 5d. a-day, which is generally paid in money; payment in food being seldom given. It is rather customary that the labouring families who engage themselves on an estate, obtain tenements, garden-ground, and, in some cases, fuel. They pay rent for these, which is deducted at the settlement on quarter-day from the money they have earned. This price of labour, or amount of thirty dollars (4l. 10s. sterling) a-head annually, yielding no more than what a person wants for bread, salt, clothing, taxes, and minor objects, cannot," says M. Rothe, "be diminished without lessening the power of labour and its usefulness,"—in other words, their subsistence is so bare, that any diminution would enfeeble their bodies, and probably shorten their lives.

To the foregoing description, Mr. Jacob adds the following remarks:—"The working classes—both those who work for daily wages and those who cultivate their own little portion of land—cannot be compared to any class in England. This large description of the inhabitants (upwards of a million) live in dwellings provided with few conveniences, on the lowest and coarsest food; potatoes, or rye, or buck-wheat, are their chief, and frequently their only food. Linen, from flax of their own growth, and wool, spun by their own hands, both coarse, and both worn as long as they will hold together, furnish their dress; while an earthen pot that will bear fire, forms one of the most valuable articles of their furniture.

"As fuel is abundant, they are warmed more by close stoves than by the shelter of their wooden or mud-houses, covered by shingles, which admit the piercing cold of the severe weather through abundant crevices. If they have bees and a plot of chicoree, their produce serves as a substitute for sugar and coffee; but, too often, these must be sent to market, to raise the scanty pittance

which the tax-gatherer demands. In common seasons this description of people suffer much in the winter, but in times of scarcity their distress and their consequent mortality are largely increased."

The description, given by the same intelligent gentleman of the peasantry of Poland, is fully as unsatisfactory, and may serve, in part, to account for the insufficiency of the aid which they were able, or perhaps willing, to afford towards the deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke. To men accustomed to a life of such hardship—and who could scarcely hope that their condition would be cared for, whichever party should prevail in the struggle—it must have been comparatively indifferent by whom they were kept under.

"The peasants," says Mr. Jacob, "live in wooden huts covered with thatch or shingles, consisting of one room, with a stove, around which the inhabitants and their cattle crowd together, and where the most disgusting kinds of filthiness are to be seen. Their common food is cabbage, potatoes sometimes, but not generally, pease, black bread, and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. Their chief drink is water, or the cheap whisky of the country, which is the only luxury of the peasants, and is drunk, whenever they can obtain it, in enormous quantities. In their houses they have little that merits the name of furniture; and their clothing is coarse, ragged and filthy, even to disgust."

XI.—STATE OF CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

For some years past very full and particular accounts have been annually laid before Parliament, of the number of persons committed, tried, convicted, and acquitted, on each of the different criminal charges known to the law, throughout England, and also statements of the same nature, more or less complete, for the other parts of the United Kingdom. The following paragraphs contain an analysis of these returns for the year 1832. There is no department of political science more important than that which relates to the statistics of crime. Without an accurate knowledge of the facts coming under this head, no sound opinion can be formed respecting almost any measure that goes to affect the social condition of the great body of the people; and the business of legislation, in its most vitally influential exercise, becomes merely an unprofitable and hazardous course of experimenting in the dark. Scarcely any new law or other measure of public policy can be adopted which has not a bearing in this direction—a tendency either to increase or to diminish some particular species of crime. The greater or less prevalence of any particular species of crime, on the other hand, is often a valuable diagnostic of improving health or growing disease in some region of the body politic. Looked to as a whole, again, the amount of crime existing in a country is, perhaps, the best single index of its general prosperity and civilization. If we could obtain a perfectly accurate record of the progressive increase or diminution of crime throughout the commu-

nity, that alone might almost serve as a measure of the public welfare. These returns, however, can only be considered as exhibiting a view of the existing state of crime, and, owing to various circumstances, to some of which we shall have occasion to allude as we proceed, can be very little depended upon, as enabling us to ascertain its comparative amount at any past period. But its present amount is at least the first thing which it is necessary to know in directing our attention to the evil, with the view of applying the proper remedies. The condition of the community cannot be understood in the most interesting and important of its elements, until this knowledge has been acquired.

The first return which we proceed to examine is the House of Commons' Paper, numbered 135, containing a statement of the committals, convictions, and acquittals for the seven years from 1826 to 1832, inclusive, in the different counties of England and Wales. In the fifty-two counties of this part of the United Kingdom, and in the city and county of Bristol, it appears that the number of *committals* for each of the seven years was as follows:

For 1826	16,164	For 1830	18,107
1827	17,924	1831	19,647
1828	16,564	1832	20,829
1829	18,675		

The movement here exhibited, it will be observed, so far from having been steadily progressive, has occasionally even retrograded. In 1828, and again in 1830, the number of committals was less than in the preceding year. The increase also, although considerable on a comparison of the two extreme years in the series, is very much diminished if the year 1827 be compared with 1831. On this interval of four years, it is only 1723, or about 10 per cent.; the population, be it recollected, having probably increased about 8 per cent. in the same time. There remains, therefore, only 2 per cent. of the increase of crime to be accounted for by the increased activity in the administration of the law, and by whatever other improvements may have tended to augment the proportion of criminals who find a place in these lists.

The following is the number of females committed during each of the seven years:—

In 1826	2692	In 1830	2972
1827	2770	1831	3047
1828	2732	1832	3343
1829	3119		

This makes the proportion of female commitments generally somewhat less than one-sixth of the whole number; excepting in 1829, when it was rather more than one-sixth; and in 1832, when it nearly amounted to one-fifth. It does not appear, however, to be regularly on the increase.

On an average of the seven years, rather more than a tenth of the persons committed have not been prosecuted. Of the 127,910 persons committed, no prosecutions have taken place in the case of 13,300. Of the remainder, 24,370 have been tried and ac-

quitted, being somewhat less than one-fifth of the whole number committed. The number convicted has been 90,240, being not quite $3\frac{1}{2}$ convictions for one acquittal on the whole number brought to trial. On the whole, the convictions have not amounted to two-thirds of the whole committals; and this proportion has been nearly uniform throughout the seven years.

The total number of convictions for 1832 was 14,947. Taking the population of England and Wales as amounting that year to somewhat above fourteen millions, this would make rather more than one criminal in every thousand of the inhabitants. But although the number quoted is stated to be that of the *persons* convicted in the year, it is, probably, the number of convictions which is meant to be given; in which case the number of criminals must be taken at considerably less. The persons by whom larcenies, and larcenies from the person, are mostly committed, are in a great many cases convicted several times in the course of the year; and probably it is not too much to say that, on an average, each suffers two convictions during that time. If so, we may subtract between 5000 and 6000 from the total number of convictions; when the real number of the *persons* annually convicted will remain little more than 9000, or about one in every 1500 of the population.

Of the 14,947 crimes for which convictions were obtained in the course of the last year, considerably more than two-thirds were what in common parlance would be termed petty delinquencies—indicating the existence, indeed, of a large number of persons living by depredation, but not that of habits of violence and ferocity in any considerable fraction of the population. When this large number of convictions is mentioned, it ought not to be forgotten that 10,130 of them were for larceny simply, and 1151 for larceny from the person. Connected with these cases may be noticed 347 convictions for receiving stolen goods, a criminal trade in which the persons engaged are commonly much greater scoundrels than the thieves (most of them mere children) through whom they derive their infamous gains. The other most numerous classes of criminals are those convicted of breaking into a dwelling-house with larceny, (of whom, in 1832, there were 583,) of breaking into a shop, &c., not connected with a dwelling-house (of whom there were that year 203), of burglary (of whom there were 118), of counterfeiting coin, uttering, &c. (of whom there were 349), of frauds (of whom there were 280), of offences against the game laws (of whom there were 163), of embezzlement by servants (of whom there were 154), of horse-stealing (of whom there were 155), and of sheep-stealing (of whom there were 219). For robbery of the person, there were 223 convictions, in none of the cases there being any attempt to kill or maim. For murder, there were 20 convictions, for the attempt to commit murder 52, for rape 16, for assault with intent 80, and for arson 35. Of the 14,947 convictions, the 203 last enumerated are nearly all that can be described as of peculiar atrocity. If we add to these the 118 cases of burglary, and the 223 cases of robbery of the person, we shall

include almost all that come under the head of violent and daring outrages against the law.

In looking over this table of convictions with a view to discover which particular offences have most remarkably increased or diminished during the last seven years, we find that that of arson has increased from 3 cases in 1826, to 35 cases in 1832; that of breaking into a dwelling-house with larceny from 125 to 583; those of counterfeiting the coin, uttering, &c., from 210 to 349; that of embezzlement by servants from 91 to 154; that of forging instruments other than Bank of England notes from 8 to 50; that of frauds from 147 to 280; and that of receiving stolen goods from 157 to 347. On the other hand, cases of burglary have diminished from 311 to 118; forgery of Bank of England notes from 15 to 5; and larceny in dwelling-houses from 222 to 127. Some of these changes, however, have been occasioned by alterations in the law, according to which offences that were formerly comprehended under one head are now transferred to another, or are differently punished from what they were formerly.

The number of persons sentenced to death, in 1832, was 1449, of whom 54 were executed, namely, 16 for arson, 15 for murder, 7 for rape, 4 for breaking into a dwelling-house with larceny, 4 for riot and felony, 4 for robbery of the person, 2 for attempts to murder, 1 for burglary, and 1 for secreting and stealing letters containing Bank notes. The proportion of executions to condemnations, therefore, was that year not much more than 1 in 27. On the whole seven years, from 1826 to 1832, it has been nearly 1 in 23; 414 persons having been executed during that time from among 9729 sentenced to death.

Of the other persons convicted in 1832, there were sentenced to transportation for life 546, for 14 years 764, and for 7 years 2603. Of the remainder, 7644 were sentenced only to imprisonment for six months and under, and to be severally whipped, fined, kept to hard labour, &c.

The second part of this paper contains a statement of the number of persons committed, convicted, sentenced, and acquitted in London and Middlesex alone. The entire number of persons committed, in 1832, was 3739, of whom 866 were females, being nearly one-fourth of the whole, instead of only one-sixth, as throughout England generally. Of 2653 persons convicted, 120 were sentenced to death, and 6 were executed, being one-twentieth of the whole. In 1826, of 204 persons condemned to death, 20 were executed, being nearly one-tenth of the whole. The proportion of executions has been greatly reduced since 1829,—in which year nearly 1 in 5 of all who were convicted were left to suffer. No person has since then been executed either for burglary, coining, forgery, horse-stealing, or the attempt to murder, for all of which offences there formerly used to be several executions every year. There have been no convictions for arson, in London or Middlesex, since 1829.

But besides those committed to gaol on criminal charges, a great many persons are every year taken into custody in London

and its vicinity by the metropolitan police, and being brought before the magistrates, are either, when not immediately discharged, committed for trial, or summarily convicted. The House of Commons' Paper (No. 225) contains a statement of the number of persons thus taken into custody, with the charges on which they were taken, and the manner in which the several charges were dealt with by the magistrates, for the years 1831 and 1832. From this account it appears that the total number of persons taken into custody was, in 1831, 72,824, and in 1832, 77,543. The cases, in the two years respectively, were disposed of as follows;—drunken cases, dismissed when sober by superintendents, 23,787 and 25,702; discharged by magistrates, 24,239 and 24,727; summarily convicted by ditto, 21,843 and 23,458; committed for trial, 2955 and 3656. Those committed for trial form part, of course, of the cases already enumerated under the head of Committals for England and Wales; and the drunken cases, and those discharged, cannot be considered as adding to the number of offences. There remain for 1832 the 23,458 persons who were summarily convicted by the magistrates. Of these, 16,052 were males, and 7406 females. Of the latter, 2505 were taken up as disorderly prostitutes; and of the whole number, 5859 were charged with vagrancy, 3842 with common assaults, 3505 with drunkenness, 2177 with being disorderly characters, 1511 as suspicious characters, 1009 with the commission of acts of wilful damage, 933 with having unlawful possession of goods, and 932 with being reputed thieves.

Of the whole number of persons taken into custody by the police in 1832, 49,890 were males, and 27,653 females, being in the proportion of not quite 2 to 1. The smallest number of males was taken up in January, the smallest number of females in December; the greatest number of males in June, and of females in July. Upon the whole, however, the increase and diminution were not great. Of the whole number of cases of drunkenness taken before the magistrates, 4893 were cases of males, and 2041 of females; of those discharged when sober by the superintendents, 15,411 were males, and 10,291 females.

The House of Commons' Paper, No. 45, contains a statement of the committals and convictions on criminal charges, in Scotland, for the last year. The offences enumerated in this statement, which is very minute and somewhat complicated, amount to eighty-eight different descriptions in all, ranging from murder down to vagrancy. For all these violations of the law, there appear to have been, in 1832, committed for trial, 1898 males and 533 females; of which number of 2431, there were liberated, without trial, 539, and brought to trial before the High Court of Justiciary, the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, the Burgh Magistrates, the Justices of Peace, or other court, 1758. The remaining 134 appear to have been reserved for trial till the next year. Upon the whole year, the convictions and outlawries were 1599, and the acquittals 164: there were also three persons found to be insane. We have thus 2431 committals, 703 acquittals, and 1602 convictions (including cases of insanity), in a population of probably

about 2,100,000. In Scotland, therefore, there is only one committal in every 864 of the population, instead of in every 672, as in England; and one conviction in every 1300, instead of in every 1000. The whole number of acquittals and liberations bears a considerably higher ratio to the committals in Scotland than in England,—being in the former as 1 to $2\frac{2}{3}$, while in the latter it is nearly as 1 to $2\frac{3}{4}$. This arises from the very large numbers who in Scotland are liberated without ever being brought to trial,—being very nearly one-third of the whole committals, instead of about one-seventh as in England. We believe, however, it is very well understood in that country that by far the greater number of these persons are so liberated, not because they are believed to be innocent, or even because there would be any difficulty in proving their guilt, but in the feeling that they have been already sufficiently punished by their incarceration. The proportion of acquittals after trial, it will be observed, is much lower in Scotland than in England; being little more than at the rate of one to ten convictions, whereas in England it is as one to four convictions. It would be an interesting inquiry, to endeavour to ascertain in how far these disagreements result from differences in the situation of the two countries, and in how far from peculiarities in the two systems of law. Upon the latter head, we may merely observe that in Scotland, in consequence of the existence of a public prosecutor, the expense of a criminal prosecution is never thrown upon an individual; that the jury are not required to be unanimous; and that they have it in their power to acquit the prisoner by a verdict of *not proven*, as well as by one of *not guilty*.

The House of Commons' Paper, No. 80, contains a return of the number of offences against the law which have been committed in Ireland during the years 1831 and 1832. This, however, is only a statement of offences as reported to government, not as ascertained by the conviction of the criminals. It is, therefore, a very imperfect document. The offences for 1831 are arranged under thirty heads, and those for 1832 under thirty-three heads; but in neither list are the numbers summed up. The following table presents in one view the general recapitulation for both years:—

	1831.	1832.
Homicide	210	248
Robbery	1478	1172
Burglary	534	844
Burning	466	571
Houghing or Maiming Cattle	293	293
Assaults connected with Ribbonism	885	1080
Riot	149	201
Rescue	196	352
Illegal Notice	1798	2086
Rape	200	212
Illegal Meeting	1792	422
Injury of Property	657	729
Stealing Cattle	486	387
Abduction	30	38

	1831.	1832.
Attacks on Houses	2296	1675
Serious Assaults	121	161
Firing at, with intent to kill	125	209
Administration of Oaths	981	170
Robbery of Arms	678	116
Demanding Arms	135	24
Appearing in Arms	30	17
Firing into Dwellings	24	8
Waylaying	7	16
Levelling	247	79
Turning-up Land	66	20
Cutting and Maiming	1	4
Infanticide	5	17
Compulsory Drowning	4	—
Common Assaults	2981	2790
Trespass on Common	2	—
Attempt to Poison	—	1
Resistance to Legal Process	—	4
Resistance to Tithe	—	49
Taking Forcible Possession	—	2
Breaking Church Windows	—	2

XII.—POOR-LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE "American Quarterly Review" for September, 1833, contains some curious and important details as to the progress of pauperism in the United States. These accounts are valuable, as exhibiting the effects of a compulsory provision for the poor, in a country where there is naturally much less surplus labour than in our own. Whenever the funds for the maintenance of labour are diverted for the support of improvident idleness, the claimants upon that want-fund immediately increase; and it requires the most rigorous efforts to prevent such an absorption of capital by the demands of indigence, as must materially deprive industry of a portion of its proper support. We shall abridge this article, keeping the expressions of the writer as far as possible.

A few of the facts on this subject have been from time to time collected and put forth in an authentic shape in several of the United States. The system which obtains among us, is in its general features similar to that which prevails in England so far as regards the mode of raising the fund, (*viz.*, by way of rate,) and the class of people to whom relief is afforded. Each district (commonly a town, county, or city) provides for its own poor. In some of the states (as Massachusetts and New York) paupers having no legal settlement are relieved by the state government. In most of the states, almshouses have been introduced, and this system may be considered as growing upon us.

In Massachusetts, several inquiries have been had into the operation and effect of the poor-laws, some of the results of which we shall give with as little comment as may be.

The whole population of Massachusetts was in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,014. The population, therefore,

during the first ten years (from 1810 to 1820) was increasing at an average rate of 1.1 per cent. annually; and during the last ten years, (from 1820 to 1830) at the rate of 1.6 per cent. annually.

In 1821, it was ascertained that certain districts, containing, according to the census of 1810, 287,437 inhabitants, supported in that year (1821) 4340 paupers. By adding 12 per cent. for the increase since 1810, the population of these districts may be estimated at 321,928, in 1821. There was in them at that time, one pauper for every seventy-five inhabitants.

In 1832, certain districts, (in all of which were almshouses with land for the employment of the poor,) with a population of 215,881, (in 1830, which, by adding 3 per cent., would give 222,357 in 1832,) had 2032 paupers in the almshouses, while 7002 had been more or less aided out of the house during the year. The returns were probably made at a season of the year when the almshouses were not crowded, for the average number in them, for the previous five years, is reported at 2466. The whole number of persons more or less assisted in the houses during the last year, was 4535; the number in the houses at the time of the visitation, 2032 or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. By taking the same proportion of those assisted out of the house, we shall have 3112. So that the whole number of paupers in a population of 222,357, in the year 1832, may be estimated at 5144; or about one in every forty-three inhabitants. That is to say, upon this calculation, the proportion of the paupers to the whole population was 1.34 per cent. in 1821, and about 2.55 per cent. in 1832.

The average annual expense of supporting each pauper was, in 1821, 50 dollars, or a little more than 96 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents per week.

The average number of paupers in the almshouses in the City of Boston was during the year 1819, 395; 1820-1, a little over 400; 1822-3, 442. The expenditure for the out-door poor was in 1820-1, 14,433 dollars 70 cents; for the almshouse, probably about 15,000 dollars. The whole receipts in that year amounted to 32,312 dollars 41 cents. The amount received from the state was 12,377 dollars 88 cents.

The expenditure for the out-door poor was in 1822-3, 14,131 dollars 21 cents; for the almshouse, 20,328 dollars 67 cents. Whole receipts in that year, 37,884 dollars 79 cents; amount received from the state, 10,433 dollars 42 cents.

The number in the house in January, 1823, was 530; and in January, 1832, 623.

The expenditures in 1831-2 for the poor in the house (including 5187 dollars 94 cents interest on the cost of the establishment) amounted to 28,712 dollars 23 cents; and those for the out-door poor, to 14,857 dollars 92 cents, making in the whole the sum of 43,570 dollars 15 cents.

The number of poor in the house had increased in nine years about 18 per cent.; and the whole expenditure about 23 per cent.; or if the 20,328 dollars 67 cents charged for the poor in the house in 1822-3 did not include interest on the cost of the establishment, the increase of expenditure would still be more than 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the mean time the population had increased about 37 per cent.

The public pauper expense of the State of New York was for the year 1815, 245,000 dollars; 1819, 368,000 dollars; 1822, 470,000 dollars; and if to the last sum be added the interest at 6 per cent. of money expended on poor houses and farms, the result will be a total expense in 1822, of 535,000 dollars. The expense, therefore, appears to have been nearly doubled in seven years.

In the State of New Hampshire the expenditure for the relief of the poor was in 1800, 17,000 dollars, the population, 183,858, of which 1 in every 333 was a pauper.

In 1820 the amount expended was 80,000 dollars, the population, 244,161, of which 1 in every 100 was a pauper. So that in the course of twenty years, the actual expense was nearly quintupled, and the proportion which the paupers bore to the whole population had been increased in the ratio of more than three to one.

In the State of Pennsylvania similar results have been ascertained. The population of the district composed of the City of Philadelphia, District of Southwark, and Township of the Northern Liberties, and the number of paupers supported therein, at the dates mentioned, were as follows :

Year.	Population.	Increase of Population.	No. of Paupers.	Increase of Paupers.
1791	42,520		680	
1800	67,811	59 p. ct.	1390	104 p. ct.
1810	92,785	36 „	2500	79 „

In 1811, the number of paupers is stated to have been 2500, and in 1812, only 1674. For the next six years, down to 1818, it ranged between 1400 and 1900, gradually decreasing till 1815, when it was 1458, and thence gradually rising till 1818, when it was 1868. The causes of this sudden falling off in the number in 1812, were evidently not such as uniformly and permanently operate. They appear to have been connected with the war which broke out in 1812 and continued until 1815. Probably the high bounties offered, and the efforts used in recruiting, caused many enlistments from among the able-bodied pensioners whom misguided charity had previously enabled to live in idleness and drunkenness. These temporary causes were soon at an end; for in 1822, we find the number of paupers amounted to 3090; the population of the district having been in 1820, 113,323. Again in 1803, the poor-tax levied in the same district amounted to 75,262 dollars 3 cents; the population of the district in 1800 having been 67,811, as already stated. In 1820, the poor-tax levied amounted to 140,793 dollars 89 cents, and the population to 113,323. The population then had increased less than 67 per cent., while the poor-tax had increased nearly 87 per cent.

In 1830 the population amounted to 159,443; but we are unable to state the amount of poor-tax levied in that year, as it has for some time past been omitted in the annual accounts. It, however, certainly fell far short of 140,000 dollars, and there would appear, therefore, to be an actual falling off in the amount of the poor-tax, coupled with an increase of population. But the following table

will show that the burden of pauperism was in reality not lightened, even by ten years of great prosperity.

Year.	Population.	Expenses of Almshouse.		Average.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1820-1	113,323	40,903	83	41,787	29
1821-2		42,670	76		
1830-1	159,443	50,610	04	57,752	02
1831-2		64,894	01		

There was a saving in the expense of the out-door poor, occasioned mainly by a total and radical change (1827-8) in the mode of administering relief, which will be hereafter more particularly adverted to.

Year.		Expenses of out-door relief.		Average.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1820-1	.	50,061	70	45,566	44
1821-2	.	41,071	18		
1830-1	.	23,695	95	25,465	12
1831-2	.	27,234	29		

This was the result of a great effort; but we have cause to fear, that the struggle with the current, if it has not already ceased, cannot be much longer protracted, and that the tide will soon be permitted again to sweep us onwards. The poor tax, which in 1830 was 20 cents in every 100 dollars of the assessed gross value of real estate, had swelled, in 1832, to 34 cents in every 100 dollars. It is true, that 17,500 dollars, or about 4 cents in the 100 dollars, was appropriated to meet the interest of money expended in the erection of the new almshouse, and is therefore to be deducted from the current annual expense. But there still remains an advance from 20 to 30 cents in the 100 dollars (that is, 50 per cent.), in the course of two years.

In considering the operation of the poor-laws in the United States, we ought never to lose sight of the fact, that there is no country in the world, in which the counteracting circumstances are so numerous and powerful. Our population is far from pressing on our means of subsistence; improvements are rapidly progressive; wages are high, because labour is comparatively scarce; the fertile and almost boundless regions of the West ready to receive whatever number of people may be thrown off from the Atlantic states for a series of years to come.—It is impossible to imagine a state of civil society in which it would be more difficult for the poor-laws to produce their ill effects. It will be seen, however, from a view of the facts already stated, that their influence is to be traced, even in this country, and that they have tended here as elsewhere to increase the number of paupers.

We are also satisfied that they operate among us as a direct premium upon intemperance and profligacy, and do in no way diminish, but increase, the demands upon private charity.

That the poor-laws operate as a direct premium upon intemperance and profligacy will be abundantly manifest from the facts which we are about to adduce. With us, the proportion of paupers who have been reduced to poverty by these causes is

enormous. Indeed it may be almost said that the public charity is monopolized by the vicious and unworthy.

In MASSACHUSETTS, it was stated, after inquiry by a committee, in 1820, that of all causes of pauperism, intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors was the most powerful and general. The returns then made to the committee by the overseers of the several towns in the state confirm the opinion of the committee on this head.

The following table, extracted from the more extensive ones annexed to the report of the Massachusetts commissioners in the present year, exhibits the subject in a still more striking light.

Towns.	Number in Almshouse when visited.			The result of intemperance, (excluding idiots, &c.)		
Boston	.	.	499	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Salem	.	.	155	.	.	$\frac{9}{10}$
Marblehead	.	.	109	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Lynn	.	.	52	.	.	17
Beverly	.	.	27	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Gloucester	.	.	82	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Ipswich	.	.	47	.	.	23
Renley	.	.	27	.	.	20
Newbury	.	.	49	.	.	40
Newburyport	.	.	85	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Essex	.	.	20	.	.	11
Charlestown	.	.	150	more than		$\frac{3}{4}$
Cambridge	.	.	104	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Taunton	.	.	28	.	.	$\frac{9}{10}$

In New York, the testimony on the same point is scarcely less conclusive, as will be perceived on a perusal of the ensuing extract from a report of the secretary of that state on the poor-laws, in the year 1824.

“Of the whole number of permanent paupers (6896), the returns and estimates will warrant the assertion, that at least 1585 male persons were reduced to that state by the excessive use of ardent spirits; and, of consequence, that their families (consisting of 989 wives, and 2167 children,) were reduced to the same penury and want; thus presenting strong evidence of the often asserted fact, that intemperance has produced more than two-thirds of all the permanent pauperism in the States; and there is little hazard in adding, that to the same cause may be ascribed more than one-half of the occasional pauperism.”

In Pennsylvania the proportion is not less. Several years ago it was estimated that *two-thirds* of the paupers in most of the poor-houses in the state had become such by dissipation. And in 1827, it was, after a very full inquiry, stated, that the poor, in consequence of vice, constituted, in Philadelphia and everywhere, by far the greater part of the poor, and that from *three-fourths* to *nine-tenths* of the paupers in all parts of our country might attribute their degradation to the vice of intemperance.

That the poor-laws have not diminished the calls upon private charity is a fact which admits of no dispute. In the year 1821, notwithstanding the great number of poor relieved by the public bounty at a vast expense in the city and county of Philadelphia,

there existed in that city and county, at the very least, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY charitable and beneficial societies, besides SIXTY-NINE religious institutions, all of which, as is well known, have a fund for the relief of the poor of their own congregations. Other societies have since been from time to time established, to meet the real or supposed exigencies of the poor. In addition to this, the sums given by individuals in private charity are estimated at a large amount; and withal, when a year of unusual pressure occurs, public collections are made, and the money thus raised is applied to the immediate relief of the indigent, under the direction of a committee of citizens. Notwithstanding the number of poor relieved at a vast expense from the public funds, there is still an increasing mass of unrelieved pauperism, which is at last thrown upon the charity of individuals.

XIII. SAVINGS' BANKS ANNUITIES.

THE statute 3d Wm. IV. c. 14. was framed with the view of enabling the industrious classes to purchase, by the payment of a certain sum in the first instance, or by weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments, an annuity, to commence at any age the purchaser may wish; and may be either immediate or deferred, for life or for a term of years.

The act directs that the transactions resulting from it shall be conducted through the medium of Savings' Banks; but it is made lawful for any persons, in a parish or place where such institutions do not exist, to establish a society for carrying the provisions of the act into execution, provided that the rector, vicar, or minister of the parish, or a resident justice of the peace shall be one of the trustees of any such society; and provided also that its rules and regulations are made conformably to this act and to that of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 92.

In order to establish a society under the provisions of the above statute, the first step to be taken is to call a meeting of the persons who may be desirous of forming it, and at such meeting to appoint the trustees, treasurer, managers, and secretary, and to prepare a set of rules.

Rules, framed agreeably to the statute, have been recently issued by the proper authorities, and which, as they embrace all the essential provisions of the act, are given in substance below.

The following abstract embraces all their more essential features:

4. No person being a trustee, treasurer, or manager, to derive any emolument, direct or indirect, from the funds of the society.
5. The treasurer, as well as the paid officers of the society, to give security for the faithful execution of their trust.
6. Trustees and managers liable only for their own acts.
10. The applicant must disclose his name, occupation, and residence. No transaction is binding on the society unless a manager is present to affix his signature to every receipt and payment.
11. The applicant must pay an admission fee of 2s. 6d., and must contribute 1s. annually towards the expenses of the institution after the annuity is contracted for. There are no other expenses.
12. The age of the party or

nominee upon whose life the annuity is contracted, must not be under 15 years. No one individual can possess or be entitled to an annuity or annuities amounting altogether to more than 20*l.*, nor can an annuity of less than 4*l.* be contracted for. 13. Such fractional parts of an annuity as are less than 6*d.* are not payable. 14. Minors may purchase annuities. 15. Annuities may be contracted for by persons acting as trustees in behalf of others. 16. Any party desirous of purchasing an annuity must furnish the managers with proof of the age of the person on whose life the annuity is to be granted, and 21 days previous to payment being demanded of any life annuity, proof must be given, either by personal appearance, or by certificate under the hand of the minister of the parish, or a magistrate of the place, of the existence and identity of the person upon whose life the annuity is granted. When the annuity is granted for a term of years, no such proof is required. 20. The annuity is payable half-yearly, *viz.*, on the 5th of January and 5th of July, on the 5th of April and 10th of October; but if a party wishes to have the annuity payable quarterly, he may effect his object by purchasing one-half payable in January and July, and the other in April and October. Upon the death of the person on whose life the annuity depended, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the annuity (over and above all half-yearly arrears thereof respectively) will be payable to the person or persons entitled to such annuity, or to their executors or administrators, provided this payment be claimed within two years after such decease. But the fourth part of an expired life annuity will not be payable unless one half-yearly payment of such annuity shall have been actually paid, or become due at the time of the decease of the nominee. 21. A person may make his payments or receive his annuity at any other society than that at which the contract was originally entered into. 22. The annuity not transferable, unless the purchaser becomes bankrupt or insolvent, when the annuity becomes the property of the creditors, and will be repurchased by the commissioners at a fair valuation. 23. No stamp duty payable upon any registers, certificate, or affidavit which the terms of the contract may require. 24. No annuity liable to any tax or charge whatever. It is regarded as personal estate, and in all cases where it does not depend on the life of the purchaser, shall go to his executors or administrators. 25. *If a purchaser is unable to continue the payment of his instalments, he may, at any time, on giving three months' notice, receive back the whole of the money he has paid, but without interest. If the purchaser of a deferred life annuity die before the time arrives at which the annuity is to commence, the whole of the money he has actually contributed will be returned to his family without deduction.* 26. If a person who has contracted for or is entitled to an annuity becomes insane, or is otherwise incapacitated to act, such weekly sum shall be paid to his friends for cure, maintenance, and medical attendance, as the managers shall think fair and reasonable, or any such other payments may be made as the urgency of the case may require, out of the sums standing in the name of the party. 28. Any

disputes which may arise, to be settled by the arbitration of two indifferent persons, one to be chosen by each party respectively. If they cannot agree, the difference is to be referred to the barrister at law appointed to certify the rules of savings' banks, whose award is final. He is to receive a fee of one guinea, and the award must declare by whom it shall be paid. 29. If in the certificates, affidavits, or affirmation, untrue statements are made concerning the age of a nominee, with a fraudulent intention, the forfeiture is incurred of the purchase money, of all right to the annuity, of treble the amount of any sums received on account of the annuity, and of a further sum of 500*l*. 30. The penalties of felony are incurred by the forging, counterfeiting, or altering the required registers and certificates. 31. If a person receives any payments, other than such as are authorized by the rules, on account of an annuity, after the nominee on whose life it was payable is dead, the person so offending forfeits treble the amount received, and a further sum of 500*l*.

The rules, when agreed upon by the trustees and managers, must be written on parchment, and signed by two of the trustees, and transmitted to John Tidd Pratt, Esq., the barrister at law appointed to certify the rules of savings' banks, 4, Elm Court, Temple, London, for his certificate that they are in conformity with the law; and when so certified, must be sent with a duplicate copy to the clerk of the peace for the county, to be enrolled at the ensuing quarter-sessions. When enrolled, the duplicate copy will be returned. A copy of the rules on parchment, with a certificate from two of the trustees that they have been duly certified and enrolled, and that one of the trustees is the minister of the parish, or a resident justice of the peace, must be transmitted to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, Old Jewry, London. The necessary forms, &c., with the system of book-keeping, will be immediately forwarded to the trustees, to enable them to open an account with the commissioners; together with any further information specially applied for; and a complete copy of the Rules and Tables.

We have thus detailed the leading features of this useful measure for enabling the industrious classes to secure a small provision in the time of youth and strength for the contingencies of age and decline; and cannot refrain from pointing out the facilities it offers to those who are young and unincumbered, of applying the surplus of their existing resources to meet the wants of those who may become connected with or dependent on them in future life.

Tables have been calculated under the direction of Government, by Mr. Finlayson, for every year of age from 15 to 60, for deferred terms for every year from 10 years to 41. We give, in the following pages, the calculations for those periods which appear to us to be most practically useful. Other tables have been also calculated of immediate deferred and terminable annuities, of which we have added that for immediate permanent annuities. The Table No. 1 gives the yearly and total sum required for an annuity of 20*l*., payable at the second quarter next following the number of years mentioned, reckoning from the time of purchase.

TABLE, No. 1.

Age of the Person at the time of Purchase upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend.	14 YEARS,				15 YEARS,				16 YEARS,				17 YEARS,			
	Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.		Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.		Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.		Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
If 15 and under 16	17	12 6	206	18 6	16	1 6	192	0 0	14	14 0	189	7 0	13	10 0	181	0 6
16 "	17	10 0	205	8 6	15	19 0	196	9 0	14	12 0	187	16 0	13	7 6	179	8 6
17 "	17	7 0	203	16 6	15	16 6	194	17 0	14	9 0	186	3 0	13	5 0	177	14 6
18 "	17	4 6	202	3 0	15	13 6	193	2 6	14	6 6	184	8 0	13	2 6	175	19 0
19 "	17	1 6	200	7 6	15	10 6	191	6 6	14	3 6	182	11 0	12	19 6	174	1 6
20 "	16	18 0	198	10 0	15	7 6	189	8 0	14	0 6	180	12 0	12	17 0	172	3 0
21 "	16	14 6	196	10 0	15	4 0	187	7 6	13	17 6	178	12 0	12	14 0	170	3 0
22 "	16	11 0	194	8 0	15	1 0	185	6 0	13	14 6	176	10 6	12	11 0	168	2 0
23 "	16	7 6	192	5 0	14	17 6	183	3 0	13	11 0	174	8 0	12	7 6	166	0 0
24 "	16	3 6	190	0 0	14	14 0	180	19 0	13	7 6	172	4 6	12	4 6	163	16 0
25 "	16	0 0	187	14 6	14	10 0	178	13 6	13	4 0	160	19 0	12	1 0	161	9 6
26 "	15	16 0	185	7 6	14	6 0	176	6 6	13	0 6	167	10 6	11	17 0	159	1 0
27 "	15	11 6	182	18 6	14	2 0	173	16 0	12	16 6	165	0 0	11	13 6	156	10 0
28 "	15	7 0	180	6 6	13	18 0	171	4 0	12	12 6	162	7 6	11	9 6	153	16 6
29 "	15	2 6	177	12 6	13	13 6	168	9 0	12	8 0	159	12 0	11	5 6	151	0 6
30 "	14	17 6	174	15 6	13	9 0	165	11 6	12	3 6	156	14 0	11	1 0	148	0 6
31 "	14	12 6	171	15 6	13	4 0	162	11 0	11	18 6	153	11 6	10	16 0	144	19 0
32 "	14	7 6	168	13 0	12	18 6	159	7 0	11	13 6	150	7 6	10	11 6	141	15 0
33 "	14	1 6	165	6 6	12	13 6	156	0 6	11	8 6	147	1 6	10	6 6	138	10 6
34 "	13	15 6	161	17 0	12	8 0	152	12 0	11	3 6	143	14 6	10	2 0	135	5 6
35 "	13	9 6	158	6 0	12	2 0	149	2 0	10	18 0	140	7 0	9	17 0	132	3 0
36 "	13	3 6	154	14 0	11	16 6	145	12 0	10	13 0	137	2 0	9	12 6	129	1 0
37 "	12	17 6	151	1 6	11	11 0	142	5 0	10	8 0	133	17 6	9	8 0	126	0 6
38 "	12	11 6	147	11 6	11	5 6	138	18 0	10	3 0	130	15 0	9	3 6	123	1 0
39 "	12	5 6	144	2 0	11	0 0	135	13 0	9	18 6	127	13 0	8	19 0	120	2 0

TABLE, No. 1.

77

Age of the Person at the time of Purchase upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend.	18 YEARS,			19 YEARS,			20 YEARS,			21 YEARS,		
	Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.	Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.	Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.	Yearly Sum required.		To be paid down at the time of Purchase.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
If 15 and under 16	12	8	6	172	19	0	165	9	0	157	11	0
16	12	6	0	171	6	0	163	9	0	155	17	6
17	12	3	6	169	12	0	161	14	6	154	3	0
18	12	1	0	167	15	6	159	18	6	152	7	0
19	11	18	6	165	18	6	158	1	6	150	10	6
20	11	15	6	164	0	0	156	3	6	148	13	0
21	11	12	6	162	0	6	154	4	0	146	13	6
22	11	10	0	160	0	0	152	3	6	144	11	6
23	11	7	0	157	17	6	150	0	0	142	8	6
24	11	3	6	155	12	6	147	15	0	140	2	6
25	11	0	0	153	6	0	145	8	0	137	15	0
26	10	16	6	150	17	0	142	18	0	135	4	6
27	10	13	0	148	5	6	140	6	0	132	11	0
28	10	9	0	145	11	6	137	10	6	129	15	6
29	10	5	0	142	13	6	134	13	0	126	18	6
30	10	0	6	139	14	0	131	14	0	124	1	0
31	9	16	6	136	12	6	128	14	0	121	2	6
32	9	12	0	133	10	6	125	13	6	118	6	6
33	9	7	6	130	7	6	122	15	0	115	11	0
34	9	3	0	127	7	6	119	17	6	112	17	0
35	8	18	6	124	7	6	117	1	6	110	3	6
36	8	14	6	121	9	0	114	6	0	107	11	0
37	8	10	6	118	12	0	111	11	6	104	19	0
38	8	6	6	115	15	6	108	18	0	102	7	6
39	8	2	6	112	19	6	106	4	6	99	15	0
40	7	18	6	110	4	0	103	10	0	97	1	6
41												

TABLE, No. 2.

Per Act 3d Wm. 4th, cap. 14.

TABLE showing the VALUE of an IMMEDIATE LIFE ANNUITY of £20, according to the Age of the Person upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend. The first half-yearly Payment of the said Annuity will in all cases become due and be payable on the SECOND Quarterly Day of Payment next following the Day of Purchase.

Age of the Person at the time of Purchase upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend.	Money to be paid down in One Sum at the time of Purchase.			Age of the Person at the time of Purchase upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend.	Money to be paid down in One Sum at the time of Purchase.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
If 15 and under 16	377	15	6	If 48 and under 49	271	0	4
16 " 17	374	4	1	49 " 50	265	1	4
17 " 18	370	16	7	50 " 51	259	0	4
18 " 19	367	14	6	51 " 52	252	18	11
19 " 20	364	19	11	52 " 53	247	1	8
20 " 21	362	12	2	53 " 54	241	5	11
21 " 22	360	10	5	54 " 55	235	12	7
22 " 23	359	0	4	55 " 56	230	1	5
23 " 24	357	12	6	56 " 57	224	11	8
24 " 25	356	4	7	57 " 58	219	3	8
25 " 26	354	15	3	58 " 59	213	15	9
26 " 27	353	3	0	59 " 60	208	6	2
27 " 28	351	1	8	60 " 61	202	14	4
28 " 29	348	17	1	61 " 62	196	17	5
29 " 30	346	9	5	62 " 63	190	14	11
30 " 31	343	18	10	63 " 64	184	8	0
31 " 32	341	5	5	64 " 65	178	1	0
32 " 33	338	9	5	65 " 66	171	14	2
33 " 34	335	9	11	66 " 67	165	7	5
34 " 35	332	6	9	67 " 68	159	9	1
35 " 36	328	19	11	68 " 69	153	12	0
36 " 37	325	9	11	69 " 70	147	16	2
37 " 38	321	17	7	70 " 71	142	2	6
38 " 39	318	2	11	71 " 72	136	11	9
39 " 40	314	6	7	72 " 73	131	3	7
40 " 41	310	7	9	73 " 74	125	14	8
41 " 42	306	5	10	74 " 75	120	1	5
42 " 43	301	18	6	75 " 76	114	4	7
43 " 44	297	7	10	76 " 77	108	4	3
44 " 45	292	12	6	77 " 78	101	7	5
45 " 46	287	12	6	78 " 79	94	11	10
46 " 47	282	7	10	79 " 80	88	1	10
47 " 48	276	16	0	80 or any greater age.	81	14	10

XIV.—TABLES OF MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the AGES of 3,938,496 PERSONS BURIED in ENGLAND and WALES, (of whom 1,996,195 Males, 1,942,301 Females,) during Eighteen Years, 1813—1830.

(From the Official Table of Revenue, Population, &c., Part II.)

Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under one Year.	436,946	341,137	778,083	26	13,785	16,318	30,103
				27	13,623	16,133	29,756
				28	13,778	16,272	30,050
1	139,426	127,017	266,443	29	12,199	14,431	26,630
2	78,114	75,900	154,014	30	14,513	16,514	31,027
3	47,860	46,773	94,633	31	10,338	11,963	22,301
4	33,693	32,076	65,769	32	12,597	14,427	27,024
5	24,854	23,340	48,194	33	12,409	14,227	26,636
6	19,376	18,091	37,467	34	11,605	13,279	24,884
7	16,467	14,668	31,135	35	13,741	15,200	28,941
8	13,895	12,363	26,258	36	13,234	14,950	28,184
9	12,671	11,270	23,941	37	11,873	13,409	25,282
10	11,610	10,527	22,137	38	12,519	14,268	26,787
11	10,441	9,777	20,218	39	11,167	12,611	23,778
12	9,996	9,800	19,796	40	16,209	17,304	33,513
13	9,688	10,261	19,949	41	10,083	10,906	20,989
14	10,589	11,790	22,379	42	13,493	14,073	27,566
15	10,096	12,527	22,623	43	10,828	11,489	22,317
16	11,385	13,737	25,122	44	12,292	12,666	24,958
17	12,568	14,212	26,780	45	15,532	14,548	30,080
18	14,212	14,998	29,210	46	12,601	12,334	24,935
19	15,144	16,061	31,205	47	12,633	12,103	24,736
20	15,245	16,041	31,286	48	13,801	13,230	27,031
21	15,834	16,237	32,071	49	12,203	11,486	23,689
22	16,188	17,597	33,785	50	17,468	16,059	33,527
23	14,850	16,803	31,653	51	10,792	10,119	20,911
24	14,515	16,722	31,237	52	14,544	13,875	28,419
25	14,569	16,586	31,155	53	13,050	12,009	25,059

Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
54	13,148	12,346	25,494	87	7,070	8,489	15,559
55	16,303	15,209	31,512	88	6,762	8,325	15,087
56	15,705	14,589	30,294	89	4,468	5,637	10,105
57	14,067	12,995	27,062	90	4,549	6,624	11,173
58	14,287	13,414	27,701	91	2,293	3,057	5,350
59	13,479	12,303	25,782	92	2,038	2,867	4,905
60	21,835	21,438	43,273	93	1,598	2,258	3,856
61	13,533	12,551	26,084	94	1,129	1,685	2,814
62	16,693	16,253	32,946	95	977	1,582	2,559
63	18,631	18,282	36,913	96	715	1,182	1,897
64	17,761	17,629	35,390	97	494	846	1,340
65	18,911	18,723	37,634	98	426	708	1,134
66	20,160	20,332	40,492	99	267	495	762
67	19,352	19,523	38,875	100	239	468	707
68	18,315	18,298	36,613	101	133	225	358
69	16,816	16,222	33,038	102	70	174	244
70	26,187	27,766	53,953	103	63	134	197
71	16,008	16,154	32,162	104	41	90	131
72	21,085	21,868	42,953	105	29	72	101
73	20,562	21,363	41,925	106	17	29	46
74	20,652	21,163	41,815	107	13	21	34
75	21,936	22,884	44,820	108	10	18	28
76	19,595	20,522	40,117	109	6	12	18
77	21,012	21,845	42,857	110	7	11	18
78	19,595	21,030	40,625	111	2	3	5
79	15,576	16,433	32,009	112	1	1	2
80	20,666	24,951	45,617	113	1	1	2
81	13,146	14,279	27,425	114	. . . .	2	2
82	15,523	17,582	33,105	117	. . . .	1	1
83	12,072	13,721	25,793	118	1	. . . .	1
84	15,920	18,477	34,397	119	1	. . . .	1
85	12,245	14,187	26,432	120	2	1	3
86	8,854	10,437	19,291	124	1	. . . .	1

TABLE of MORTALITY for ENGLAND and WALES, deduced from the foregoing Account of Ages.
(From the Official Tables of Revenue, Population, &c., Part II.)

AGE.	MALES.					FEMALES.					BOTH SEXES.				
	Born and remaining alive at each period.	Died.	Decimal.		In each period died p' 1,000.	Born and remaining alive at each period.	Died.	Decimal.		In each period died p' 1,000.	Born and remaining alive at each period.	Died.	Decimal.		In each period died p' 1,000.
			Living.	Died.				Living.	Died.				Living.	Died.	
Under 5 Years.	1,996,195	736,039	10,000	3,687	369	1,942,301	622,903	10,000	3,207	321	3,938,496	1,358,942	10,000	3,451	345
5 — 9	1,260,156	87,263	6,313	437	069	1,319,398	79,732	6,793	411	061	2,579,554	166,995	6,549	424	065
10 — 14	1,172,893	52,324	5,876	262	045	1,239,666	52,155	6,382	269	042	2,412,559	104,479	6,125	265	043
15 — 19	1,120,569	63,405	5,614	318	057	1,187,511	71,535	6,113	368	060	2,308,080	134,940	5,869	343	059
20 — 29	1,057,164	144,586	5,296	724	137	1,115,976	163,140	5,745	840	146	2,173,140	307,726	5,517	781	142
30 — 39	912,578	123,996	4,572	621	136	952,836	140,848	4,905	725	148	1,865,414	264,944	4,736	672	142
40 — 49	788,582	129,675	3,951	650	165	811,983	130,139	4,180	670	160	1,600,570	259,314	4,064	669	162
50 — 59	658,907	142,843	3,301	716	217	681,849	132,918	3,510	684	195	1,340,756	275,761	3,404	700	206
60 — 69	516,064	182,007	2,585	912	353	548,931	179,251	2,826	923	327	1,064,993	361,258	2,704	917	339
70 — 79	334,057	202,208	1,673	1,013	605	369,680	211,928	1,903	1,086	571	703,737	413,236	1,787	1,049	587
80 — 89	131,849	116,726	660	585	886	158,652	136,085	917	701	853	290,501	252,811	738	642	870
90 — 99	15,123	14,486	75	72	960	22,567	21,304	116	110	948	37,690	35,790	96	91	948
100 and upwards.	637	637	3	3	1,000	1,263	1,263	6	6	1,000	1,900	1,900	5	5	1,000

PROPORTION OF BURIALS to the POPULATION of England and Wales in each year, from 1801 to 1830.

Years.	Population.	Proportion of Burials.	
		Registered Burials.	Including Unregistered.
10th March, 1801 Add 42 Weeks	8,872,980	One in	
	+ 54,508		
At the end of the several Years. { 1801	8,927,488	44.	42.
	1802	45.	43.
	1803	45.	43.
	1804	51.	49.
	1805	52.	49.
	1806	52.	49.
	1807	50.	47.
	1808	49.	47.
	1809	52.	49.
	1810	48.	46.
Add 5 Months 27th May, 1811	+ 72,764		
	10,150,615		
	Averages	48.8	46.4
27th May, 1811 Add 7 Months	10,150,615		
	+ 101,869		
At the end of the several Years. { 1811	10,252,484	54.	52.
	1812	55.	52.
	1813	57.	51.
	1814	52.	50.
	1815	56.	53.
	1816	54.	52.
	1817	57.	54.
	1818	54.	52.
	1819	55.	53.
	1820	57.	55.
Add 5 Months 28th May, 1821	+ 85,720		
	11,978,875		
	Averages	55.1	52.7

Years.	Population.	Proportion of Burials.	
		Registered Burials.	Including Unregistered.
		One in	
28th May, 1821	11,978,875		
Add 7 Months	+ 120,007		
	12,098,882	57.	55.
At the end of the several Years.	1821	56.	54.
	1822	54.	51.
	1823	52.	50.
	1824	51.	49.
	1825	49.	47.
	1826	53.	51.
	1827	53.	51.
	1828	52.	50.
	1829	54.	52.
	1830		
Add 5 Months	+ 85,720		
30th May, 1831	13,897,187		
	Averages	53.1	51.0

INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1801—1830.

Actual Increase of Population in ENGLAND and WALES between the Enumerations of 1801 and 1811	1,277,635
Increase, as indicated by comparison of the Baptisms (3,027,506) with the Burials (2,053,749), registered and unregistered	973,757
Difference	303,878

Actual Increase between the Enumerations of 1811 and 1821	1,828,260
Increase, as indicated by comparison of Baptisms (3,485,727) with Burials (2,105,049)	1,380,679
Difference	447,581

Actual Increase between the Enumerations of 1821 and 1831	1,918,312
Increase, as indicated by comparison of Baptisms (3,924,733) with Burials (2,556,777)	1,367,956
Difference	550,356

So that throughout these Three Decennial Periods, the number of Inhabitants in ENGLAND and WALES increased more than might have been inferred from comparison of the Births with the Burials.

XV.—SUMMARY of the Answers and Returns made under the various Acts as relates to the Number of Houses, Inhabited; Uninhabited, and habited; the Occupations of those Families; and the County of England, as enumerated in the

COUNTIES.	AREA.	HOUSES. . . .			
	English Stat. acres.	INHABITED.			
		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Bedford.....	297,632	11,888	13,286	15,412	17,978
Berks.....	472,270	20,573	22,104	24,705	28,032
Bucks.....	463,820	20,443	21,929	24,876	28,159
Cambridge.....	536,853	16,139	17,232	20,869	26,712
Chester.....	649,050	34,482	41,187	47,094	60,748
Cornwall.....	854,770	32,906	37,971	43,873	53,521
Cumberland.....	969,490	21,573	24,002	27,246	31,017
Derby.....	663,180	31,822	35,658	40,054	46,038
Devon.....	1,636,450	57,955	62,318	71,486	81,999
Dorset.....	627,220	21,437	23,210	25,926	29,307
Durham.....	679,530	27,195	29,033	32,793	40,740
Essex.....	979,000	38,371	42,829	49,978	57,152
Gloucester.....	790,470	46,457	52,042	60,881	71,254
Hereford.....	513,800	17,003	18,572	20,061	21,907
Hertford.....	400,370	17,681	20,345	23,178	26,549
Huntingdon.....	241,690	6,841	7,566	8,879	9,990
Kent.....	972,240	51,585	62,063	70,507	82,144
Lancaster.....	1,117,260	114,270	144,283	176,449	228,130
Leicester.....	511,340	25,992	30,019	34,775	40,354
Lincoln.....	1,663,850	41,393	46,368	53,813	61,615
Middlesex.....	179,590	112,912	130,613	152,969	180,493
Monmouth.....	324,310	8,948	11,776	13,211	18,612
Norfolk.....	1,292,300	47,617	51,776	62,274	74,793
Northampton.....	646,810	26,665	28,318	32,503	36,322
Northumberland.....	1,165,430	26,518	28,258	31,526	35,726
Nottingham.....	525,800	25,611	31,344	35,022	44,936
Oxford.....	467,380	20,599	22,702	25,594	29,334
Rutland.....	97,500	3,274	3,325	3,589	3,935
Salop.....	864,360	31,182	35,506	38,663	42,633
Somerset.....	1,028,090	48,040	52,462	61,852	71,325
Southampton.....	1,018,550	38,345	43,210	49,516	56,526
Stafford.....	736,290	45,198	55,080	63,319	78,049
Suffolk.....	918,760	32,253	37,227	42,773	50,139
Surrey.....	474,480	46,072	55,434	64,790	80,070
Sussex.....	907,920	25,272	29,561	36,283	45,505
Warwick.....	567,930	40,847	44,940	55,082	68,253
Westmoreland.....	485,990	7,897	8,736	9,243	10,353
Wilts.....	869,620	29,462	37,244	41,702	46,281
Worcester.....	459,710	26,711	30,206	34,738	41,646
York, East Riding.....	711,360	25,781	30,341	34,390	32,681
North Riding.....	1,275,820	31,512	32,776	35,765	38,116
West Riding.....	1,629,890	111,146	125,264	154,314	190,484
TOTALS.....	31,770,615	1,467,870	1,678,106	1,931,973	2,326,022

of Parliament for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, so far Building; the Number of Families residing in such as are In-
Total Number of Males and Females living in each
Years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831.

. HOUSES.

FAMILIES.				BUILDING.			UNINHABITED.			
1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1801.	1811.	1831.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
13,980	14,927	17,373	20,016	139	105	171	185	219	202	324
23,416	25,051	27,700	31,081	129	154	234	622	563	622	975
23,384	25,201	28,867	31,849	119	148	134	513	457	549	807
19,262	21,022	25,603	30,210	93	277	161	312	257	247	634
37,613	44,502	52,024	64,955	250	414	406	1,139	1,239	1,212	2,818
39,040	44,189	51,202	59,816	440	535	758	1,472	1,400	1,820	2,538
25,893	23,390	31,804	34,820	130	155	213	872	550	908	1,512
33,660	37,440	42,404	48,320	222	305	357	1,369	1,196	1,072	1,989
72,559	79,415	90,714	101,911	766	756	1,381	3,235	2,475	3,082	4,220
24,142	26,821	30,312	33,614	171	278	310	825	841	766	1,200
38,109	39,288	45,940	54,736	152	237	345	1,171	890	966	1,570
46,784	51,643	59,629	65,319	255	298	354	1,027	1,012	1,164	1,860
55,133	62,092	72,156	83,446	782	705	794	1,715	1,998	2,555	4,263
18,822	20,081	21,917	23,565	154	132	159	941	724	804	869
20,092	22,744	26,170	29,250	131	172	119	491	436	509	699
8,150	8,803	10,397	11,278	23	46	40	135	153	168	290
65,967	76,265	85,399	97,142	628	511	842	1,413	1,671	3,186	3,813
132,147	161,899	203,173	260,025	807	1,735	2,842	3,394	4,269	5,759	11,266
27,967	31,480	36,806	42,142	212	225	174	742	630	1,141	1,841
42,629	50,904	58,760	65,903	276	302	268	1,094	1,099	979	1,968
199,854	222,010	261,871	314,039	2,811	2,879	3,919	5,171	4,323	7,327	14,413
9,903	12,513	14,122	19,911	153	166	170	417	361	520	947
57,930	62,815	74,497	84,232	275	525	439	1,523	1,031	1,269	2,868
29,361	30,860	35,552	39,163	138	179	154	736	539	527	882
35,503	37,743	43,128	48,364	168	190	220	1,534	1,126	1,106	1,509
30,081	33,514	38,603	47,117	164	283	456	542	954	859	1,701
23,750	25,006	28,841	31,770	116	245	197	594	499	531	849
3,563	3,558	3,936	4,191	15	25	22	87	77	61	99
34,501	39,459	41,636	46,427	219	179	253	929	1,129	1,012	1,415
57,013	62,943	73,537	84,571	653	850	939	2,136	1,672	1,974	3,622
45,331	50,916	57,943	64,652	441	287	522	912	1,030	1,943	2,017
48,185	62,537	68,780	83,593	423	429	575	1,955	1,537	2,326	4,088
43,481	47,634	55,064	61,533	155	270	259	552	624	656	1,141
63,673	72,559	88,806	109,077	1,360	1,096	1,073	1,514	1,690	2,741	6,102
30,755	36,014	43,565	52,716	288	576	620	721	1,119	1,272	1,859
44,028	49,066	60,123	72,357	308	403	782	2,936	909	2,408	3,882
9,026	9,406	10,438	10,984	45	113	44	315	283	301	421
30,527	41,844	47,684	51,659	234	294	321	1,127	1,637	1,129	1,897
29,741	34,124	39,006	45,512	256	232	302	1,109	804	980	2,066
31,544	36,221	40,499	36,960	132	190	268	681	947	1,277	1,970
34,542	35,856	38,731	40,760	123	148	117	1,014	664	835	2,026
117,370	133,601	161,466	193,646	827	1,275	1,676	4,723	3,484	7,230	12,147
1,778,420	2,012,391	2,346,717	2,745,336	15,188	18,289	23,462	53,965	47,925	66,055	113,385

Continued in the following pages.

[COUNTIES] repeated.	OCCUPATIONS.		
	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.		
	1811.	1821.	1831.
Bedford	9,431	10,754	11,364
Berks	13,409	14,769	14,047
Bucks	13,933	16,640	16,893
Cambridge	12,831	15,536	16,093
Chester	16,396	18,120	16,397
Cornwall	17,465	19,302	18,351
Cumberland	10,868	11,297	10,630
Derby	14,283	14,582	13,324
Devon	33,044	37,037	35,505
Dorset	12,982	14,821	14,601
Durham	10,288	9,427	8,408
Essex	23,517	33,206	34,589
Gloucester	20,782	23,170	21,185
Hereford	12,599	13,558	12,888
Hertford	11,998	13,485	13,268
Huntingdon	5,361	6,435	6,231
Kent	27,077	30,869	31,667
Lancaster	23,305	22,723	24,696
Leicester	11,700	13,028	12,352
Lincoln	29,881	34,900	35,749
Middlesex	9,088	9,393	9,882
Monmouth	5,815	6,020	5,614
Norfolk	31,454	36,368	37,610
Northampton	15,235	18,974	18,334
Northumberland	10,945	11,567	10,127
Nottingham	12,293	13,604	13,351
Oxford	13,646	15,965	15,304
Rutland	2,025	2,410	2,299
Salop	16,693	18,414	17,096
Somerset	27,472	31,448	30,452
Southampton	21,401	24,303	22,761
Stafford	18,361	18,285	18,156
Suffolk	26,406	30,795	31,491
Surrey	12,417	14,944	14,647
Sussex	19,778	21,920	22,450
Warwick	15,131	16,779	15,880
Westmorland	4,613	5,096	4,454
Wilts	22,657	24,972	25,045
Worcester	13,818	14,926	14,654
YORK, East Riding	14,517	15,480	13,025
North Riding	16,570	16,737	17,964
West Riding	30,868	31,613	31,188
Totals	697,353	773,732	761,348

OCCUPATIONS.

Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.			All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.		
1811.	1821.	1831.	1811.	1821.	1831.
4,155	4,827	5,137	1,341	1,792	3,515
7,584	8,773	9,884	4,058	4,158	7,150
8,424	8,318	8,395	2,844	3,909	6,561
5,303	6,964	8,213	2,888	3,103	5,904
23,043	27,105	34,997	5,063	6,799	13,561
10,954	15,543	13,382	15,770	16,357	28,033
11,448	13,146	12,026	6,074	7,361	12,164
15,825	20,505	20,788	4,332	7,317	14,208
30,977	33,985	33,339	15,394	19,692	33,067
9,607	10,811	10,106	4,232	4,680	8,907
17,094	20,212	18,511	11,906	16,301	27,817
14,182	17,160	18,282	8,944	9,263	12,448
29,988	35,907	33,179	11,322	13,079	29,082
5,044	5,633	6,105	2,438	2,726	4,572
7,192	7,935	8,552	3,554	4,750	7,430
2,205	2,937	2,940	1,242	1,025	2,107
27,996	30,180	29,419	21,192	24,890	36,056
114,522	152,271	173,693	24,072	28,179	61,636
17,027	20,297	22,984	2,753	3,481	6,806
13,184	15,845	17,284	7,839	8,015	12,870
135,398	161,356	173,822	77,524	91,122	130,335
4,812	6,147	8,626	1,916	1,955	5,671
23,082	26,201	28,871	8,279	11,928	17,751
12,100	11,695	12,895	3,325	4,883	7,934
16,547	20,565	14,246	10,251	10,996	23,991
18,928	21,832	25,578	2,293	3,107	8,188
7,653	8,971	9,454	3,705	3,905	7,012
1,028	1,034	1,102	505	492	790
16,741	17,485	16,210	6,022	5,737	13,121
23,732	27,132	28,230	11,739	14,957	25,889
18,024	19,810	20,983	11,491	13,829	20,908
34,011	42,435	43,648	10,165	8,060	21,789
15,180	17,418	18,116	6,048	6,851	11,926
35,160	46,811	49,616	24,982	27,051	44,814
10,754	15,463	17,489	5,482	6,182	12,777
29,775	39,189	43,291	4,160	4,155	13,186
2,870	3,801	4,116	1,923	1,541	2,414
14,857	16,982	15,627	4,330	5,730	10,987
16,865	18,566	19,030	3,411	5,514	11,828
12,926	16,637	10,825	8,778	8,382	13,110
10,864	11,570	11,298	8,422	10,424	11,498
86,522	108,841	118,733	16,211	21,012	48,725
923,588	1,118,295	1,182,912	391,450	454,690	801,076

XVI.—ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN born in the several Counties of ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1830, with the Proportion of such Children to the Average Number of other Children born in that Year.

(From the Official Tables of Revenue, Population, &c. Part II.)

Counties.	Illegitimates,			Proportion of illegi- mates.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bedford	41	50	91	One in 30
Berks	122	122	244	18
Bucks	88	94	182	24
Cambridge	88	99	187	24
Chester	276	312	588	15
Cornwall	152	128	280	32
Cumberland	214	169	383	14
Derby	199	173	372	18
Devon	289	299	588	24
Dorset	96	109	205	22
Durham	187	193	380	20
Essex	155	154	309	29
Gloucester	236	222	458	24
Hereford	111	123	234	13
Hertford	72	70	142	28
Huntingdon	40	35	75	21
Kent	269	313	582	24
Lancaster	1,496	1,434	2,930	13
Leicester	100	124	224	25
Lincoln	273	265	538	19
Middlesex	525	380	905	38
Monmouth	71	71	142	15
Norfolk	309	339	648	19
Northampton	95	106	201	25
Northumberland	219	185	404	15
Nottingham	178	178	356	20
Oxford	106	115	221	21
Rutland	13	13	26	22
Salop	241	254	495	13
Somerset	242	261	503	23
Southampton	179	177	356	26
Stafford	370	366	736	17
Suffolk	204	204	408	21
Surrey	157	152	309	40
Sussex	180	199	379	22
Warwick	219	206	425	22
Westmoreland	52	36	88	19
Wilts	164	177	341	20
Worcester	178	167	345	19
York (E. Riding)	149	143	292	17
City of York, &c.	33	31	64	15
York (N. Riding)	213	217	430	14
York (W. Riding)	789	745	1,534	18

Counties.	Illegitimates.			Proportion of Illegitimates.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Anglesey	33	28	61	One in 20
Brecon	38	44	82	11
Cardigan	58	58	116	13
Carmarthen	89	76	165	13
Carnarvon	36	44	80	20
Denbigh	55	52	107	21
Flint	44	37	81	23
Glamorgan	158	117	275	10
Merioneth	8	13	21	34
Montgomery	76	65	141	12
Pembroke	110	100	210	8
Radnor	52	48	100	7
Total, England	9,390	9,210	18,600	20
Total, Wales	757	682	1,439	13
Total	10,147	9,892	20,039	19

** In the corresponding year, in France, were born 893,594 legitimate children, and 69,270 illegitimate; so that the proportion of illegitimate children, in France, to the average number of other children is one in thirteen.—EDITOR.

XVII.—POPULATION OF IRELAND,

IN THE YEARS 1821 AND 1831.

IN the following Table the names of all places are given which contain 2000 people, and county towns and boroughs are mentioned even when their population does not reach to that number. The increase of population which the Table seems to exhibit must be considerably more than the real increase, on account of the number of places which made no returns at the census in 1821.

	1821.	1831.
LEINSTER, PROVINCE	1,757,492	1,927,967
CARLOW, County	78,952	81,576
Carlow, B.	8,035	9,114
Leighlin Bridge, T. (Nurney and Augha, P.)	—	2,035
DUBLIN County	335,892	386,694
Balbriggan, T. (Balrothery, P.)	3,124	3,016
Dublin, C.	185,881	203,752*
Kingstown, T. (Monkstown, P.)	1,505	5,736
Skerries, T. (Holmpatrick, P.)	2,272	2,556
Rush, T. (Lusk, P.)	1,004	2,144
Blackrock, T. (Monkstown, P.)	1,276	2,050
Swords, T.	1,727	2,537
KILDARE, County	99,065	104,401
Athy, T.	3,693	4,494
Kildare, T.	1,516	1,753
Maynooth, T. (Larraghbrien, P.)	1,364	2,053

* With suburbs, 265,316.

	1821.	1831.
Naas, T.	3,073	3,808
KILKENNY, County	181,946	193,024
Callan, T., Liberties, and P.	5,678	6,111
Castlecomer, T.	905	2,436
Freshford, T.	1,812	2,175
Graigie, T.	1,546	2,130
Kilkenny, C.	23,230	23,741
Thomastown, T.	2,105	2,871
KING's County	131,088	144,029
Banagher, T. (Kynagh, P.)	2,813	2,611
Birr, T.	5,406	6,594
Tullamore, T. (Kilbride, P.)	5,517	6,342
LONGFORD, County	107,570	112,391
Granard, T.	2,534	2,058
Longford, T. (Templemichael, P.)	3,783	4,354
LOUTH, County	119,199	125,535
Ardee, T.	3,588	3,975
Drogheda, T.	18,118	17,365
Dundalk, B.	9,236	10,078
MEATH, County	159,183	177,023
Kells, T.	3,618	4,326
Navan, T.	3,500	4,416
Trim, T.	2,304	3,282
QUEEN's County	134,275	145,843
Maryborough, T. (Borros, P.)	2,677	3,220
Mount Mellick, T. (Rosinalis, P.)	2,388	4,577
Mountrath, T. (Clonenagh, P.)	2,594	2,593
Portarlinton, B. (Lea, P.)	2,877	3,091
WESTMEATH, County	136,362	148,161
Athlone, B.	7,543	11,362
Mullingar, T.	3,684	4,295
WEXFORD, County	170,806	182,991
Gorey, T. (Kilmichaelogue, P.)	2,132	3,044
Enniscorthy, T. (St. Mary's, P.)	3,557	5,955
New Ross, B.	4,475	5,011
Wexford, B.	8,326	10,673
WICKLOW, County	110,767	122,301
Arklow, T.	3,808	4,383
Bray, T.	2,029	3,656
Wicklow, T. (Ennisbotheen, P.)	2,146	2,472
MUNSTER, PROVINCE	1,935,612	2,215,364
CLARE, County	208,098	258,262
Clare, T.	505	1,021
Ennis, B. and T. (Drumcliff, P.)	6,701	7,711
Kilrush, T.	3,467	3,996
CORK, County	730,444	812,967
Bandon, B. (Desertserges, P.)	10,179	12,617
Bantry, T. (Kilmacongue, P.)	3,659	4,276
Charleville, T. (Rathgoggin, P.)	—	4,756
Clonakilty, T. (Kilgariff, P.)	4,033	3,807
Cloyne, T.	1,847	2,227
Cork, C.	100,658	107,041
Cove, T. (Great Island, P.)	6,504	6,966
Doneraile, T.	2,456	2,652

	1821.	1831.
Dunmanway, T. (Fanlobbus, P.)	2,012	2,738
Permoy, T.	6,702	6,976
Kinsale, B.	7,068	7,312
Macroom, T.	—	2,058
Mallow, B.	4,114	5,229
Mitchelstown, T. (Bregown, P.)	3,773	3,545
Passage West, T.	1,689	2,131
Youghall, B. and T. (St. Mary's, P.)	8,969	9,608
KERRY, County	216,185	264,559
Dingle, T.	4,538	4,327
Killarney, T.	7,014	7,910
Listowell, T.	—	2,289
Tralee, B. and T.	7,547	9,562
LIMERICK, County	277,477	299,080
Limerick, C.	59,045	65,092
Newcastle, T.	2,866	2,908
Rathkeale, T.	4,759	4,972
TIPPERARY, County	346,896	402,598
Caher, T.	3,288	3,408
Carrick-on-Suir (St. Nicholas, P.)	7,466	9,626
Cashel, C.	5,974	6,971
Clonmel, B. and T. (St. Mary's, P.)	13,012	17,837
Fethard, T.	2,878	3,400
Menagh, T.	6,335	8,446
Roscrea, T.	5,239	5,512
Templemore, T.	2,970	2,936
Thurles, T.	6,040	7,084
Tipperary, T.	6,348	6,972
WATERFORD, County	156,521	176,898
Cappoquin, T.	1,886	2,289
Carrickbeg, T.	—	2,704
Dungarvon, B. and T.	5,105	6,519
Lismore, T.	2,330	2,849
Tallow, T.	2,329	2,998
Tramore, T. (Drumcannon, P.)	889	2,224
Waterford, C.	28,679	28,821
ULSTER, PROVINCE.	1,998,494	2,293,128
ANTRIM, County	262,860	314,608
Antrim, T.	2,485	2,760
Ballymoney, T.	1,949	2,222
Belfast, B. T. and Suburbs	37,277	53,287
Carrickfergus, C. T.	8,083	8,698
Lisburn, B.	4,684	5,218
ARMAGH, County	197,427	220,651
Armagh, C.	8,493	9,189
Lurgan, T. (Shankill, P.)	2,715	2,842
CAVAN, County	195,076	228,050
Belturbet, T. (Armagh, P.)	2,010	2,026
Cavan, T. (Urney, P.)	2,322	2,931
Cootehill, T. (Drumgoon, P.)	2,152	2,178
DONEGAL, County	248,270	298,104
Donegal, T.	696	830
Ballyshannon, T. (Kilbarron, P.)	3,831	3,775
Letterkenny, T. (Cornwall, P.)	2,458	2,160

	1821.	1831.
Down, County	325,410	352,571
Ballymacarret, T. (Knockbreda, P.)	—	5,168
Bangor, T.	2,493	2,741
Banbridge, T.	1,715	2,469
Donaghadee, T.	3,793	4,841
Downpatrick, B.	4,123	4,784
Newton Aardes, T.	3,332	4,442
Rathfriland, T. (Drumgath, P.)	1,788	1,672
FERMANAGH, County	130,997	149,555
Enniskillen, B.	1,563	5,270
LONDONDERRY, County	19,869	222,416
Coleraine, T.	4,551	3,774*
Londonderry, C.	9,313	10,130†
Newtown, T.	2,217	2,428
MONAGHAN, County	174,691	195,532
Carrickmacross, T. (Makeross, P.)	1,641	2,979
Clones, T.	2,240	2,381
Monaghan, T.	3,738	3,848
TYRONE, County	261,865	302,943
Cookstown, T. (Derryloran, P.)	963	2,883
Dungannon, B. and T.	3,243	3,515
Omagh, T.	2,095	2,211
Strabane, T. (Camus, P.)	4,136	5,457
CONNAUGHT, PROVINCE.	1,110,229	1,348,977
GALWAY, County	337,334	427,407
Ballinasloe, T. (Kilclooney, P.)	1,811	4,615
Galway, C. T.	27,775	33,120
Gort, T. (Kilmacduagh, P.)	2,559	3,625
Loughrea, T.	5,849	4,007‡
Tuam, T.	4,571	—
LEITRIM, County	124,785	141,303
Carrick-on-Shannon	1,673	1,428
MAYO, County	293,112	367,956
Ballipa, T. (Kilmoremoy, P.)	4,422	5,510
Ballinrobe, T.	2,191	2,575
Castlebar, T.	5,404	6,373
Westport, T. (Oughaval, P.)	4,326	4,448
ROSCOMMON, County	208,729	239,903
Boyle, T.	3,407	3,433
Roscommon	3,015	3,306
SLIGO, County	146,229	171,508
Ardnaree, T. (Kilmore, P.)	1,169	2,479
Sligo, B. and T.	9,283	15,152

* With suburbs, 5752, and the *borough* of Coleraine comprehends 15,265.

† With suburbs, 13,251, and with liberties, 19,620.

‡ With suburbs, 6255.

SUMMARY.	1821.	1831.	Increase per cent. in 1821.
LEINSTER	1,757,492	1,927,967	9
MUNSTER	1,935,612	2,215,364	14
ULSTER	1,998,494	2,293,128	14
CONNAUGHT	1,170,229	1,348,677	22
Total Population of Ireland at the two periods	6,801,827	7,784,536	

XVIII.—BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS.

From November 1, 1832, to November 1, 1833.

AGENT, 1. Alum Manufacturer, 1. Army Accoutrement Maker, 1. Attornies, 2. Artificial Flower Maker, 1. Artificial Stone Maker, 1. Auctioneers, 7. Bakers, 18. Bankers, 2. Bill-Broker, 1. Blanket Manufacturers, 3. Boarding-house Keepers, 8. Booksellers, 20. Boot and Shoe Makers, 7. Bone Merchant, 1. Brewers, 18. Bricklayers and Masons, 18. Brickmakers, 4. Brokers, 10. Builders, 33. Butchers, 10. Button Maker, 1. Cabinet Makers, 7. Calenderers, 2. Card Maker, 1. Calico Printers, 6. Candlewick Manufacturer, 1. Carpenters and Joiners, 17. Carpet Dealers, 2. Carpet Maker, 1. Carvers and Gilders, 3. Cattle Dealers, 11. Cheesemongers, 13. Chemists and Druggists, 17. China and Glass Dealers, 5. Chocolate Manufacturer, 1. Clay Merchants, 2. Clothiers, 8. Coach Makers, 8. Coach Proprietors, 4. Coal Merchants, 19. Commission Agents, 6. Confectioners, 2. Cook, 1. Coopers, 2. Copper-plate Printer, 1. Copper-smiths and Braziers, 6. Cork Cutter, 1. Corn Dealers and Millers, 55. Cotton Spinners, 11. Cow-keepers, 2. Curriers and Leather-sellers, 16. Cutler, 1. Dealers and Chapmen, 16. Dentist, 1. Distillers, 2. Drover, 1. Drysalter, 1. Eating-house Keeper, 1. Earthenware Manufacturer, 1. Engineer, 1. Engravers, 3. Farmers, 7. Feather Dealers, 2. File Manufacturer, 1. Fishmongers, 6. Fish-sauce Manufacturer, 1. Flax Spinner, 1. Flock Merchants, 2. Furriers, 2. Gardeners, 2. Glass Manufacturers and Cutters, 6. Glovers, 2. Glue Manufacturers, 2. Goldsmiths, 3. Grocers, 76. Haberdashers, 4. Hatters, 17. Hop Merchants, 3. Horse Dealers, 8. Hosiers, 6. Insurance Brokers, 2. Iron Founders, 9. Ironmongers, 20. Jewellers, 11. Kiddier, 1. Lacemen, 8. Lime-burners, 2. Linen-draper, 27. Linen Manufacturer, 1. Livery-stable Keepers, 41. Looking-glass Manufacturer, 1. Maltsters, 6. Map-seller, 1. Master Mariners, 2. Mercers, 4. Merchants, 43. Milliner, 1. Mill-wright, 1. Music-sellers, 4. Nurserymen, 3. Oil and Colourmen, 10. Painters, 9. Paper-maker, 1. Paper-stainer, 1. Pawn-brokers, 2. Perfumers, 5. Picture Dealers, 2. Pipe Manufacturer, 1. Plumbers, 8. Pocket-book Maker, 1. Poulterer, 1. Printers, 12. Print Finisher, 1. Provision Dealers, 3. Rag Merchant, 1. Ribbon Makers, 3. Rope Makers, 2. Saddlers, 12. Sailmaker, 1. Salesman, 1. Schoolmaster, 1. School-mistresses, 2. Scriveners, 17. Seedsmen, 3. Ship-brokers, 4. Ship-builders, 8. Ship-keepers, 2. Ship-owners, 9. Shop-keepers, 5. Silk Throwster, 1. Silk Mercer, 1. Silver-smiths, 3. Plate Merchant, 1. Slop-sellers, 2. Smiths, 7. Snuffer Maker, 1. Spirit Merchants, 2. Stamper, 1. Stationers, 5. Stay Makers, 2. Stone Masons, 3. Stone Merchants, 2. Surgeons, 12. Sugar Refiner, 1. Tailors, 31. Tanners, 4. Timber Dealers, 13. Tinmen, 2. Tobacconists, 4. Toy Dealers, 2. Twist-net Manufacturer, 1. Upholsterers, 6. Victuallers, 106. Warehouseman, 1. Watch-makers, 6. Wax and Tallow Chandlers, 8. Wharingers, 5. Wheelwright, 1. Wine Merchants, 37. Wire-worker, 1. Woollen Drapers, 20. Woollen and Flannel Manufacturers, 4. Worsted Manufacturers, 2.—Total 1150.

XIX.—TARIFF OF DUTIES, UNITED STATES,

Or Rates of Duties upon Goods imported into the UNITED STATES commencing from 3rd of March, 1833, as established by Act of Congress July 14, 1832.

A.

Acetate of lead, 5 cents a lb.
 Acids, muriatic and tartaric, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Adzes, 30 per cent. Provided, that said article shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting its chief value if imported in an unmanufactured state.
 Alcornoque, free.
 Ale. See Beer.
 Almonds, and Oil of, free.
 Alum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for 112 lbs.
 Amber, free.
 Amber beads, 15 per cent.
 Ambergris, free.
 Aloes, free.
 Anatomical preparations, free.
 Anchors, 2 cents a lb.
 Angora goat's wool or hair, free.
 Animals, imported for breed, free.
 Do. not do. 15 per cent.
 Anise seed, and Oil of, free.
 Annatto, free.
 Antimony, regulus of, free.
 Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported, free.
 Do. not do., according to the material.
 Anvils, 2 cents per lb.
 Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported by order, for societies, colleges, schools, etc., free.
 Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage in actual use, free.
 Apples, pine, free.
 Aquafortis, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Arabic, gum, free.
 Argol, free.
 Arrowroot, free.
 Articles not free, and not subject to any other rates of duty, 15 per cent.
 Articles, all composed wholly, or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Articles imported for the use of the United States, free.

Articles, used principally for dyeing, nor otherwise specified, free. See Drugs.

Artificial flowers, 25 per cent.

Assafœtida, free.

Ava root, free.

Axes, same as adzes.

B.

Bacon, 3 cents per lb.

Baggage. See Apparel.

Bagging, cotton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a square yard.

Baizes. See Wool.

Bal-ams, 15 per cent.

Balsam Tolu, free.

Bandanas. See Silk.

Barilla, free.

Bark of cork tree, unmanufactured, free.

Barley, 15 per cent.

Baskets, grass or straw, 15 per cent., wood or osier, 25 per cent.

Beads, composition, wax, or amber, and all others not otherwise specified, 15 per cent.; of gold, silver, or precious stones, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Beam knives, 30 per cent.

Beans, vanilla, free.

Beef, 2 cents per lb.

Beer, ale, and porter, imported in bottles, 20 cents a gal.; otherwise imported, 15 cents a gallon.

Bed ticking, flax or cotton, 25 pr. ct.

Bellows, 25 per cent.

Bells, 25 per cent.

Berries, used in dyeing, and juniper, free.

Bindings, of wool and worsted, 25 per cent.

Birds, 15 per cent.

Black, ivory and lamp, 15 per cent.

Black lead pencils, 25 per cent.

Black lead, unmanufactured, 15 pr. ct.

Bladders, 15 per cent.

Blankets, woollen. See Wool.

Blue vitriol, 4 cents per lb.

Boards and planks, 25 per cent.

Bobbin wire. See Wire.

Bole, ammoniac, free.

Bolting clothes, 25 per cent.
 Bombazines, 10 per cent.
 Bone, whale, not of American fisheries, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Bonnets, chip, grass, Leghorn or straw; and braids, flats, and plaits, 30 per cent. Wire for. See Wire.
 Books, specially imported, free.
 Books, all printed previous to the year 1775, and also all books printed in other languages than the English, except Latin and Greek, 4 cents per vol.
 Do. Latin and Greek when bound, 15 cents a lb.
 Do., do, do., not bound, 13 cents a lb.
 Do., all others when bound, 30 cents a lb.
 Do., do., in sheets or boards, 26 do.
 Do., blank, 30 per cent.
 Boots or bootees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar a pair.
 Borax, free.
 Botany, specimens in, free.
 Bottles. See Glass.
 Box boards, paper, 3 cents a lb.
 Boxes, shell or paper, 15 per cent.
 Do., Japan dressing, 25 do.
 Braces, cotton, 25 per cent.; leather, 30 do.
 Bracelets, hair, 15 per cent.
 Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 53 cents a gallon.
 Do., 3d proof, 57 cents a gallon.
 Do., 4th proof, 63 cents a gallon.
 Brandy, comfits and sweatmeats preserved in, 25 per cent.
 Brass, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, or of which it is a component material, 25 per cent.
 Brass, in pigs, bars, plates, or old, fit only to be manufactured, free.
 Brass, wire, nails, and handles, 25 per cent.
 Brazil paste, free.
 Bricks, 15 per cent.
 Bridges, 30 per cent. Bitts, 25 do.
 Brimstone or sulphur, free.
 Bristles, 3 cents a lb.
 Brooms, of hair or palm leaf, 15 pr. ct.
 Brown sugar, and syrup of sugar cane in casks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.
 Brushes, of all kinds, 25 per cent.
 Buckram, 25 per cent.
 Bullion, free.
 Burgundy pitch, free.

Burlaps, 15 per cent.
 Burr stones, not manufactured, free.
 Busts, of marble, metal, or plaster, free.
 Butter, 5 cents a lb.
 Buttons, of gold, silver, and precious stones, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of iron, steel, pewter, brass, and tin, 25 do.

C.

 Cabinet ware, 30 per cent.
 Cabinets of coins, free.
 Cables and cordage, tarred, 4 cents a lb.; untarred, 5 do.
 Cables, made of grass or bark, 5 cents a lb.; of iron, 3 cents a lb.
 Calomel, 15 per cent.
 Camphor, free.
 Candles, tallow, 5 cents a lb.; spermaceti, 8 do.; wax, 6 do.
 Canella alba, free.
 Canes or walking sticks, 25 per cent.
 Cantharides, free.
 Cap wire. See Wire.
 Capers, free.
 Caps, of fur, leather or wool, 30 per cent. See Hats.
 Caps, for women, 25 per cent.
 Cards, playing, 30 cents a pack; visiting, 15 cents a lb.
 Cards, wool and cotton, 25 per cent.
 Carpets and Carpeting. See Wool and Matting.
 Carpeting of oil cloth, 43 cents a square yard.
 Carriages, and parts of, 30 per cent.; furniture for, same as adzes.
 Cascarilla, free.
 Casement rods, slit or rolled, 3 cents a lb.
 Cashmere shawls (real), 15 per cent.
 Cassia, free.
 Castanas, free.
 Cast-iron vessels not otherwise specified, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent a lb.
 Castings of iron, all other not specified, 1 cent a lb.
 Castor oil, 40 cents a gallon.
 Casts, of bronze or plaster, free.
 Caulking mallets, 30 per cent.
 Chains or cables, iron, 3 cents a lb.
 Chairs, 30 per cent.
 Chalk, free.
 Champagne wine. See Wine.
 Charts, specially imported, free.
 Cheese, 9 cents a lb.
 Chemical preparations, 15 per cent.

China ware, 20 per cent.
 Chip hats and bonnets, 30 per cent.
 Chisels (socket), same as adzes.
 Chloride of lime, 15 per cent.
 Chocolate, 4 cents a lb.
 Cider, same as Beer.
 Cigars, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars a 1000.
 Cinnamon, free.
 Clay, unmanufactured, free.
 Clocks, 25 per cent.
 Cloth, rags of, any kind, free.
 Clothing, ready made, 50 per cent.
 Cloves and oil of, free.
 Coach laces, 35 per cent.
 Coaches. See Carriages.
 Coal, 6 cents a bushel.
 Coal hods, 25 per cent.
 Cochineal, free.
 Cocoa, cocoa nuts and shells, free.
 Codfish, dry, 1 dollar a quintal.
 Coffee, free.
 Coffee mills, 25 per cent.
 Coccus Indicus, free.
 Cologne water, 15 per cent.
 Colombo root, free.
 Colors, water, 15 per cent.
 Combs, horn and shell, 15 per cent.;
 iron, lead, copper, and brass, 25
 do.; wood, 30 do.
 Comfits and sweetmeats of all kinds
 preserved in sugar or brandy, 25
 per cent.
 Coney, wool of, free.
 Copper, bars, cakes, pig, for sheath-
 ing ships, free; braziers, 15 per
 cent.; copper vessels, and all ma-
 nufactures of copper not otherwise
 specified, 25 per cent.
 Copperas, 2 dollars per 112 lbs.
 Coral, free.
 Cordage. See Cables.
 Cordials, 53 cents a gallon.
 Coriander seed, free.
 Corks, 12 cents a lb.; bark, free.
 Corrosive sublimate, 15 per cent.
 Cotton, 3 cents a lb.
 Cotton bagging, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a square
 yard.
 Cotton, all manufactures of, or of
 which cotton shall be a compo-
 nent part, 25 per cent; excepting
 cotton twist, yarn, and thread,
 (which see). Provided, that all
 manufactures of cotton, or of which
 cotton shall be a component part,
 not dyed, colored, printed, or

stained, not exceeding in value 30
 cents a square yard, shall be va-
 lued at 30 cents a square yard,
 and, if dyed, colored, printed, or
 stained, in whole or in part, not
 exceeding in value 35 cents a
 square yard, shall be valued at 35
 cents a square yard. Nankeens
 imported direct from China, 20
 per cent.

Cotton yarn, twist, and thread, un-
 bleached and uncolored, 25 per
 cent. All unbleached and unco-
 lored cotton yarn, twist and thread;
 the original cost of which shall be
 less than 60 cents a lb., shall be
 deemed and taken to have cost 60
 cents a lb., and shall be charged
 with duty accordingly, 25 per cent.
 Cotton yarn, twist, or thread, bleach-
 ed or colored, 25 per cent. All
 bleached or colored cotton yarn,
 twist, or thread, the original cost
 of which shall be less than 75
 cents a lb., shall be deemed and
 taken to have cost 75 cents a lb.
 and be charged accordingly 25
 per cent.

Crapes, silk. See Silk.

Cummin seed, free.

Currants, free.

Cutting knives, same as adzes.

Cutlery, 25 per cent.

D.

Dates, free.

Demijohns, 25 cents each.

Diamonds, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Diaper, linen and hemp, 25 per cent.

Down of all kinds, 15 per cent.

Drawings and paintings, free.

Drawing knives, same as adzes.

Duck, sail, 15 per cent.

Drugs, dyeing not otherwise speci-
 fied, free, except bichromate of
 potash, prussiate of potash, chro-
 mate of potash, nitrate of lead,
 aqua fortis, and tartaric acid.

Drugs, medicinal, not otherwise spe-
 cified, free.

Dye woods, free.

E.

Earth, brown, red, blue, and yellow,
 being considered as ochre, 1 cent
 a lb.; in oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.

Earthen ware, 20 per cent.

Elephants' teeth. See Ivory.

Embroidery done with a needle with thread of gold or silver, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
 Emery, 15 per cent.
 Engravings, 15 per cent.
 Epaulettes of gold or silver, free.
 Epsom salts, 4 cents a lb.

F.

Fans, 25 per cent.
 Feathers, ornamental, 25 per cent., bed, 15 do.
 Felts, or hat bodies made wholly or in part of wool, 18 cents each.
 Fiddles, 30 per cent.
 Figs, and Filberts, free.
 Filtering stones, free.
 Fire arms not enumerated, 30 per ct.
 Fish, foreign caught, 1 dollar per quint. Mackerel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per bbl.; Salmon 2 dollars per bbl.: all other pickled, 1 dollar do. Dry or smoked, 1 dollar per 112 lbs.; pickled in kegs, 15 per cent.
 Flannels, 16 cents per square yard. See Wool.
 Flax unmanufactured, free.
 Flax and hemp, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, except yarn, and cordage tarred or untarred, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and bur-laps, 25 per cent.
 Flints, free.
 Floor cloths, patent, stamped, printed, or painted, 43 cents per square yd.
 Flour, wheat, 50 cents per cwt.
 Flowers, artificial, 25 per cent. Chamomile, free.
 Fossil and crude mineral salt, 15 per cent.
 Frames or sticks for umbrellas and parasols, 25 per cent.
 Frankincense, free.
 Furs, dressed, $12\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct.; undressed, free.
 Fur hats. See Hats.

G.

Gamboge, free.
 Gilt ware, 25 per cent.
 Gin, 1st proof, 57; 2d, 60; 3d, 63; 4th, 67; 5th, 75; above 5th, 90 cts. a gal.
 Ginger, free.
 Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches, 3 dollars per 100 square feet; not above 10 by 12, $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, per do.; above 10 by 12, 4 per do.; — window glass im-

ported in plates uncut is charged with the highest rates of duty; apothecaries' vials and bottles exceeding the capacity of 6 oz. and not above 16 oz. each, $2\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per gross; perfumery and fancy vials and bottles not above the capacity of 4 oz. each, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per gross; above 4 oz. and not above 16 oz. each $3\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per gross.

Do. bottles, black, not above 1 quart each, 2 dollars per gross; above 1 quart $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars; demijohns, 25 cents each.

Do. all wares of cut glass not specified, 3 cents a lb. and 30 per ct. ad val.

Do. all other articles of glass not specified, 2 cents a lb. and 20 per cent ad val.

Glauber salts, 2 cents a lb.

Gloves, woollen and worsted, 25 pr. ct.

Glue, 5 cents a lb.

Goat's hair, wool, or raw skins, free.

Gold dust and coin, free.

Grapes, free.

Grindstones, 15 per cent.

Gum, arabic and senegal, free.

H.

Hair, not made up for head dresses, 15 per cent.

Hair, unmanufactured, and hair pencils, free.

Hair cloth and seating, 15 per cent.

Hair powder, 15 per cent.

Hammers, blacksmiths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a b., all others, 25 per cent.

Hams, 3 cents a lb.

Harlem oil and hartshorn, free.

Harness, 30 per cent.; furniture for, same as adzes.

Hatchets, same as adzes.

Hats, fur, leather and wool, 30 per ct.

Hats or bonnets. See bonnets.

Head dresses, ornaments for, 25 per cent.

Hemp, unmanufactured, 40 dollars a ton; all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.

Henbane, free.

Hides, raw, free.

Hoes, 25 per cent.

Honey, 15 per cent.

Hooks, reaping, iron or steel, same as adzes.

Horn plates, for lanthorns, free.

Horns, ox, other horns and tips, free.

K

Hosiery, woollen and worsted, 25 per ct.; cotton, 25 per ct.; silk. See Silk.

I.

Implements of trade, of persons arriving in the United States, free.

India rubber, free.

Indigo, 1 per cent.

Ink and ink powder, 15 per cent.

Ipecacuanha, free.

Iris or orris root, free.

Iron, anvils and anchors and parts of, 2 cents a lb.; in bars or bolts not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 90 cents per 112 lbs.

Do. bar or bolt iron made wholly or in part by rolling, 30 dollars a ton. Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, and loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

Do. cables or chains, or parts of, 3 cents a lb.

Do. cannon, 20 per cent.

Do. cast-iron vessels not otherwise specified, 1½ cents a lb.

Do. all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, 1 cent a lb.

Do. mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, 4 cents a lb.

Do. round iron or braziers' rods of 3-16 to 8-16 of an inch diameter inclusive, nail or spike rods, nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered, and iron in sheets, hoop iron, and iron slit, rolled; or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, 3 cents a lb.

Do. square wire used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, 12 per cent.

Do. in pigs, 50 cents per 112 lbs.

Do. old iron, 12½ dollars a ton.

Do. wire. See Wire.

Do. all manufactures of, nor otherwise specified, or of which iron is a component material, 25 per cent.

Do. all articles of which any particular kind of iron constitutes the whole or the greater part of the weight, and not otherwise specified, pay the same duty pr. lb. as such kind

of iron,—these rates of duty not to be less than 25 per cent.

Isinglass, 15 per cent.

Ivory, unmanufactured, free; manufactures of, 15 per cent.

Japanned wares of all kinds, 25 pr. ct.

Jewellery, gold, set or not set, 12½ per cent.; false or gilt, 25 per cent.

Juniper berries, and oil of, free.

K.

Kermes and kelp, free.

Knobs, iron, brass, steel, or copper, 25 per cent.

L.

Lac dye, free.

Lace of thread, silk, gold, or silver, 12½ per cent.

Lampblack, 15 per cent.

Lamps, excepting glass, 25 per cent.

Lard, 3 cents a lb.

Laudanum, free.

Lead, old and scrap, 2 cents a lb.; pigs, bars, or sheets, 3 cents a lb.; red and white, 5 cents do.

Do. manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.

Leather and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent.

Lephorn hats and bonnets. See Bonnets.

Lemons and Limes, free.

Lime, 15 per cent.

Linens, bleached and unbleached, 15 per cent.

Lines, fishing, 25 per cent.

Liquors or cordials, 53 cents pr. gal.

Loaf sugar, 12 cents a lb.

Locks, 25 per cent.

Logwood, free.

Looking glasses not silvered, 2 cts. a lb. and 20 per ct. ad val.; silvered, 20 per ct.; frames of gilt on wood, 30 per cent.

Lump sugar, 10 cents a lb.

M.

Mace, free.

Machinery of iron and brass, 25 pr. ct.

Madder and madder root, free.

Mahogany wood, free.

Malt, 15 per cent.

Manganese, 15 per cent.

Manna, free.

Manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, 10 cents a lb.

Manufactures of the United States and its Territories, free.	Opium, free.
Maps, specially imported, free.	Oranges, 15 per cent.
Marble, unmanufactured, and busts of, free; manufactures of, 30 pr. ct.	Osnaburgs, 15 per cent.
Materials for composing dyes, not otherwise enumerated, free.	P.
Matting, floor, made of flags or other materials, 5 per cent.	Packthread, 5 cents a pound.
Medical preparations of anatomy, free.	Paint brushes, 25 per cent.
Mercury or quicksilver, free.	Paintings, free.
Mits, woollen or worsted, 25 per ct.	Paints, red and white lead, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents a lb.
Mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron, 4 cents a lb.; mill saws, 1 dollar each.	Paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, foolscap, imperial, medium, pot, pith, royal, and writing, 17 cts. a lb.; bank post, folio and quarto post of all kinds, 20 do.; blotting, cartridge, copying, fancy colored, fuller's boards; glass, gold leaf, papermaker's boards, morocco, pasteboards, pressing do., sand or tissue, 15 do.; binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, sheathing or wrapping, 3 do.
Millinery of all kinds, 25 per cent.	Paper hangings, 40 per cent.
Mineralogy, specimens in, free.	Parasols of all kinds, and frames for, 25 per cent.
Mohair, manufactured, 15 per cent.	Parchment, 25 per cent.
Molasses, 5 cents a gallon.	Paste imitations of precious stones, 15 per cent.
Morocco skins, 30 per cent.	Pastel, free.
Mother of Pearl, free.	Pencils, black lead, 25 per cent.; hair do., free.
Musk, free.	Penknives. See Cutlery.
Muskets, 1½ dollar a stand.	Pens of metal, 25 per cent.
Musical instruments of brass or copper, 25 pr. ct.; of wood, 30 pr. ct.	Pepper, black, free; Cayenne, 15 per cent.
Mustard, 15 per cent.	Perfumery, 15 per cent.
N.	Perry, 53 cents a gallon.
Nail rods. See iron.	Persons arriving in the United States, their wearing apparel, tools and implements of trade, free.
Nails, iron, cut or wrought, 5 cents a lb.; brass, 25 per cent.; copper, 4 cents a lb.	Peruvian bark, free.
Nankeens, 20 per cent.	Pewter, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
Natural history, specimens in, free.	Pianofortes, 30 per cent.
Needles, free.	Pickles, 15 per cent.
Nitrate of potash, 3 cents a lb.	Pimento, free.
Nitrate of lead, 12½ per cent.	Pine Apples, free.
Noyeau, 53 cents a gallon.	Pins, free.
Nuts used in dyeing, free.	Pipes, clay, for smoking, 15 per cent.
Nutmegs, free.	Pistols, 30 per cent.
Nuts of all kinds, free.	Plaids, Scotch, 10 per cent.
Nux vomica, free.	Plains and paddings. See Wool.
O.	Plaster, busts of, free. Plaster of Paris, free.
Oakum and junk, 15 per cent.	Plated wares of all kinds, 25 per cent.
Oats, 10 cents a bushel.	Platina, free.
Ochre. See Earths.	Plane irons, 25 per cent.
Oil cloths of all kinds, other than those usually denominated patent floor cloths, 12½ cents a square yd.	
Oil of vitriol, 3 cents a pound.	
Oil, sperm, 25, whale and other not sperm, of foreign fisheries, 15 cts. a gal.; oil, olive, in casks, 20 cts. a gal.; juniper do. free, linseed 25 cents a gallon.	
Olives, free.	
Onions, 15 per cent.	

Planks, 25 per cent.
 Plats for hats or bonnets. See bonnets.
 Ploughs, 25 per cent.
 Pocket books, leather, 30 per cent.
 Porcelain, 20 per cent.
 Porter. See Beer.
 Potash, bichromate of, prussiate of, chromate of, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Potatoes, 10 cents a bushel.
 Powder, gun, 8 cents a lb.
 Precious stones, set or not, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. ; glass imitation of, 2 cts. a lb., and 20 per ct. ad. val. ; other imitations of, 15 per ct.
 Preserves. See Comfits.
 Printing types, 25 per cent.
 Prunes, free.
 Prussiate of potash, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Q.

Quadrants, 25 per cent.
 Quicksilver, free.
 Quills, prepared, 25 per cent. ; unprepared, free.

R.

Rags of cloth, free.
 Railroads, iron for, if actually employed for the purpose, there is a drawback equivalent to the duty.
 Raisins of all kinds, free.
 Raw silk, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Razors, 25 per cent.
 Reaping hooks, same as adzes.
 Red lead, 4 cents a pound.
 Reeds, unmanufactured, free.
 Rhubarb, free.
 Rice, 15 per cent.
 Rifles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars each.
 Rochelle salts, 15 per cent.
 Roots, bulbous, free.
 Ropes, grass or bark, 5 cts. a pound.
 Rotten stone, free.
 Rum, 1st and 2nd proof, 53 ; 3d, 57 ; 4th, 63 cents per gallon.

S.

Saddlery, plated, brass, and polished steel, same as adzes ; common tinned and japanned of all descriptions, 10 per cent.
 Saddles, 30 per cent.
 Saffron, free.
 Sago, free.
 Sail duck, 15 per cent.
 Salt, 10 cents for 56 lbs.

Saltpetre, crude, free : refined, 3 cts. a pound.
 Salts, Rochelle, 15 per ct. ; glauber, 2 cents a pound.
 Sandal wood, free.
 Sarsaparilla, free.
 Saws, mills, 1 dollar each ; all other, 25 per cent.
 Scale beams, same as adzes.
 Screws, wood, (so called, but of iron) same as adzes.
 Sculpture, specimens of, specially imported, free.
 Scythes, same as adzes.
 Segars, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for 1000.
 Senna, free.
 Sheetting, Russia, 25 per cent.
 Sheetings. See Cotton.
 Shoes, of silk, 30 cents a pair ; nankeen, prunella stuff, and leather 25 do. ; for children, 15 do.
 Shellac, free.
 Shells, tortoise, free.
 Shovels, of iron or steel, same as adzes.
 Shevels and tongs, 25 per cent.
 Sickles, same as adzes.
 Silk, all manufactures of, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 10 per cent. ; all other, 5 per cent., except sewing silk, which is 40 do.
 Silk, raw, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Skins, undressed, free.
 Slates of all kinds, 25 per cent.
 Sledges, blacksmiths', $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.
 Slippers, silk, 30, leather 25, and children's do., 15 cents a pair.
 Snuff, 12 cents a pound.
 Soap, 4 cts. a lb., perfumed, 15 per ct.
 Spades, iron or steel, same as adzes.
 Spectacles gold or silver mounted, $12\frac{1}{2}$; shell, 15 ; metal 25 per cent.
 Spikes, 4 cents a lb.
 Spoons, not silver, 25 per cent.
 Spirits distilled from grain, 1st proof, 57 ; 2d, 60 ; 3d, 63 ; 4th, 67 ; 5th, 75 : above 5th, 90 cents a gal.
 Spirits, distilled from other materials than grain, 1st and 2d proof, 53 ; 3d, 57 ; 4th, 63 ; 5th, 72 : above 5th, 85 cents a gallon.
 Sponges, free.
 Squares of iron or steel, same as adzes.

Starch, 15 per cent.
 Steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar for 112 lbs.; all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
 Steelyards, same as adzes.
 Strings for musical instruments, free.
 Stone, load, 15 per cent.
 Stone-ware, 20 per cent.
 Stones, precious, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Stuff goods, worsted, 10 per cent.
 Sugar, brown, and syrup of sugar cane, in casks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a lb.; white clayed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.; lump, 10 do.; loaf and candy, 12 do.
 Sugar of lead, 5 cents a pound.
 Sulphur or brimstone, free.
 Sulphuric acid, 3 cents a pound.
 Sumach, free.
 Sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy, 25 per cent.
 Swords and swordblades, 30 per cent.
T.
 Table knives and forks, 25 per cent.
 Tacks, brads, and springs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1000, 5 cents a 1000; exceeding 16 oz., 5 cents a lb.
 Tallow, 1 cent a lb.
 Tamarinds, free.
 Tapioca, free.
 Tartar emetic, 15 per cent.; crude, free.
 Teas, of all kinds imported from China or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, free; Teas of all kinds imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, or in vessels other than those of the United States, 10 cents a lb.
 Thread, sewing, floss, cotton, and shoe, 25 per cent.; pack, 5 cents a lb.
 Ticklenburgs, 15 per cent.
 Tiles, paving, 15 per cent.
 Tin, in foil, plates, sheets, bars, pigs, or blocks, free.
 Tin, all manufactures of, or of which tin is a component material, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
 Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars, 10 cents a lb.; unmanufactured, 15 do.
 Tongues and sounds, 15 per cent.
 Tortoise shell, free.
 Toys, paper, 15; brass, iron, steel,

tin, lead, pewter, or copper, 25; wood, 30 per cent.
 Turmeric, free.
 Turtles, 15 per cent.
 Twine, tarred, 4; untarred, 5 cents a lb.
 Twist, cotton. See Cotton, manufactures of.
 Types, printing, 25 per cent.
U.
 Umbrellas, of whatever material, 25 per cent. Frames or sticks for, 25 per cent.
V.
 Vanilla beans, free.
 Varnishes, 15 per cent.
 Vegetables used for dyeing and in composing dyes, not otherwise specified, free; others, 15 per cent.
 Veils, lace, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Vellum, 25 per cent.
 Vessels, copper, 25 per cent.; cast iron, not otherwise specified, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.
 Vices and screws of iron, called wood screws, same as adzes.
 Vinegar, 8 cents a gallon.
 Vitriol, blue, 4 cents a lb.
W.
 Wafers, 25 per cent.
 Walking sticks or canes, 25 per cent.
 Watches, and parts of, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Water colours, 15 per cent.
 Wax bees', 15 per cent.
 Wearing apparel in actual use of persons arriving in United States, free.
 Webbing, worsted, 10; silk, 5; all other kinds, 25 per cent.
 Weld, free.
 Whalebone, product of foreign fishing, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Wheat, 25 cents a bushel; flour, 50 cents a cwt.
 Whetstones, 15 per cent.
 Whips, 30 per cent.
 White lead, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents a lb.
 Window glass. See Glass.
 Wine lees, free.
 Wines, of France, in casks, red, 6 cents, and white, 10 cents a gallon; in bottles, 22 cents a gallon. Madeira and Sherry, in casks, cases, or bottles, 50 cents a gallon; wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Mediterranean, not specially enu-

merated, in casks, 15 cents a gallon; red wines of Spain and Austria, in casks, 10 cents a gallon. Wines of all countries in bottles or cases, unless specially enumerated, and all wines not enumerated, 30 cents a gallon. These rates will continue till March 3rd, 1834; afterwards one-half of these rates will be the duties.

Wire, silver or plated, 5 per cent.; cap or bonnet covered with silk; cotton or flaxen yarn or thread, manufactured abroad, 12 cents a lb.; iron or steel, exceeding No. 14, 9 cents a lb.; not exceeding No. 14, 5 cents a lb.

Wood, free.

Wood, unmanufactured, and for dyeing, free; manufactures of wood, unless otherwise specified, 25 p. ct.

Wool, Angora goats' or camels', free.

Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation not above 8 cents a lb., free; exceeding 8 cents a lb., 4 cents a lb., and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Wool imported on skins is estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

Wool, manufactures of, all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plain kerseys or Kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not ex-

ceed 35 cents a square yard, 5 per cent.; worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, 10 per cent.; worsted yarn, 20 per cent.; woollen yarn, 4 cents a lb., and 50 per cent. ad valorem; mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpetings, 25 per cent., except Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained carpeting, which is at 63 cents a square yard; all other ingrained and Venetian carpeting 35 cents a square yard, and except blankets the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 75 cents each, the duty levied upon which is 5 per cent.; flannels, bockings, and baizes, 16 cents a square yard; coach laces, 35 per cent.; merino shawls made of wool, all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready-made clothing, 50 per cent.

Y.

Yams, 15 per cent.

Yarn, cotton. See manufactures of cotton; worsted, 20 per cent.; woollen, 4 cents a lb., and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Z.

Zinc, unmanufactured, free; in sheets or nails, 15 per cent.

PART III.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1833.XX.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,
PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DISTURBANCES, IRELAND.

[3 Will. IV. c. 4.—2nd April, 1833.]

An Act for the more effectual Suppression of local Disturbances and dangerous Associations in Ireland.

1. Reciting in certain parts of Ireland a dangerous conspiracy against the rights of property, and the administration of the laws, manifested by daring outrages against the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects, and by tumultuous movements of large bodies of evil-disposed persons creating such general alarm as materially to impede the due and ordinary course of public justice; and that meetings, inconsistent with the public peace and regular government, had for some time past been held in Ireland; and the laws then in force had been found inadequate, &c., empowered the Lord-Lieutenant, as occasion may require, by his order, of which public notice shall be given, to prohibit the meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons in Ireland, which he shall deem dangerous to the public peace, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, and any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, shift, or device whatsoever; and every such meeting so prohibited, and every adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting, under any name, &c., shall be deemed an unlawful assembly; and after notice, every person present shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and every such offence, whether committed within any district proclaimed in pursuance of this Act, or elsewhere in Ireland, shall be tried and punished according to the common law.

2. Two or more justices may proceed to any house, room, or place whatever, where they shall have good reason to believe, from information on oath, that any meeting, so prohibited, is held, and shall, if refused admission, enter by force; and shall notify the order prohibiting the meeting, and read aloud to the persons so assembled a notice to disperse; and persons not dispersing within a quarter of an hour, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be apprehended then or afterwards; and shall thereupon be proceeded against according to the common law.

4. Lord-Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may issue his proclamation, declaring any county, &c., or any portion thereof, to be in such a state of disturbance as to require the application of this Act: but no district shall be proclaimed merely because tithes shall not have been paid therein.

5. Such proclamation shall warn the inhabitants to abstain from unlawful meetings, and to remain within their respective habitations between sunset and sunrise after such day as shall be named.

9. Tenants of houses in proclaimed districts are to deliver to any chief constable, or constable by him appointed, correct lists of all males in their house, distinguishing those of the age of fourteen from those under. One of such lists, countersigned by the constable, to be posted on the house, or kept by the tenant; the other to be kept by the constable. Penalty for neglect by such tenant, after a reasonable time, 1s. a-day,

or imprisonment, until they shall have signed ; which penalty shall, after due notice and opportunity of defence, according to the course of the court, be awarded by the justices of petty sessions of the district in which such tenants shall reside ; but a false statement, a misdemeanor.

11. No meeting shall be held in any proclaimed district for the purpose or under pretence of petitioning Parliament, or discussing any alleged public grievance, or any matter in Church or State, unless a written notice, specifying the purpose of the intended meeting, and the day, hour, and place, shall have been given, ten days at least previous to the day stated, to the Chief Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant, or in case of his absence, to his Under-Secretary, and the consent in writing of such Lord-Lieutenant for holding such meeting, signified by such chief or under Secretary, shall be obtained; and every such meeting as above-mentioned, held without such previous notice and consent, shall be deemed an unlawful assembly, and every person present at the same guilty of a misdemeanor.

12. Not to extend to meetings convened by any high sheriff, lieutenant, or chief magistrate ; but in proclaimed districts, any person not resident, or a registered freeholder of 20*l.* therein, taking part at such meetings, guilty of a misdemeanor.

13. And as the ordinary tribunals may in certain cases in proclaimed districts be inadequate to the prompt and effectual punishment of the offences after mentioned; empowers the Lord-Lieutenant, and any general, or other officer commanding the district, by him duly authorized, by warrant under his signature, to commission any field-officer of his Majesty's regular forces to hold courts-martial within any proclaimed district, for the trial of such persons charged with offences committed within such district as any of such courts-martial shall be directed, by any warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, or other officer duly authorized by him as aforesaid, to try.

14. Courts-martial so constituted to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine officers, and to have all the powers of courts-martial, and of Courts of Oyer and Terminer; but every such court shall be an open court; and no finding of acquittal shall be liable to revision; nor shall any officer serve, under the rank of captain, or who shall within one month of the time of holding such court have been on regimental duty within such proclaimed district; and none but a field officer shall be president.

16. A serjeant-at-law, or barrister of five years standing, shall act as Judge-Advocate at such courts.

18. Lord-Lieutenant, or any officer duly authorized by him as aforesaid, may order every person charged with any of the offences made cognizable by such court-martial, to be summarily tried; and the sentence shall be carried into execution, and shall have the like effect as if passed by any Court of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace; but no forfeiture of goods or chattels shall ensue, nor shall any sentence of transportation be carried into effect, unless confirmed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

19. The Lord-Lieutenant may issue orders for bringing before the court persons charged with offences, or for carrying into effect their sentences.

20. Courts-martial may compel the attendance of witnesses, and commit in case of refusal to give evidence, for any period not exceeding three months, or until such person shall sooner submit to be examined.

21. Any person liable to be prosecuted within any proclaimed district for any offence against certain Acts therein mentioned; amongst others, the 1st and 2nd Will. IV. c. 41 (see *Companion* for 1832, p. 159), and 2 and 3 Will. IV. (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 171), and also against this Act, except any offence created by this Act, and directed to be tried, according to the common law, shall be tried by a court-martial, and whether the offence shall or shall not have been committed before the issuing of any proclamation. But if such courts-martial shall try capital offences, they shall

only sentence to transportation ; but they may not impose the penalty of whipping, nor may they try offences committed before the passing of this Act ; or any persons charged with printing, publishing, or circulating any libel, or with any combination or confederacy contrary to the provisions of 27th Geo. III., or with any prevention or obstruction of any person, or any act to defraud any person in the assertion or enforcement of any civil right contrary to the said statute, unless accompanied by force or threats.

22. Any magistrate, peace officer, or other person authorized by the Lord-Lieutenant, may apprehend any person who, within any such proclaimed district, and under suspicious circumstances, shall be in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere out of his dwelling or place of abode, at any time from one hour after sunset until sunrise ; and such person may be detained until trial, unless previously discharged or held to bail by some person thereto authorized ; and the court shall inquire into the said charge, and unless the person accused shall make it appear, to the satisfaction of such court, that he was out of his house upon lawful occasions, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

23. Justices in a district proclaimed, and any person thereto authorized by any such justice, if accompanied by a commissioned officer of the army, or a chief constable of police, at any time from one hour after sunset until sunrise, may require that the male inhabitants or inmates, by name, of any house or other building within such district, shall show themselves to such justice or authorized person ; and if any such inhabitant above fourteen shall not, within a reasonable time, shew himself, he shall be deemed absent at the time of such demand, save as hereinafter provided ; and any magistrate or peace officer may apprehend any absent person, who shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he can make it appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that he was absent on lawful occasions ; but a justice, &c. may accept excuse for an absentee, if satisfied of the truth thereof ; but if not satisfied, he may demand admission for himself, and one other person in his aid, for the sole purpose of seeing the person ; and in case admission be refused within a reasonable time, then such person shall be deemed absent.

24. If arms or ammunition, or any pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, or other offensive weapon, be found in the house or possession of any person not authorized to keep the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a court-martial, unless he make it appear that such arms, &c., were in his house or possession without his knowledge, privity, or consent.

25. Persons wilfully or maliciously injuring either the person, or the property of any juror, witness, or prosecutor, for anything done by such juror, &c., or who shall, by menaces, or otherwise howsoever, deter or intimidate, or endeavour to deter or intimidate, any person from appearing or acting as a juror, witness, prosecutor, or otherwise, or from discharging his duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be transported for not less than seven, nor more than fourteen years ; and every such offence, if committed within any such proclaimed district, shall be cognizable by a court-martial.

27. Making any beacon, bonfire, light, fire, flash, blaze, or any signal by smoke, or by any rocket, firework, flag, firing of any gun, or other fire-arms, or by blowing of horns, or by ringing of any church, chapel, or other bell, or by any other contrivance or device, for the purpose of giving any intimation to any persons engaged in any illegal combination, or in any assembly against this Act ; or to any persons to assemble together for any purpose not warranted by law, or prohibited by this Act, or to assemble in arms, or in unusual numbers, and at unusual times and places, to the endangering of the public peace ; a misdemeanor : and if committed within any district proclaimed, cognizable by a court-martial, and if in any other district, according to common law.

28. Nothing done in pursuance of this Act in any proclaimed district

to be questionable in any court—that is to say, that all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall act under any power hereby conferred, shall, in respect of anything done thereunder in any proclaimed district, be responsible to courts-martial to proceed as for offences against the Articles of War, and not otherwise; and all justices of the peace, constables, policemen, and all other persons besides officers, &c. acting in respect of anything done thereunder in any such proclaimed district, shall be liable to be prosecuted in any court of criminal jurisdiction under the warrant of his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and not otherwise, according to common law.

29. Persons arrested may be detained in any place within Ireland, but not in any other place than a public gaol or prison for more than twenty-four hours, without their own consent.

32. Offences under this Act not bailable; but persons arrested must be brought to trial within three months.

33. Hard labour may be added to imprisonment for all offences, except for being present at any unlawful assembly.

38. When, in an action against a justice, &c., there is probable cause for the defendant's act, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more than 6*d.* damages, nor to any costs; but where the judge shall certify that the injury was wilfully and maliciously committed, the plaintiff shall be entitled to treble costs.

40. Nothing herein to take away the prerogative of the Crown to appoint courts-martial, or to resort to the exercise of martial law, or any powers given by law for suppression of insurrection.

41. This Act to continue in force till 1st August, 1834.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

[3 Will. IV. c. 9.—6th May, 1833.]

Incorporating the Members of a Society commonly called "The Seamen's Hospital Society," and their Successors; and better enabling and empowering them to carry on the charitable and useful designs of the Society.

1. Reciting that in March, 1821, a society was instituted for the charitable relief of sick and distressed seamen of all nations in the Port of London (at that time very numerous), and for providing them with medical and surgical aid, lodging, support, and clothing, until convalescence, and until employment could be again found for them in their meritorious calling; which society has been supported by donations and annual subscriptions and legacies of considerable amount, and by the loan of an hospital ship by his Majesty's Government; and the said society has been the means of relieving upwards of 23,000 sick and distressed persons, and of either obtaining them employ, or of restoring them to their friends—many of whom might otherwise have perished; and that the said Society was desirous of still further prosecuting their said charitable designs, which are highly beneficial to the nation, and of building an hospital on shore: and it is apprehended that the incorporating of the said society, and giving them the powers hereinafter conferred, may greatly facilitate the prosecution of the aforesaid charitable designs, and may induce many charitable persons materially to increase the funds; creates his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, and many other persons, governors for life of the said society, and such as shall pay an annual sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* or upwards, towards the charitable purposes thereof, or 10*l.* 10*s.* or upwards, within the space of any twelve calendar months, who are to be a body corporate and politic, with the usual legal incidents, and have power to purchase lands to the value of 12,000*l.* per annum, for better carrying on the charitable ends of the said society, and to enable them to build an hospital on shore.

2. Any persons may sell, give, devise, or bequeath property to the society.

The following sections to the 24th, appoint a president, vice-president, treasurer, &c., and contain several regulations for the conduct of the society.

26. Committee-men may act as justices of the peace in case of breach of the peace in any hospital or hospital ship.

COTTON WOOL.

[3 Will. IV. c. 10.—17th May, 1833.]

'Reciting the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 16 (See *Companion* of 1832, p. 145), and that it is expedient to reduce the duty thereby imposed.' Fixes the duty hereafter on every cwt. of cotton wool imported at 2s. 11d. in lieu of 5s. 10d.

TILES DUTIES.

[3 Will. IV. c. 11.—17th May, 1833.]

This Act repeals the duties and drawbacks of Excise on the exportation of any tiles to foreign parts, or the removal of any tiles from Great Britain into Ireland.

PERSONAL ESTATES.

[3 Will. IV. c. 12.—17th May, 1833.]

This Act repeals the duties on personal estates.

SAVINGS BANKS.

[3 Will. IV. c. 14.—10th June, 1833.]

An Act to enable Depositors in Savings Banks and others, to purchase Government Annuities through the medium of Savings Banks; and to amend an Act of 9 Geo. IV., to consolidate the laws relating to Savings Banks.

1. Reciting the 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, (See *Companion* for 1829, p. 175), and that it is expedient to amend the same, and also to enable depositors in savings banks, and others, to lay out their funds in the purchase of immediate or deferred life annuities, as well as immediate or deferred annuities for a certain term of years; empowers two trustees of savings banks to receive money from depositors, &c. for purchase of such annuities, to be contracted for by two trustees on behalf of the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt.

2. Annuities not to be granted on the life of any nominee under fifteen years of age, nor to exceed 20*l.* per annum; and the Commissioners, &c. may decline to contract for any annuity.

5. Treasury shall direct use of tables of the value of annuities as approved by them; of which, notice is to be given in the *London Gazette*; and by similar notice, the Treasury may discontinue the granting of such annuities.

6. Purchasers of such annuities shall be entitled to such amount of annuities as shall be specified in the tables.

11. Regulates the time of payment; and upon the death of any nominee, in respect of any life annuity, one-fourth of the annuity (over and above all half-yearly arrears) shall be payable to the person entitled to such annuity, or his executors, or administrators, on the half-yearly days of payment next succeeding the production of proof to the said trustees, and by them to the said commissioners, certifying the death of such nominee; but such proof must be produced within thirty days next preceding the time of payment, which must be claimed within two years after the death of such nominee, but the fourth part shall not be payable, in respect of any deferred life annuity, unless one half-yearly payment shall have been actually paid or become due at the time of the decease of such nominee.

16. Annuities granted under this Act not transferable, except in case of bankruptcy, or insolvency; in which cases, the commissioners shall re-purchase the annuity by the value on the tables by which it was originally purchased.

18. If annual payments are not kept up, or if the party die before the annuity commences, all payments to be returned exclusive of interest.

27. Where no savings bank is legally established, other trustees may establish a society for the purpose of granting annuities, provided that the rector, or vicar, or minister of the parish, or elder for the time being, or a resident justice of the peace, shall be one of the trustees of such society; and that all the provisions of 9 Geo. IV. c. 92 (See *Companion* of 1829, p. 176), and of this Act, shall be applicable.

28. If any person appointed to any office in a savings bank, or in a society established under this Act, and intrusted with the keeping of the accounts, or having in his possession, by virtue of his office, any monies, or effects, or any deeds, or securities, shall die, or become a bankrupt, or insolvent, or have any execution, attachment, or other process issued against his lands, goods, or effects, the trustees are to have the priority over the other creditors.

29. So much of 9 Geo. IV. c. 92 (see s. 38), as relates to withdrawing deposits, and re-depositing them, is repealed; and no money exceeding 30*l.* may be deposited in any one year.

34. 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, extended to Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man; and this Act to Great Britain, and Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the above islands.

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

[3 Will. IV. c. 15.—10th June, 1833.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.

1. Reciting that by the 54 Geo. III. c. 156, the author of any book printed and published, and his assignee or assigns, should have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such book for the full term of twenty-eight years from first publishing the same; and also, if the author should be living at the end of that period, for the residue of his natural life; and that it was expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act; enacts that the author of any tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or any other dramatic piece, or entertainment, composed, and not printed and published, or which hereafter shall be composed, and not printed or published by the author, or his assignee, shall have as his own property the sole liberty of representing, or causing to be represented, at any place of dramatic entertainment in any part of the U. K. of G. B. and I., in the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, or in any part of the British dominions, any such production as aforesaid, not printed and published by the author, or his assignee, and shall be the proprietor thereof; and that the author of any such production, printed and published within ten years before the passing of this Act by him, or his assignee, or which shall hereafter be so printed and published, or the assignee of such author, shall, from the time of passing this Act, or from the time of such publication respectively, until the end of twenty-eight years from the day of such first publication, and also, if the author, or the survivor of the authors, shall be living at the end of that period, during his natural life, have as his own property the sole liberty of representing, or causing to be represented, the same at any such place of dramatic entertainment, and shall be the proprietor thereof; but nothing shall prejudice the right of any person to represent, or cause to be represented, at any place of dramatic entertainment whatsoever, any such production as aforesaid, in all cases in which the author or his assignee shall, previously to this Act, have authorized such representation.

2. If any person shall, during the continuance of such sole liberty, contrary to the intent of this Act, or right of the author, or his assignee, represent, or cause to be represented, without the consent in writing of the author, or other proprietor, at any place of dramatic entertainment within the limits, any such production, or any part, he shall be liable for every such representation to not less than 40*s.*, or to the full amount of

the benefit arising from such representation, or the loss sustained by the plaintiff, whichever shall be the greater damages to the author or other proprietor, with double costs.

3. All actions or proceedings for any offence or injury committed against this Act shall be brought within twelve calendar months.

SOAP DUTIES.

[3 Will. IV. c. 16.—10th June, 1833.]

An Act to repeal the Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks of Excise on Soap, and to grant other Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks, in lieu thereof.

This Act repeals the duties of Excise on soap made in G. B., and brought from Ireland into G. B., and all drawbacks of Excise on soap exported to foreign parts, or removed from Great Britain into Ireland.

2. Substitutes, for the future, on every pound weight, avoirdupois, of all hard soap made in Great Britain, a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; for every pound weight avoirdupois of all hard soap brought from Ireland into Great Britain, a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; for every pound weight of all soft soap made in Great Britain, or brought from Ireland into Great Britain, to be paid by the maker or importer thereof respectively, a duty of $1d.$; makes certain allowances as drawbacks, &c.

6. Repeals the allowance of one pound of soap in ten.

10. Penalty for unlawfully increasing the weight of soap, by adding water, leys, lye, or any liquor or matter thereto, after the same shall have been charged with duty in the frames by the officer of Excise, and before sent out from the premises where manufactured; forfeiture of all the soap so increased in weight, and 100*l.*

STARCH DUTIES.

[3 Will. IV. c. 17.—10th June, 1833.]

An Act for better securing the Duties on Starch, and for preventing Frauds on the said Duties; and for making other Provisions in lieu thereof.

1. Repeals the former prohibition on makers of stone-blue for sale, manufacturing stone-blue from any flour, meal, or other ingredients or materials whatsoever, (unless for colouring,) except starch for which all the duties have been first charged.

2. Enacts that every maker of stone-blue, who shall, in manufacturing it, make use of any starch, the full duties whereon shall not have been duly charged, or any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance other than starch the full duties whereon shall have been duly charged, or who shall have in his possession on his premises entered for making stone-blue, any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance to be used in lieu of, or as a substitute for, starch in the manufacturing of stone-blue, or any starch privately made, or the full duties whereon shall not have been paid, or any flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance fermenting or fermented, to be used, or capable of being used as a substitute for starch in manufacturing stone-blue, or capable of being converted into starch, shall, for every such offence, forfeit 100*l.*; and all such stone-blue, starch, flour, meal, and other farinaceous substance, together with the boxes, casks, or other vessels, shall be forfeited to the Excise.

3. And for preventing the excessive use of earthy matters and substances in substitution for starch in the manufacturing of stone-blue, inflicts a penalty on every maker of stone-blue, who shall make use of any fullers-earth, Derby earth, plaister of Paris, chalk, or other earthy matter or substance, of 100*l.*; and forfeiture of all such fullers-earth, &c.; but any maker of stone-blue may make use of any pipe-clay, in the proportion of five pounds only of pipe-clay to every one hundred weight of starch, for the purpose of binding or rendering the stone-blue firm and adhesive.

POLICE OFFICES.

[3 Will. IV. c. 19.—18th June, 1833.]

An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Office of a Justice of the Peace in the several Police Offices established in the Metropolis, and for the more effectual Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its Vicinity, for Three Years.

1. Reciting as in the title, Enacts that the several Police Offices now established in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, St. James, Westminster, St. Marylebone, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, St. Mary, Whitechapel, and St. John, of Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, and St. Saviour, in the county of Surrey, shall be continued; and that the several justices there shall continue to act together with any other justice for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey respectively, who may think proper to attend.

2. One or more of the said justices shall diligently attend at each of the said Police Offices every day, from ten of the clock in the morning until eight in the evening, and at such other times and places as shall be directed by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that two of the said justices shall, in like manner, attend together at each of the said offices from twelve of the clock at noon until three in the afternoon; but no such attendance shall be given on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving, unless in cases of urgent necessity, or when it shall be directed by such Principal Secretary of State.

3. His Majesty may alter situation of offices and hours of attendance.

4. Defines the duties of a receiver, viz., to receive all fees, penalties, and forfeitures, &c., and apply the same quarterly in discharge of the expenses of the said Police Offices, and in carrying this Act into execution; and make all contracts, &c., for hiring and furnishing proper houses for the said offices, as directed by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and further, all such other things towards carrying this Act into execution as from time to time shall be directed by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and his salary shall be a sum not exceeding 400*l.* per annum.

5. Constables shall be employed, by the direction of the Secretary of State, within the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent, and all liberties therein, who shall obey all lawful commands from any of the said justices respectively for the apprehending offenders, or otherwise conducting themselves in the execution of their offices; and such justices may, at any time, suspend or dismiss from his employment any such constable whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the execution of his duty, or otherwise unfit.

6. The justices appointed to the Thames Police Office, or any of them, shall (subject to the approbation of one of the Secretaries of State) appoint any number of fit men, who, under the name of Thames Police Surveyors, shall (being first duly sworn) have, within the counties and liberties aforesaid, the powers of a constable, and shall inspect the conduct of the constables attached to the Thames Police Office, and of all persons to be employed about vessels in the said River Thames, or in the several creeks, docks, wharfs, quays, and landing places thereto adjacent, and (subject to the orders of any of the said last-mentioned justices) shall have power to enter at all times, as well by night as by day, into every ship, hoy, barge, lighter, boat, or other vessel (not then actually employed in his Majesty's service) lying in the said river or creeks, or in any dock thereto adjacent, and into every part of every such vessel, for the purpose of inspecting, and upon occasion directing the conduct of any constable stationed on board of any such vessel, and of inspecting the conduct of all other persons employed on board of any such vessel about the lading or unlading thereof, and for the purpose of taking measures for providing against fire and other accidents, and preserving good order on board, and for the effectual prevention or detection of any felo-

nies or misdemeanors; and the justices appointed to the said Thames Police Office may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any such Thames Police Surveyor whom they shall find remiss or negligent in the execution of his duty, or otherwise unfit.

7. Officers and patrols of Bow-street Office to act as constables within the several liberties and counties aforesaid, and also within the said royal palaces and ten miles thereof.

9. Constables may be appointed for special purposes by the justices within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or the parishes of St. Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Kensington, or St. Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, for such periods as such justices shall deem necessary, who shall be paid by the persons on whose application they shall be appointed, such wages as shall be deemed reasonable by the Justices; but in case of any neglect of duty or misconduct, or upon the request in writing of the persons on whose application such appointment shall have been made, such justices may determine it.

10. Constables guilty of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, or of any misconduct as such constables, and convicted thereof before two justices, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding 10*l.*, and in default of immediate payment, shall suffer imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not exceeding three months.

11. Justices to be allowed a salary of 800*l.* per annum clear of all fees or deductions. The charges of the above offices shall not exceed the annual sum of 58,000*l.* over and above the necessary disbursements for hiring and furnishing the buildings wherein the said offices shall be held. There shall be paid to the constables and surveyors so appointed as aforesaid, for their trouble and attendance, such sum as may appear reasonable to one of the Secretaries of State, and any extraordinary expenses necessarily incurred in apprehending offenders, and in executing the orders of the justices, being first approved of by the justices attending the Police Office to which such constables or surveyors shall be respectively attached; and rewards for the extraordinary diligence or exertion of any of the said constables or surveyors, or for compensating them for wounds or severe injuries received in the performance of their duties, or for an allowance to such of them as shall be completely disabled by bodily injury, or worn out by length of service.

12. No justice for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, city and liberty of Westminster, or liberty of the Tower of London, or his clerk, or any person on their behalf, elsewhere than at the said public office in Bow-street and at the said Police Offices, shall directly or indirectly, upon any pretence whatever, take any fee, reward, gratuity, or recompense for any act by him or them done in the execution of their office, within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or within the parishes of St. Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Kensington, or St. Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, upon pain of forfeiting 100*l.*; one moiety thereof to the said receiver, to be applied to the purposes of this Act, and the other moiety thereof, with full costs of suit, to the person who shall sue for the same. Not to extend to fees at quarter sessions, &c.

13. Table of fees to be hung up in the said offices; and it shall be lawful for any justice to refuse to do any act for which any fee shall be demandable, unless such fee shall be first paid; and if any such act shall be done, and the fee due not paid, any justice may summon the person from whom such fee shall be due, and make order for payment of the same, with the costs of the proceedings, and in default of payment levy the same, with the costs of the distress, by warrant.

15. Where, by any Acts other than 10 Geo. IV. c. 44, (see *Companion* for 1830, p. 182,) any penalties are or shall hereafter be made recoverable in a summary manner before any justice, and made payable to his Majesty, or to any body corporate, or to any person except the informer suing, or any party aggrieved, if recovered at any of the said Police Offices, shall be paid to the said receiver.

19. Justices not to sit in Parliament. No justice, receiver, Thames Police surveyor, or police constable, during his office, or within six months after, shall vote for a Member of Parliament for the counties of Middlesex or Surrey, or for the city of London, or for the city and liberty of Westminster, the borough of the Tower Hamlets, the borough of Finsbury, or the borough of Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, or for the borough of Southwark or the borough of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey respectively, nor shall, by word, message, writing, or in any other manner, endeavour to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for the choice of any such Member, under a penalty of 100*l.*, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the poor where such offence shall be committed.

22. 'And as divers fairs are held within the city and vicinity of London by charter or prescription, and other fairs without any lawful authority, which lead to scenes of riot, disorder, debauchery, and crime, and it is expedient to regulate such fairs as are legally held, and to suppress such as have no lawful origin;' Enacts that at all fairs held within fifteen miles of Temple Bar all business and amusements of all kinds shall cease at the hour of eleven in the evening, and not recommence earlier than six in the morning; and if any house, shop, room, booth, standing, tent, caravan, waggon, or other place shall, during the continuance of any such fair, be open within such hours, for any purpose of business or amusement where such fair shall be held, or within 300 yards, then any constable may take into custody the master or other person having the care of any such house, &c., and also every person being therein, who shall not quit the same forthwith upon being bidden by any such constable, and may convey every such person as soon as convenient before a justice; and he shall forfeit not exceeding 5*l.*; and every person convicted as having been therein, and not having quitted the same, shall forfeit not exceeding 40*s.*, and in default of immediate payment, the justice shall commit to hard labour in the house of correction for not exceeding three months, unless the penalty shall be sooner paid; and if there shall appear to any two justices, within their respective jurisdictions, reason to believe that any fair usually held within the distance of ten miles of Temple Bar has been held without charter, prescription, or other lawful authority, or that any fair lawfully held within the said distance has been usually held for a longer period than is warranted by charter, prescription, or other lawful authority, they may summon the owner or occupier of the ground upon which such fair is usually held to appear before some petty sessions, not less than eight days after the service of the summons, to show his right to hold such fair, or to hold such fair beyond a given period (as the case may be); and if such owner or occupier shall not attend, or shall not show sufficient cause to believe that such fair has been held by lawful right for the whole period, such justices shall declare, in writing, such fair to be unlawful, either altogether or beyond a stated period, and shall affix notices in the most public places in and near the ground where such fair has been usually held; and if after six days any attempt shall be made to hold such fair, any justice within his jurisdiction may direct any constable to remove every booth, standing, and tent, and every carriage, of whatsoever kind, and to take into custody every person erecting, &c., any booth, &c., and every person driving, accompanying, or conveyed in every such carriage, and every person resorting to such ground with any exhibitions, shows, swings, roundabouts, whirligigs, or other instruments of gambling or amusement, and to carry every person so taken before some justice, and every person convicted shall forfeit not exceeding 10*l.*; and in default of immediate payment, shall be committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for not exceeding three months, unless the penalty shall be sooner paid; but on the owner, &c., entering into recognizance, the question as to right of title to such fair may be tried in the King's Bench.

23. 'And as there are many shops, rooms, and places of public resort,

where thieves and other disorderly persons assemble at night;' Enacts that no shop, room, or place of public resort where ready-made coffee, tea, or other liquors are sold or consumed within the city of London, or the liberties thereof, or within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or within any of the parishes herein-before mentioned, shall be kept open after the hour of eleven at night during any part of the year, nor open before the hour of four in the morning between Lady Day and Michaelmas, or before five in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady Day; and that no shop, room, or place of public resort, where any refreshments or any liquors not subject to any duties of Customs or Excise are consumed within the city of London and the liberties thereof, or within the said limits and parishes, shall be kept open after the hour of one in the morning, or before the hour of five in the morning; and if any such shop, room, or place shall be open within such hours, or being shut up, if any person shall during those hours respectively be found therein, except the person actually dwelling there, or having lawful excuse for being there, or if gaming shall be at any time permitted or suffered therein, then the master, mistress, waiter, or other person having the care of such shop, room, or place, whether he or she be the real owner or keeper thereof or not, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding 10*l.* upon conviction upon the oath of one or more credible witness; and in default of immediate payment, shall be committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for any time not exceeding three months, and the said penalty shall be distributed, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the Chamberlain of the city of London, if the offence be committed in the said city, and if out of the said city, then to the said receiver, for the purposes of this Act; but nothing shall apply to any house duly licensed for the sale of wines and spirituous liquors; and no such conviction shall exempt the owner, keeper, or manager of any such shop, room, or place, from any penalty or penal consequence whereto he may be liable for keeping a disorderly house.

24. If any person shall, within the aforesaid limits, blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, for the purpose of hawking any article whatsoever, he shall forfeit not exceeding 40*s.*; and if he shall not forthwith pay the penalty, he shall be committed to the House of Correction to hard labour for not exceeding ten days.

25. 'And as accidents often happen, and damage is frequently done in streets and highways by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of persons driving carriages or vehicles, and the laws now in force have been found insufficient for the due protection of his Majesty's subjects;' Enacts, that if the driver of any carriage, or vehicle of any kind, shall ride thereon, or on any of the horses, not having some person on foot or on horseback to guide the same (such carriages, &c., as are commonly driven by some person holding the reins of the horse excepted), or if the driver of any carriage, &c., or any person riding, shall, by negligence, wilful misbehaviour, or other misconduct, cause any damage to any person or property on any street or highway, or if the driver of any carriage, &c., shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, &c., that he cannot have the direction of any horse or cattle drawing the same, not having employed some proper person to take care of the same, or shall, by negligence, wilful misbehaviour, or other misconduct, interrupt the free passage of any other carriage, &c., or of his Majesty's subjects, or shall obstruct any street, &c., and, being required by any constable to pass on or move, shall continue to obstruct the same, he shall for every offence within five miles of Temple Bar forfeit not exceeding 40*s.*, and in every case where damage has been caused, shall further pay not exceeding 5*l.*, as shall appear to the convicting justice to be a reasonable compensation to the person injured; and in default of payment such justice shall commit such offender to the common gaol for not exceeding two months; and every such offender may, with or without any warrant, be appre-

hended by any person who shall see such offence committed, and shall be immediately conveyed to a constable.

26. Empowers the Court of Aldermen within the City, or two justices within the limits above mentioned, to regulate the route and conduct of persons driving stage carriages, cattle, &c., during the hours of divine service, on the application of the minister or churchwardens of any church, and to annex reasonable penalties, not exceeding 40s., whereof the offender, in default of payment, may be imprisoned for such time as such justice shall think fit, not exceeding one month; but such rules shall be affixed on the church in the most conspicuous places leading to and contiguous thereto.

28. Penalty for bullock-hunting within five miles of Temple Bar increased, for the first conviction, to not exceeding 40s. nor less than 20s., and on the second, and every future conviction, not exceeding 5l. nor less than 50s., to the person suing, and in default of payment commitment to the common gaol to hard labour for not exceeding two months on the first, nor five months on the second and every future conviction.

29. Penalty for bear-baiting and cock-fighting within the distance in the last section, not exceeding 5l., and in default of immediate payment imprisonment to hard labour for not exceeding two months.

31. 'And as reputed thieves frequent the parks, &c., and divers places of public resort, and also the said river Thames, and the docks, warehouses, &c., and also frequently assemble in alehouses and coffee-shops, for the purpose of devising felonies; and although their evil purposes are sufficiently manifest, the power of his Majesty's justices to demand of them sureties for their good behaviour hath not been of sufficient effect, empowers any constable, or other person, to apprehend every such reputed thief, and convey him before any justice; and if it shall appear that such person is a reputed thief, and not able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and of his way of living, and also was in such place as aforesaid with such intent or for such purpose as aforesaid, every such person shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond.

33. Gives appeal to quarter-sessions on entering into recognizances, &c., against convictions for the offences in this Act.

34. Penalty for damaging, &c., boats belonging to Thames Police, or the tackle, &c., not exceeding 30l., or imprisonment for not exceeding three months, over and above any damages recoverable by action at law.

35 and 36. Surveyors having just cause to suspect felony may enter on board vessels and take up suspected persons, and property suspected to be stolen, and search for unlawful quantities of gunpowder.

37. Boats or carriages having stolen property may be searched and detained by police officers; and persons suspected of having such goods may be taken before a justice; and if they cannot give an account to the satisfaction of such justice how they came by the same, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the boat or carriage shall be forfeited.

38. On information that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any goods, &c. have been unlawfully obtained, and are concealed in any place, any justice, by special warrant, may cause such place to be searched at any time of the day, or by night, and force to be used for effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise; and if any such goods, &c., be found, to be disposed of in some place of safety, subject to the orders of a justice; and moreover, the persons in whose house, lodging, or other place the same shall so have been found, as also every other person found in such house, &c., who shall appear to have been privy to the depositing of such goods, &c., knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; and if such persons respectively shall not immediately, or within some reasonable time to be assigned by the justice, make it appear to the satisfaction of the justice by what lawful means such goods, &c., came to be

deposited or situated in such place without any default on their part, then they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

39. Persons from whom the stolen goods are received to be examined by the justice; and if it shall appear that any person shall have had possession of such goods, &c., and have had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been unlawfully obtained, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the possession of a servant shall be deemed the possession of his employer.

40. Framing a false bill of parcels to escape detection of such goods, &c., deemed a misdemeanor.

41. Unlawfully possessing instruments for procuring and carrying away wine, &c., and attempting unlawfully to procure any such wine, &c., deemed a misdemeanor.

42. 'And as, for the purpose of increasing the facility of depredation, it hath been a common practice among persons concerned in the landing and warehousing of merchandize in the said river wilfully to injure and promote the opening and breaking of casks, bags, and other packages, and the spilling of their contents;' enacts, that if any person employed in the landing or warehousing of any goods, or any other person shall wilfully or through culpable negligence cause or suffer, or be concerned in causing or suffering, to be broken, bruised, &c., or otherwise injured, any cask, box, &c., or other package containing, or being designed and prepared for containing, any goods, while on board of any barge or craft lying in the said river, or any dock, &c., or landing place adjacent to the same, or in the way to or from any warehouse to or from which such package shall have been removed, shall be removing, or about to be removed, with the intent that the contents of such package, or any part thereof, may be spilled or dropped from such package, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

43. Wilfully letting articles fall into the Thames, or into a boat, &c., with fraudulent intention, deemed a misdemeanor; and the boat may be detained, and, on conviction, forfeited.

44. For offences declared misdemeanors, and for which no penalty is appointed, offenders shall forfeit not exceeding 5*l.*, or be imprisoned (with or without hard labour) for not exceeding two months; and one moiety of every such pecuniary penalty, if adjudged at any of the said Police Offices, shall be paid to the said receiver, and if adjudged in the city of London, or the liberties thereof, to the Chamberlain; and the other moiety, under the direction of the justice, shall either be paid to the use of the informer alone, or be distributed between such persons as shall have contributed to the conviction of the offender, in such shares as such justice shall think fit. Articles seized to be advertised, if person convicted, to the end that persons having a right thereto may claim the same within thirty days; and if no person shall prove his right to the said articles within the said thirty days, the same shall be sold for the best price; and, after deducting the charges, the residue of the produce thereof shall be paid to the said receiver.

47. Forfeited boats, instead of being burnt, may be restored or sold.

48. And for the more effectual prevention of accidents by fire, and other mischiefs upon the said river, if any master or commander, or other officer of any ship or vessel (except his Majesty's ships) shall, while such ship shall lie in the said river between Westminster Bridge and Blackwall, keep any gun on board shotted or loaded with ball, or permit to be fired any gun on board before sun-rising or after sun-setting, he shall for every such loaded gun forfeit 5*s.*, and for every gun so fired, 10*s.*; and if any such master, or any other person on board, or any person on board of any barge, lighter, boat, or other craft, shall, while such ship, barge &c., shall lie in the said river between Westminster Bridge and Blackwall, heat or melt, or permit to be heated or melted, by fire, loggerheat shot, or any other means, on board any ship, barge, &c., any pitch, tar, rosin, grease, tallow, oil, or other combustible matter, they shall forfeit not exceeding 5*l.*

49 and 50. Disputes about wages for labour done on the river, or docks, &c. (except by Trinity ballast-men) to be settled by justices, provided the sum in question does not exceed 5*l.*; but this is not to affect the jurisdiction of the Mayor, &c., of London in determining disputes about wages for labour on the north side of the river, between the Tower of London and the western extremity of the Temple, adjoining Essex-street, in the county of Middlesex.

52 and 53. This Act not to affect the rights of the city of London, &c.; nor the Dean or High Steward of Westminster, nor of the Trinity House, &c.

54. This Act shall continue until the 5th day of July, 1836, and from thence until the end of the then next Session of Parliament; and repeals (amongst others) the 10 Geo. IV. c. 45. (See *Companion*, 1830, p. 187.)

STAMP DUTIES ON ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 23.—28th June, 1833.]

*An Act to reduce the Stamp Duties on Advertisements and on certain Sea Insurances; to repeal the Stamp Duties on Pamphlets, and on Receipts for sums under 5*l.*; and to exempt Insurances on Farming-Stock from Stamp Duties.*

1. Repeals the duties on policies of insurance, except on voyages from any port or place in Great Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any other port or place in the said kingdom or islands, or Isle of Man, or for any certain period not exceeding twelve calendar months; and also upon receipts for sums under 5*l.*; and also on pamphlets and advertisements; and substitutes the duties in the schedule.

3. One printed copy of every pamphlet, or literary work, or periodical paper (not being a newspaper), containing any advertisements liable to stamp duty, published within the cities of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or within twenty miles, shall, within six days next after publication, be brought, together with all advertisements printed therein, or published or intended to be published therewith, to the head office for stamps in Westminster, Edinburgh, or Dublin nearest to which such pamphlet, &c., shall have been published, and the title thereof, and the christian name and surname of the printer and publisher, with the number of advertisements; and the duty shall be there paid; and one printed copy, &c., in any place not within London, &c., shall, within ten days, be brought to the head distributor of stamps in the district, and to whom the duty shall be paid; and if the duty be not duly paid, as above appointed, the printer and publisher shall forfeit 20*l.* for every such offence.

5. Exempts insurances on agricultural produce, farming stock, and implements of husbandry from stamp duties.

THE SCHEDULE.

Advertisements:

For every advertisement in any Gazette or other newspaper, or periodical paper, or pamphlet or literary work,

Where printed and published in Great Britain	s. d.
And in Ireland	1 6
	1 0

Sea Insurances in Great Britain and Ireland respectively:—

For every policy of insurance upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel which may lawfully be insured for any voyage other than a voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any other port or place in the said kingdom or islands, or Isle of Man,

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance,

actually and <i>bonâ fide</i> paid, given, or contracted for, shall not exceed the rate of 15s. per cent. on the sum insured,	s. d.
If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100l.	1 3
If the whole sum insured shall exceed 100l., then for every 100l., and also for any fractional part of 100l. whereof the same shall consist	1 3
And where the premium or consideration for such insurance, actually and <i>bonâ fide</i> paid, given, or contracted for, shall exceed the rate of 15s. per cent., and shall not exceed the rate of 30s. per cent. on the sum insured,	
If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100l.	2 6
And if the whole sum insured shall exceed 100l., then for every 100l., and also for every fractional part of 100l. whereof the same shall consist	2 6
And where the premium or consideration for such insurance, actually and <i>bonâ fide</i> paid, given, or contracted for, shall exceed the rate of 30s. per cent. on the sum insured,	
If the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100l.	5 0
And if the whole sum insured shall exceed 100l., then for every 100l., and also for any fractional part of 100l. whereof the same shall consist	5 0
But if the separate interests of two or more distinct persons shall be insured by one policy, then the duty of 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s., as the case may require, shall be charged thereon, in respect of each and every fractional part of 100l., as well as in respect of every full sum of 100l., which shall be thereby insured upon any distinct interest.	
And for every policy of insurance for any certain period, the following rates for every 100l., and also for any fractional part of 100l. whereof the same shall consist; that is to say,	
Where any such insurance shall be made for any period not exceeding three calendar months	2 6
Exceeding three calendar months	5 0

NATIONAL DEBT.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 24.—9th July, 1833.]

An Act to amend an Act of the Tenth Year of his late Majesty for regulating the Reduction of the National Debt.

1. Reciting the 1st and 3d section of 10 Geo. IV. c. 27 (see *Companion of 1830*, p. 179), empowers the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to apply the monies of the sinking fund to the purchase of the reversion of perpetual redeemable annuities, and to grant annuities for years in exchange; which are to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and to be deemed within the 10 Geo. IV. c. 24 (see *Companion of 1830*, p. 174), and also the 2d and 3d Will. IV. c. 59.

4. Annuities for terms of years created by this Act, and by 10 Geo. IV. c. 24, may be transferred to and from England and Ireland, under the regulations of 5 Geo. IV. c. 53.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 27.—24th July, 1833.]

An Act for the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto.

This is a very important Act, as it makes great alteration in a material branch of the English law. It abolishes all real actions, except writs of dower, quare impedit, and ejectment; and limits the period for recovery of land, or rent, to twenty years. This summary of the Act is all we can present to our readers, as its details are entirely of a professional and technical nature.

POOR AND CHURCH RATES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 30.—24th July, 1833.]

This Act exempts from church and poor rates, or cesses,—churches, district churches, chapels, meeting-houses, or premises, or such part thereof as shall be exclusively appropriated to public religious worship, but not parts which are not so exclusively appropriated, and from which any rents or profit are derived.

2. But such churches, &c. are not to be liable, because used for Sunday or infant schools, or for the charitable education of the poor.

LORD'S DAY.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 31.—24th July, 1833.]

This Act provides that elections, &c., of officers of corporations and other public companies now required to be held on a Sunday, shall be held on the Saturday preceding, or the Monday following.

LUNATIC COMMISSIONS.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 36.—24th July, 1833.]

This Act diminishes the inconvenience and expense of commissions in the nature of writs de lunatico inquirendo; and provides for the better care and treatment of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind, found such by inquisition.

2. It empowers the Lord Chancellor to appoint as visitors, three persons,—two physicians, and one barrister of not less than five years standing, to inspect the care and treatment of all persons found idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind, by inquisition; their salaries not to exceed 500*l.* per ann. to each of the medical visitors, and 300*l.* per ann. to the other visitor, for their trouble, and also such allowances for travelling expenses as the Lord Chancellor shall think reasonable.

3. Such persons found idiot, &c., to be visited, at least, once in each year.

4. Visitors to report to the Lord Chancellor, &c., on care and treatment of idiots, &c.; such reports to be kept secret, and to be destroyed on the decease of each patient.

6. Persons interested in houses licensed for the reception of insane persons not to act as visitors.

8. *et seq.* provide a fund for payment of salaries and expenses by a per-centage on the income of the idiots, &c. &c.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 37.—14th August, 1833.]

An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church in Ireland.

Reciting that it is expedient to make provision for the abolition of First Fruits, &c., and to reduce the number of bishops in Ireland, &c., and to alter the tenure of church lands, &c.; repeals several statutes.

2. Appoints the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and four of the Archbishops or Bishops of Ireland,—Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, who must solemnly declare that they are members of the united Church of England and Ireland, as by law established.

3. to 12. make various regulations as to the meetings, &c., of the commissioners.

13. Thenceforth all payments of first fruits in Ireland shall cease and determine for ever.

14. Commissioners to make a valuation of all livings, &c., ecclesiastical

benefices and offices; and levy a yearly assessment therefrom, to commence from the next avoidance, according to the Schedule A.

17. Economy estates, or funds appropriated to the purpose of repairing any cathedral or church, or other such like purpose, shall not be liable to the said annual assessment.

18. Spiritual persons to make a return of the annual value of their livings, &c., and if the value shall be fluctuating, then such account shall state the average annual value *communibus annis*; to be exclusive of the glebe-house, or place of residence.

20. Certain sums chargeable on livings, &c., to be deducted from the valuation, namely—salaries of curates, &c., money expended in buildings or improvements, &c.

22. For enforcing payment of rates or assessments, the Commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery or Exchequer in Ireland, by petition in a summary way; and such court shall order process of sequestration, &c.

32. And as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify that he has placed at the disposal of Parliament his interest in the temporalities and custody of the several bishoprics and archbishoprics mentioned in this Act and the Schedule (B); enacts that the bishoprick of Waterford, now void, and the other bishoprics named in the first column of Schedule (B) shall, when the same may severally become void, be thenceforth united to the bishopric or archbishopric mentioned in conjunction therewith respectively in the second column of the said Schedule (B).

35. Commissioners to make good deficiencies happening to bishops by the union of bishoprics.

36. Temporalities of the bishoprics in the first column of the said Schedule (B) named, shall, in the case of the said bishopric of Waterford, after the passing of this Act, and in the case of the other bishoprics in the said Schedule (B) mentioned, after their respective unions, be transferred to, and vested in the said ecclesiastical commissioners and their successors for ever, subject, however, to all leases, rents, charges, and incumbrances now or at the time of such transfer legally affecting the same, except the annual assessment by this Act authorized, and which shall be applied by such commissioners to the several trusts in this Act mentioned, and subject to the like regulations as are herein declared concerning the said annual assessment.

38. Commissioners shall, by such instalments, in such manner and at such periods from and after the respective vacancies of the bishoprics, (save and except the bishoprics of Waterford, Ossory, and of Cork and Ross,) named in the first column of the Schedule (B), or from and after the annexation thereof to any other bishopric, as any successors thereto would have been respectively bound to pay to the person, or his executors, &c. by whose promotion or death such vacancy shall have been occasioned, or who shall become the bishop of any united bishoprics, all sums which have heretofore been charged upon the said bishoprics upon the same becoming void.

39. Commissioners may demise see-houses and demesne lands of bishoprics in the first column of the Schedule (B), except the bishoprics of Ossory, and of Cork and Ross, on their becoming vacant, or united, unless the bishop of any such united bishoprics prefer such see-houses &c., to continue the see-houses of the united bishoprics.

41. Provides for the see-houses of the bishoprics of Ossory, Cork, and Ross.

42. Fines and rents arising from such demises shall be applied by the said Commissioners, as are herein mentioned with respect to the above said annual assessment.

44. Providing for payment of the liabilities upon the bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, and Cloyne, after their respective unions.

45. Commissioners with respect to bishoprics vested in them to possess the leasing powers vested in the bishops.

46. Archbishopsrics of Cashel and Tuam annexed to Armagh and Dublin respectively.

47 & 48. Bishopric of Kilmore to be united to Ardagh, on the avoidance of the see of Tuam; and the temporalities of Ardagh to be vested in the Commissioners.

49. Temporalities of the deanery of Christ Church to be deemed part of the temporalities of the bishopric of Kildare.

50. Dean of St. Patrick's to be dean of Christ's Church; but the patronage of dean of Christ Church to vest in the Archbishop of Dublin.

54. And as the revenues of the archbishopric of Armagh and the bishopric of Derry have so increased that, without affecting the just and competent support of the said dignities, a portion thereof may be beneficially applied for the other purposes of the Established Church in Ireland, enacts, that when the said archbishopric of Armagh shall become void, the successor thereto, and his successors for ever, shall, out of the revenues of the said archbishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 4500*l.*; and that the now Bishop of Derry, having freely assented thereunto, shall, out of the revenues of the said bishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 4160*l.*; and when the said bishopric shall become void, the successor thereto, and his successors for ever, shall, out of the revenues of the said bishopric, pay over to the said Commissioners the annual sum of 6160*l.*, which several sums shall be applied as the other funds vested in the said Commissioners.

58. Sums now due to trustees of first-fruits as lent for repairing glebe-houses, vested in the Commissioners.

61. Primate Boulter's and Robinson's charities to be vested in Commissioners, and kept distinct, and to be applied towards the payment of annual salaries granted by the trustees of first-fruits for the augmentation of any benefice, and towards buying of glebes, and augmenting poor livings in Ireland.

63 and 64. The funds vested in the said Commissioners (except as above) are to be applied for providing things necessary for the celebration of divine service in the church or chapel of every parish, union, perpetual curacy, or chapelry, or chapel of ease in Ireland, as required by any rubric or canon in force in England or Ireland, and also for payment of the salaries for maintenance of the parish clerks or sextons, or the clerks or sextons of any chapelry or chapel of ease, and also for defraying expenses of building, rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any church or chapel, or fencing and maintaining any churchyard as aforesaid, and for keeping in repair cathedral and parochial churches.

65. No vestry in any parish, union, or chapelry, or place in Ireland, or any person shall make or levy any rate or assessment for any church purposes whatsoever.

67 and 68. Yearly estimate of expenses to be transmitted to the ordinary, who is to certify his approbation. Commissioners are to grant such sum as they may think fit.

69 and 70. Regulate clerks' salaries.

71. Commissioners may advance money for extraordinary repairs, &c.

72. Judge or judges of assize, &c., may grant compensation to the Commissioners for malicious injury or damage to churches, to be levied by grand jury presentment; but notice thereof must be given within ten days after the offence committed.

73. Any provision heretofore made by vestry assessment for maintenance of curates, &c., shall cease, and the Commissioners shall provide for the same.

78. Commissioners may advance part of surplus for building churches.

80 and 81. Commissioners may advance money for building glebe-houses, &c.; to be repaid by the incumbent at 4 per cent. per annum.

82 to 91. Regulate the mode of advance.

92. Where the annual value of any benefice, or of any perpetual curacy, not augmented as herein mentioned, shall not amount to 100*l.* communi-

bus annis, and there shall be no glebe-house thereon, the said Commissioners gratuitously may grant 100*l.* to the incumbent, as they shall think fit, to enable him the better to carry on the building of a glebe-house thereon, and before such house is begun to be built.

93. Commissioners may augment benefices under the clear yearly value of 200*l.*, either by the purchase of glebes, or other lands, or tithes, or compositions for tithes, or both, or by granting to the incumbent, &c., an annual salary: but such benefice, when augmented, is not to exceed the value of 200*l.* by the year.

95. If incumbent of augmented benefice do not reside, &c., salary to cease.

96. If he take a second cure, the first to be void.

97 to 101. Provide for the augmentation of donations.

102. Gives a remedy against impropiators refusing to repair chancel, or maintain officiating clergymen, by petition to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

105. Provisions of Act relative to augmenting single benefices, to extend to united benefices not of the value of 200*l.*

106. Commissioners, with the consent of the Lord-Lieutenant, the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, and the respective patrons, may divide any parish in Ireland of the average annual value of 800*l.*, and separate and disunite from such parish any townland, district, or parcels of land, and all tithes, composition for tithes, dues, and ecclesiastical emoluments whatsoever, from such townland, &c., payable to the ecclesiastical incumbent of such parish, and thenceforth annex and unite in perpetuity, any such townland, &c., and all such tithes, &c., to any other adjoining parish, the annual average value of which shall not exceed 200*l.*: but the annual value of any such parish so divided as aforesaid, shall not by such division be reduced below 300*l.*

108. Commissioners may divide also the glebe belonging to parishes so divided.

110. Bounds of parishes to be first ascertained, and statement of value transmitted to Lord-Lieutenant, who shall confirm or alter the same.

116. Commissioners may suspend appointment of clerk to any benefice in the gift of the King, or any ecclesiastical corporation, where divine worship shall not have been celebrated for three years, the tithes and profits whereof are to vest in the Commissioners, to be by them applied to the building or repairing of the Church and glebe-house in the said benefice; and if not thus required, then to be paid into this general fund; and an officiating minister may be appointed with a moderate stipend or salary, or the duties shall be committed to the incumbent of some adjoining parish, to be remunerated by a moderate stipend or salary.

117. Archbishop or bishop to be associated with Commissioners in determining upon suspensions, or removals of suspensions.

121. General powers to the Commissioners to do all acts which the Trustees of the First Fruits could have done, if not otherwise provided for.

124. Lord-Lieutenant may disappropriate, disunite, and divest any rectory, vicarage, tithes, or portions of tithes, and glebes, or parts thereof, from and out of any archbishopric, bishopric, or other deanery or archdeaconry, dignity, prebend, or canonry, and unite them to the vicarages and perpetual or other curacies of parishes in which they are situate.

125. In case any bishopric be reduced below 4000*l.*, Commissioners are to make up deficiency.

127. 'And as the duties of archbishops and bishops in Ireland will be, by the aforesaid unions and consolidations of dioceses, considerably increased,' the archdeacons in Ireland are to have the same powers as archdeacons in England.

128. The remainder of the Act relates to tenants of bishops' lands. Any tenant, or lessee for twenty-one years, or for twenty-one years or

three lives, or for three lives or forty years, immediately under any archbishop or bishop, or other sole ecclesiastical corporation in Ireland, of any lands, premises, or hereditaments belonging to the respective sees or other spiritual promotion or dignity of any such archbishop, &c., may purchase the fee simple and inheritance in the said lands, &c., in the manner and at the rate of purchase money, and subject to the perpetual annual rents, and to the provisos and conditions hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) any such tenant or lessee, in writing, may notify to the said Commissioners, and to such archbishop or bishop, or other ecclesiastical person, &c., that he is ready and willing to purchase the inheritance as aforesaid; and thereupon the said Commissioners shall ascertain the annual rent now thereby reserved and payable, and the sums theretofore paid or agreed to be paid for the fine for renewal of any such lease or interest when usually renewed every, or every alternate or every third year, for nine years next preceding such notice, and when usually renewed at longer intervals, and in the case of leases for lives, for such period as shall include the three last previous occasions of such renewal; and every such archbishop, &c., upon being thereto required, shall certify to the said Commissioners the amount of such annual rent, and every such fine.

129. Commissioners in ascertaining the amount of the annual rent, shall not include any sum added thereto since the 16th of August, 1832.

130. Commissioners shall estimate the average of such renewal fines, and adding thereto the rent reserved on the lease, declare the amount of the new rent to be reserved, subject as hereinafter mentioned.

131. But when it shall appear that such renewal fines have not been regularly paid during such period as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall ascertain the amount as well of the annual rent as of the annual or other renewal fines paid, agreed to be paid, or payable, in respect of the said lands during such period, according to the theretofore accustomed mode of renewing such lease or interest, and estimate accordingly the yearly average of such annual fines, which said average, in addition to the said annual rents theretofore reserved out of the said lands, shall be the amount of annual rent to be reserved as hereinafter mentioned; and if no fines have been paid or payable for renewing as aforesaid for any such period preceding such notice, then shall the said Commissioners estimate the yearly average of such renewal fines, according to such proportion of the improved yearly value as may, by the custom of the diocese, or other spiritual promotion or dignity under which the said lands are held, have determined the amount of fines payable in respect of lands held thereunder by like tenure and demise, or by reference to all the circumstances of the case, and to the amount of the tenant's beneficial interest in such lands, according to their discretion, determine the yearly average of such renewal fines, which said yearly average ascertained as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the annual rents theretofore reserved out of the said lands, be the amount of annual rent to be thereafter reserved.

132. Average of fines to be computed on average duration of lives.

134. Tenants of lands vested by this Act in the Commissioners to take like proceedings.

135. Terms of proposed purchase of perpetuities to be subject to approval of the Lord-Lieutenant.

136. On the ascertainment of the amount of rent to be reserved, the Commissioners shall grant a certificate to the tenant, who shall pay the purchase money into the Bank of Ireland within six months, and thereupon a conveyance shall be executed.

138. The average price of corn for ten years previous to be inserted in the conveyance, which is to be enrolled.

141. Tenant not entitled to perpetuity unless in possession of fully-renewed leases, or unless he pays all renewal fines, and all arrears of rent must be also paid up.

142. Applications may be made every seven years for variation of

reserved rent, according to increase or decrease in average price of corn; and if it shall appear that such average price for seven years preceding is more or less by one-tenth than the average price thereof set forth in the conveyance, then the amount of such annual rent shall be increased or diminished by the said Commissioners, so as such annual rent payable for the next ensuing seven years shall bear the like proportion to the amount of the rent reserved in such original conveyance as such average price ascertained shall bear to the average price set forth in such conveyance; and in case of dissatisfaction, application may be made by petition to such court in such manner as hereinafter mentioned with respect to disputes as to the amount of any purchase money.

145. For ascertaining the respective amount of purchase money to be paid by any such tenant or lessee, the said Commissioners shall ascertain the full improved yearly value of the said lands, and shall compute, according to the best of their knowledge and ability, the value of the inheritance, subject to the annual rent reserved, and shall deduct 4l. per cent. on the amount thereof; and shall also estimate the value of the interest in such lands of such tenant or lessee, and the difference between the value reduced by such per centage, and the value of the interest possessed under such lease, shall be the amount of purchase money; but if any such tenant or lessee shall be dissatisfied with the amount adjudged by the said Commissioners, the matter shall be referred to three arbitrators.

146. Gives remedies for recovery of reserved rents.

149 to 154. Relate to under tenants of such tenants or lessees. The remaining provisions of the Act are uninteresting to the general reader, referring entirely to the tenants of such bishops, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES.

[3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39.—14th August, 1833.]

An Act to reduce certain of the Duties on Dwelling-Houses, and to repeal other Duties of Assessed Taxes.

1. This Act gives a further relief to persons in trade assessed for their dwelling-houses used for the joint purposes of residence, &c., by enacting, that where any person in trade, or number of persons in partnership in trade, shall be duly assessed to the duties on inhabited dwelling-houses as the occupier or occupiers of any dwelling-house or tenement, and shall reside in part thereof only as a place of residence, carrying on his or their trade in any other part of the same dwelling-house (that is to say) in any shop or warehouse in respect of which any number of windows not exceeding three are not now payable, he or they may claim exemption from one moiety of the duties charged by the said assessment on the rent or annual value of such dwelling-house; but no exemption shall be granted to any person whose name shall not be conspicuously and legibly affixed to the front of the dwelling-house.

2. The duties in cases not within the preceding, shall be reduced as follows; (that is to say)—

Where the rent or annual value of any dwelling-house shall be

10l., the reduced duties shall amount in the whole	£	s.	d.
to the sum of	.	.	.
11l., the reduced duties of	.	.	0 10 0
12l., the reduced duties of	.	.	0 12 0
13l., the reduced duties of	.	.	0 14 0
14l., the reduced duties of	.	.	0 16 0
15l., the reduced duties of	.	.	0 18 0
16l., the reduced duties of	.	.	1 0 0
17l., the reduced duties of	.	.	1 2 0
and 18l., the reduced duties of	.	.	1 4 0
	.	.	1 6 0

respectively, and no more.

3. The exemption from one moiety of duties on dwelling-houses with shops to extend to licensed victuallers.

4. Duties on riders or travellers, clerks, book-keepers or office-keepers, stewards, bailiffs, overseers or managers, or clerks, under-stewards, bailiffs, overseers or managers, shopmen, warehousemen, porters, or cellarmen, grooms, stable-boys, or helpers in the stables, solely and *bonâ fide* employed in their respective trades or businesses by any livery stable keeper, horse-dealer, postmaster, or any other person licensed to let post horses or carriages for hire or profit, shall severally cease and determine.

5. Repeals the duty in 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 82. (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 159), and exempts also the duty on horses, mares, geldings, or mules, drawing the carriages exempt from duty, and described in the said Act.

6 and 7. Horses employed by market gardeners, and dogs solely employed by shepherds in the care of flocks in which they have a direct interest, exempted from duty.

SCOTCH AND IRISH VAGRANTS.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 40.—14th August, 1833.]

This Act provides for the removal of poor persons born in Scotland and Ireland, and who have become chargeable to any parish in England, by empowering two justices, on complaint of the churchwardens, &c., to direct such persons, if they had not gained settlements in England, to be removed to Scotland or Ireland at the charge of the complaining parish, to be repaid out of the county rate, or in the city of London, by the Chamberlain.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 41.—14th August, 1833.]

An Act for the better Administration of Justice in his Majesty's Privy Council.

This Act makes several regulations on the subject of appeals to the Privy Council. Its chief feature is the appointment of a 'Judicial Committee,' consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justices, Vice-Chancellor, &c., Judges of the Admiralty, Bankruptcy, and Prerogative Courts, &c., who are to hear appeals. It also transfers appeals from the Vice-Admiralty Courts to the Privy Council, and empowers his Majesty to direct the East India Company to bring on appeals from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Courts to a hearing.

LAW AMENDMENT.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 42.—14th August, 1833.]

An Act for the further Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice in England.

1. This Act reciting that it would greatly contribute to diminish expense in suits in the superior courts of common law at Westminster, if the pleadings therein were in some respects altered, and the questions to be tried by the jury left less at large than they now are according to the course and practice of pleading in several forms of action, &c., makes several alterations in the present practice of the law. It empowers the judges to make alterations in the mode of pleading in the superior courts, &c., for five years.

2. It allows executors to bring actions for injuries to the real estates of the deceased, if committed within six calendar months before death, if sued for, and within one year after; and allows actions to be brought against executors for an injury to property, real or personal, by their testator.

3. It provides for the limitation of actions of debt on specialties, &c. &c.; abolishes wager of law, and greatly extends the power of amending the record in cases of variance of documents.

28 and 29. It empowers the jury to allow interest upon debts, and to

give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods.

31. It makes executors suing in right of the testator liable to pay costs.

37. It empowers them to distrain for arrears due to their testator in his lifetime.

39 to 41. It greatly extends the power of arbitrators under submissions which are rules of Court. Allows them to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer an oath.

43. And as the observance of holidays in the said courts of common law during Term time, and in the offices belonging to the same, on the several days on which holidays are now kept, is very inconvenient, and tends to delay in the administration of justice, it abolishes all except Sundays, the day of the Nativity of our Lord and three following days, and Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.

DWELLING-HOUSE ROBBERY.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 44.—14th August, 1833.]

Reciting the 12th section of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (see *Companion* of 1828, p. 132), which inflicts death on breaking and entering any dwelling-house, and stealing therein any chattel, money, or valuable security to any value, and that it is expedient that a lesser punishment should be provided, substitutes transportation for life, or for not less than seven years, and previously thereto imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or House of Correction, or in the Penitentiary for not exceeding four years, or with or without hard labour in the common gaol or House of Correction for not exceeding four years nor less than one year. And makes all persons punishable by transportation for life under 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 62 (see *Companion* of 1833, p. 148) and c. 123 (p. 169), liable, previous to their transportation, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol, or to be confined in the Penitentiary, for not exceeding four years, nor less than one year.

BURGHS POLICE (SCOTLAND).

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 46.—14th August, 1833.]

An Act to enable Burghs in Scotland to establish a general system of Police.

1. Reciting that it is expedient that provision should be made to enable the royal burghs, and burghs of regality and of barony in Scotland, to establish such a system of police, and to adopt such powers of paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, supplying with water, and improving such burghs respectively, as may be necessary and expedient; proceeds to make provisions accordingly, which are too long and numerous for us to give, consisting of 138 sections.

The Act empowers a meeting to be called in the said burghs (as therein mentioned) for the purpose of considering whether the Act should be there adopted; and all persons occupying premises of the value of not less than 10*l.* may vote. The meeting is also to fix the *maximum* rate of assessment (in no case exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound of the rent) for the next three years, and the proportion to be applicable to each of the purposes of the Act. Such assessment is to be decided on every three years. If the Act be adopted, Commissioners are to be annually elected by such voters as abovementioned, to carry it into operation, being not fewer than five, nor more than twenty-one. They are to levy the rate, appoint collectors, surveyors, officers of police, watchmen, &c.; to purchase lands and premises for the purposes of the Act, and make all necessary rules relative to watching, paving, and cleansing the streets, roads, &c., or the supply and distribution of water and gas, for the prevention of infectious diseases, &c.; and may enact penalties not exceeding in any case 20*s.* sterling; and may contract for the execution of works.

64 to 66. Commissioners shall assess all tenants, occupiers, and possessors of premises valued at 2*l.* or upwards of yearly rent within such burgh; but no premises unoccupied or unfurnished shall be assessed, nor the town-house of the burgh, nor any place used solely for public worship, nor any buildings solely occupied for the purposes of religion, or of public charity, or of science or education, &c.

68. Possessors and tenants to pay assessments; but in the cases of premises let for a less period than a whole year, the person by whom the assessment shall be paid shall be entitled to deduct the same from the rent.

70. Provides for the recovery of rates.

75 to 77. Every person who shall lodge, harbour, or entertain, or entice from their duty, any watchman or other police officer during their hours of duty, shall forfeit not exceeding 1*l.*; and every person who shall assault or molest any officer or other person employed under the Act, in the execution of his duty, shall forfeit not exceeding 5*l.* sterling; and if any such officer shall demand any emolument whatsoever (other than his salary), or shall be concerned in any contract made by the Commissioners, he shall forfeit not exceeding 20*l.*, with full expenses.

79. Persons in custody to be taken before a magistrate, as soon as may be, and in no case later than in the course of the first lawful day after they shall be so taken into custody.

80. Vagrants and beggars to be apprehended for examination, who shall be sent to any parish, in whole or in part, within the jurisdiction of the court in which they shall have acquired a legal residence, or otherwise, shall be ordered to leave the territory of the jurisdiction in which they shall have been apprehended; and if after the expiration of forty-eight hours they shall be again found idle or begging within such burgh, they may be apprehended before the magistrate, who may commit them as disorderly persons, to prison or Bridewell, for not exceeding thirty days.

81. Persons convicted of keeping houses resorted to by riotous or disorderly people, or who shall supply spirituous liquors to any person under fourteen years, shall find security of not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 50*l.*, for good behaviour for not exceeding twelve months, and on failure to do so, they shall be deprived of their certificates for selling ale or spirituous liquors.

82. Brokers and dealers in secondhand goods to register their names, under a penalty of 20*s.*; and they as well as all pawnbrokers, shall at all reasonable times produce, to the fiscal of court, or the officers acting under his orders, all articles in their possession purchased or received in pawn, and shall also keep books, in which the description of all such articles shall be entered; and on being informed that such articles were stolen or fraudulently obtained, must deposit the same with the procurator fiscal of the court, that they may be produced in such manner as may be necessary for the ends of public justice, or restored by order of a magistrate, under a penalty of 5*l.*

83. No cattle to be driven on Sunday for slaughter through such burgh, under a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* sterling.

87. No gunpowder shall be sold within such burgh by candle or other artificial light, under a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* sterling; and no person shall keep at any time in any place more than 10*lbs.* weight of gunpowder, under a penalty for the first offence of not exceeding 1*l.* sterling, for the second offence not exceeding 3*l.* sterling, and for the third and any subsequent offence not exceeding 5*l.* sterling, besides forfeiture of all the gunpowder so kept; and the aforesaid quantity of 10*lbs.* weight of gunpowder allowed to be kept shall be deposited in a place by itself, separate from all other goods, and shall be secured by lock and key, under a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* sterling; but any commanding officer may keep such a quantity of gunpowder as he may think necessary for military purposes.

89. Inflicts a penalty of 5*l.* for furious driving, and 20*s.* for various offences therein mentioned, in the driving of cattle, carts, &c.; rolling casks, &c.

90. Stairs and other encroachments in the streets, &c., to be removed with compensation.

93. Ruinous houses to be secured or taken down.

96. Commissioners to construct sewers and drains, and provide fire-engines.

98. If chimneys take fire, a penalty of 10s. to be paid, and also a reward to firemen, &c.

99. Commissioners may erect steel-yards, upon or adjacent to the different roads leading to any such burgh, or at convenient places within the same, for the purpose of weighing such articles as may be brought within such burgh.

100. No stones, wood, lime, sand, or other article shall be deposited, or any sheds for workmen or other erection or inclosure be placed upon or opening made in any of the streets or other public places within any such burghs, without the authority of the magistrates; and the persons making such shall at their own expense cause a sufficient rail or fence, and (where necessary) a footpath, sufficiently fenced, to be put round the same, and shall also cause a sufficient number of lamps to be affixed near the same, to be kept burning every night, from sun-setting to sun-rising; in failure whereof, such persons to pay not exceeding 2*l.* for each day or night the same may remain undone.

101 and 102. Houses under repair to be fenced, and sunk steps to be covered in.

103. Chimney pots, &c., to be secured or removed, which may be dangerous to passengers; and on failure, any magistrate may employ a person to remove or repair the same; and the proprietor shall pay all expenses, and forfeit not exceeding 1*l.* sterling.

104. On pavements, &c., going into disrepair, said Commissioners shall require the person liable, to repair the same; and failing thereof, it shall be competent for any magistrate to fine such person in double the amount of the estimated expense, and on recovery thereof, to direct such repairs to be made by the said Commissioners.

105. Proprietors of all houses and other buildings, or of gardens, yards, grounds, and other heritages on which buildings are not erected, adjoining to or fronting any street, square, or other public place shall, at their own expense, when required by the said Commissioners, cause footpaths before their property respectively, on the sides of the said roads, &c., to be made, and to be well paved; and if they refuse or neglect, the magistrate shall fine, &c., as in previous section.

107. Weigh-house to be erected.

108. Lamps to be erected, and the penalty for breaking them not exceeding 5*l.*, and the damages done.

112. If magistrates provide shambles, cattle not to be elsewhere slaughtered, under a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*

113. Hackney-coaches, &c., to be regulated by the magistrates and council; and if any person who shall obtain a license shall not, within one month thereafter, maintain such coach for which such license shall be granted, for the use and convenience of the public, and continue so to do during the continuance of his license, he shall forfeit 5*l.*, or surrender his license.

114. Water from roofs, &c., to be conveyed by pipes, but so as not to fall upon the foot pavements.

115. Power to commissioners to dig wells, and bring water into the burgh.

116. Regulates the placing of gas-pipes, so as to protect water-pipes.

117. When water of waterworks shall be contaminated by the gas to be supplied under the Act, the said Commissioners shall forfeit not exceeding 20*l.*, and shall cause the most proper and effectual measures to be taken effectually to prevent gas from escaping from their works, mains, or pipes, or contaminating or affecting such water; and in case of default,

shall forfeit, over and above the before-mentioned penalty, the sum of 10*l.* for every day of default.

118. For ascertaining if such water is contaminated, the sheriff of the county is to examine the pipes and apparatus of the said Commissioners, &c.

121. Water not to be abstracted from reservoirs, ponds, or other works belonging to the said Commissioners, under a penalty not exceeding 50*l.* sterling.

122. The same penalty on persons maliciously injuring any cistern, pipe, or apparatus, or other work for supplying water or gas, wantonly letting off any water or gas from such cistern, &c.

123 and 124. Commissioners may contract to supply persons with gas or water, who are to provide ball-cocks in cisterns, and prevent the water running to waste.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 47.—28th August, 1833.]

This Act empowers his Majesty to direct the judges, other than the chief, of the Bankruptcy Court, to act in the Insolvent Debtors Court, and to allow any one judge to use the same powers, in all respects, now given to any three of such judges.

STAGE COACHES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 48.—28th August, 1833.]

1. Repeals so much of 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 120, (see *Companion* of 1833, p. 166), as relates to the number or distribution of outside passengers, or as requires a separate division for luggage on the roof of a stage carriage.

2. Number of outside passengers allowed to be carried by stage carriages, the roof of which shall not be more than 8 feet 9 inches from the ground, and the bearing on the ground than 4 feet 6 inches from the centre of the track of the right wheel to the centre of the track of the left wheel, if licensed to carry not more than nine passengers, shall be allowed to carry not more than five outside; and if licensed to carry more than nine, and not more than twelve, may carry not more than eight outside; and if licensed to carry more than twelve, and not more than fifteen, may carry not more than eleven outside; and if licensed to carry more than fifteen, and not more than eighteen, may carry not more than twelve outside; and if licensed to carry any greater number than eighteen, may carry not more than two additional passengers outside for every three additional passengers licensed to carry. Penalty for carrying more outside passengers than are allowed, 5*l.*

3. Driver, guard, and children in lap, not to be counted as passengers; two children under seven years reckoned as one passenger.

4. No person to sit on luggage on the roof, nor more than one person besides the driver on the box, under a penalty of 5*l.*

7. 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 22, relating to hackney-coaches, (see *Companion* of 1832, pp. 146-7), not to extend to steam carriages.

QUAKERS' AND MORAVIANS' AFFIRMATION.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 49.—28th August, 1833.]

This Act allows Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.

CUSTOMS.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 50.—28th August, 1833.]

1. Repeals several laws relating to the Customs passed during the reign of Geo. IV.

4. Duty on colonial coffee on importation into other colonies, and on molasses or syrups imported into Canada, repealed.

5. Not to prevent seamen engaged in southern whale fishery, from continuing in such employment, with the rights and privileges of British seamen, during their natural lives.

CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 51.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the Management of the Customs.

1 to 3. This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to the Customs. It empowers his Majesty to appoint any number of persons not exceeding thirteen to be Commissioners for the Collection and Management of the Customs, who are to be subject to the control of the Treasury.

By sec. 8. Officers in the Customs taking any fee or reward not allowed, shall be dismissed; and if any person (not in the Customs) shall give, offer, or promise to give any such fee, or reward, he shall forfeit 100*l*.

12. Officers of Customs not liable to serve parochial and other local offices.

13. Holidays at the Customs, only Christmas Day and Good Friday, fast days, and the birthdays of their Majesties, and which shall be kept as public holidays by the officers and servants of the dock companies in the United Kingdom.

17. Commissioners of Customs may direct officers to demand, on passing of every entry, the sum of 1*s*.; and upon the issuing of any cocket,

	£. s. d.
For British goods, the sum of.....	0 1 6

Or if such cocket be for foreign goods, or foreign wines and spirits contained in glass, the sum of	0 2 6
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And the officers may refuse to pass any such entry, or to grant any such cocket, until such charges shall be paid.

27. If any person or persons shall wilfully forge or counterfeit the name or hand-writing of any Receiver-General of the Customs, or of any Controller-General of the Customs, to any draft, instrument, or writing, he shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be transported for life.

29. Surveyors-General may examine witnesses on oath.

CUSTOMS REGULATION.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 52.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the general Regulation of the Customs.

This important Act contains much matter that we should have given, but our limited room prevents us, as it consists of 149 sections.

2. No goods to be landed in the United Kingdom, nor bulk broken before report and entry. Goods not reported to be forfeited. If bulk illegally broken, master to forfeit 100*l*.

The following sections to the 32*d*, contain enactments relative to the landing of goods, payment of the duties, abatement in case of damage, &c.

By sec. 33, any person may re-import into the United Kingdom from any place, in a ship of any country, any goods (except as herein-after) legally exported from the United Kingdom, and enter the same by bill of store, referring to the entry outwards, and exportation thereof, provided the property continue in the person by whom, or on whose account, the same have been exported, and that such re-importation take place within six years from the exportation; and if the goods so returned be foreign goods, which had before been legally imported into the United Kingdom, the same duties shall be payable thereon, as would, at the time of such re-importation, be payable on the like goods under the same circumstances of importation as those under which such goods had been originally imported, or such goods may be warehoused as the like goods might

be warehoused upon a first importation thereof ; but the several sorts of goods in the table following shall not be re-imported into the United Kingdom for home use, upon the ground that the same had been legally exported thence, but shall be deemed to be foreign goods, whether originally such or not, and imported for the first time into the United Kingdom.

A TABLE OF GOODS EXPORTED WHICH MAY NOT BE RE-IMPORTED FOR HOME USE.

Corn, grain, meal, flour, and malt.

Hops.

Tobacco.

Tea.

Goods for which any bounty or any drawback of Excise has been received on exportation, unless by special permission of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and on repayment of such bounty, or such drawback.

All goods for which bill of store cannot be issued in manner herein-after directed, except small remnants of British goods by special permission of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, upon proof to their satisfaction that the same are British, and had not been sold.

40. It shall be lawful to import into the United Kingdom any goods of the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man, from the said islands respectively, without payment of any duty (except as herein-after mentioned), but may, nevertheless, be charged with any proportion of duties as shall fairly countervail any duties of Excise, or any coast duty, payable on the like goods, the produce of the part of the United Kingdom, into which they shall be imported ; but such exemption shall not extend to any manufactures of the said islands, made from materials the produce of any foreign country, except manufactures of linen and cotton made in, and imported from, the Isle of Man.

42. Treasury may permit any goods, the produce of the British possessions, or fisheries in North America, legally imported into the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, direct from such possessions, to be imported into the United Kingdom for home use direct from those islands, anything in the law of navigation notwithstanding.

43. Vessels arriving on the coast of England from Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, wholly laden with stone, the production thereof, shall not be liable to be piloted by pilots licensed by the corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond.

44. Fish, British taking and curing, and lobsters and turbot, free of duty on importation.

47. Blubber from Greenland may be boiled, and entered as oil imported, and be exported as such.

48. No goods shall be deemed to be imported from any particular place, unless imported direct, and there laden on board the importing ship, either as the first shipment of such goods, or after the same shall have been actually landed at such place.

49. Salvor may sell said goods sufficient to defray salvage.

50. Foreign goods derelict, &c., to be subject to same duties as on importation ; and if not worth their duty, they shall be delivered over to the Lord of the Manor or other person entitled to them, and shall be deemed to be unenumerated goods, and be liable to duty accordingly.

51. Persons having such goods in their possession twenty-four hours without notice, or altering or opening them, liable to a penalty of 100*l*.

56. Regulates the times and places for landing goods.

58. Contains a table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards.

Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Arms, ammunition, and utensils of war, by way of merchandise, except

by license from his Majesty, for furnishing his Majesty's public stores only.

Beef, fresh or corned or slightly salted.

Books; viz.

— first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, imported for sale, except books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad.

Cattle, great.

Clocks and watches of any metal, impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or not having the name and place of abode of some foreign maker abroad visible on the frame and also on the face, or not being in a complete state, with all the parts properly fixed in the case.

Coin; viz.

— false money, or counterfeit sterling.

— silver, of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Fish of foreign taking or curing, or in foreign vessels, except turbot and lobsters, stock fish, live eels, anchovies, sturgeon, botargo, and caviare.

Gunpowder; except by license from his Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing his Majesty's stores only.

Lamb.

Malt.

Mutton.

Pork, fresh or corned or slightly salted.

Sheep.

Snuff-work.

Spirits from the Isle of Man.

Swine.

Tobacco stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not.

Tobacco stalk flour.

Goods subject to certain Restrictions on Importation.

China, goods from, unless by the East India Company, and into the port of London, during the continuance of their exclusive privileges of trade.

East India; goods of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, unless into such ports as shall be approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and declared by Order in Council to be fit and proper for such importation.

Gloves of leather, unless in ships of seventy tons or upwards, and in packages containing 100 dozen pairs of such gloves.

Hides, skins, horns, or hoofs, or any other part of cattle or beast, his Majesty may by Order in Council prohibit, in order to prevent any contagious distemper.

Parts of articles; viz.

— Any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article, so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be subject to duty, according to the value thereof.

Silk; manufactures of silk, being the manufactures of Europe, unless into the port of London, or into the port of Dublin direct from Bordeaux, or into the port of Dover direct from Calais, and unless in a ship or vessel of seventy tons or upwards, or into the port of Dover in a vessel of the burden of sixty tons at least, with license of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Spirits, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits; viz.

— all spirits, unless in ships of seventy tons or upwards.
 — rum of and from the British plantations, if in casks, unless in casks containing not less than twenty gallons.

— all other spirits, if in casks, unless in casks containing not less than forty gallons.

Tea; unless from the place of its growth, and by the East India Company, and into the port of London, during the continuance of their exclusive privileges of trade.

Tobacco and snuff; viz.

— unless in a ship of the burden of 120 tons or upwards.

— tobacco of and imported from the State of Colombia, and made up in rolls, unless in packages containing at least 320 lbs weight of such rolls.

— segars, unless in packages containing 100 lbs. weight of segars.

— all other tobacco and snuff, unless in hogsheads, casks, chests, or cases, each of which shall contain of net tobacco or snuff at least 100 lbs. weight if from the East Indies, or 450 lbs. weight if from any other place, and not packed in bags or packages within any such hogshead, &c., nor separated in any manner whatever, except tobacco of the dominions of the Turkish empire, which may be packed in inward bags or packages, or separated or divided in any manner within the outward package, provided such outward package be a hogshead, &c., and contain 450 lbs. net at least.

— and unless the particular weight of tobacco or snuff in each hogshead, &c., with the tare of the same, be marked thereon.

— and unless into the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Plymouth, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford.

— or into some other port which may hereafter be appointed for such purpose by the Treasury, being published in the *London Gazette*, or in the *Dublin Gazette*.

— but any ship wholly laden with tobacco may come into the ports of Cowes or Falmouth to wait for orders, and there remain fourteen days, provided due report of such ship be made by the master with the collector or controller of such port.

And all goods from the Isle of Man, except such as be of the growth, produce, or manufacture thereof.

And if any prohibited goods shall be imported they shall be forfeited.

59. Allows goods to be warehoused for exportation only, although prohibited, with certain exceptions, therein mentioned.

The following sections, from 60 to 103, contain many important regulations as to the shipment of goods, &c., which our limits prevent us from giving.

104. Goods in the Table following shall be either absolutely prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or shall be exported only under the restrictions mentioned in such Table.

Clocks and watches; viz.

— any outward or inward box, case, or dial plate, of any metal, without the movement in or with every such box, case, or dial plate, made up fit for use, with the clock or watch maker's name engraven thereon.

Lace, viz.

— any metal inferior to silver spun, mixed, wrought, or set upon silk, or which shall be gilt, or drawn into wire, or flatted into plate, and spun or woven, or wrought into or upon, or mixed with lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, made in the

Lace—continued.

gold or silver lace manufactory, or set upon silk, or made into bullion spangles, or pearl, or any other materials made in the gold or silver lace manufactory, or which shall imitate or be meant to imitate such lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons; nor shall any person export any copper, brass, or other metal silvered or drawn into wire, or flatted into plate, or made into bullion spangles, or pearl or any other materials used in the gold or silver lace manufactory, or in imitation of such lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons, or of any of the materials used in making the same, bearing a greater proportion than three pennyweights of fine silver to the pound avoirdupois of such copper, brass, or other metals.

— any metal inferior to silver, whether gilt, silvered, stained, or coloured, or otherwise worked up or mixed with gold or silver, in any manufacture of lace, fringe, cord, embroidery, tambour work, or buttons.

Tools and utensils; viz.

— any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or instrument used in or proper for preparing, working, pressing, or finishing woollen, cotton, linen, or silk manufactures of this kingdom, or any other goods wherein wool, cotton, linen, or silk is used, or any part of such machines, &c., or any model or plan thereof, or any part thereof; except wool cards or stock cards not worth above 4s. per pair, and spinners' cards not worth above 1s. 6d. per pair, used in the woollen manufactures.

— Blocks, plates, engines, tools, or utensils commonly used in or proper for preparing, working up, or finishing calico, cotton, muslin, or linen printing manufactures, or any part of such blocks, &c.

— Rollers, either plain, grooved, or of any other form or denomination, of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel, for the rolling of iron or any sort of metals, and frames, beds, pillars, screws, pinions, and each and every implement, tool, or utensil thereunto belonging; rollers, slitters, frames, beds, pillars, and screws for slitting mills; presses of all sorts, in iron and steel, or other metals, which are used with a screw exceeding one inch and a half in diameter, or any parts of these several articles, or any model of the before-mentioned utensils, or any part thereof; all sorts of utensils, engines, or machines used in the casting or boring of cannon or any sort of artillery, or any parts thereof, or any models of tools, &c., used in such casting or boring, or any parts thereof; hand stamps, dog-head stamps, pulley stamps, hammers and anvils for stamps; presses of all sorts called cutting-out presses; beds or punches to be used therewith, either in parts or pieces, or fitted together; scouring or shading engines; presses for horn buttons; dies for horn buttons; rolled metal with silver thereon; parts of buttons not fitted up into buttons, or in an unfinished state; engines for chasing, stocks for casting buckles, buttons, and rings; die-sinking tools of all sorts; engines for making button shanks; laps of all sorts; tools for pinching of glass; engines for covering of whips; bars of metal covered with gold or silver, and burnishing stones, commonly called blood stones, either in the rough state or finished for use; wire moulds for making paper; wheels of metal, stone, or wood, for cutting, roughing, smoothing, polishing, or engraving glass; purcellas, pincers, shears, and pipes used in blowing glass; potters' wheels and lathes, for plain, round, and engine turning; tools used by saddlers, harness-makers, and bridle-makers, viz., candle strainers, side strainers, point strainers, creasing irons, screw creasers, wheel irons, seat irons, pricking irons, bolstering irons, clams, and head knives.

— frames for making wearing apparel.

Goods which may be prohibited to be Exported by Proclamation or Order in Council.

Arms, ammunition, and gunpowder.

Ashes, pot and pearl.

Military stores and naval stores, and any articles (except copper) which his Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores.

Provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man.

And if any goods shall be exported, or be waterborne to be exported, from the United Kingdom, contrary to any of the above prohibitions, they shall be forfeited.

105. All trade by sea from one part of the United Kingdom to another to be deemed coastwise, and no part to be deemed beyond the seas. The Act then makes several regulations as to the coasting trade.

121. Duties, bounties, and drawbacks of customs shall be paid and received in every part of the United Kingdom and of the Isle of Man in British currency, and according to imperial weights and measures.

129. If any person shall counterfeit and falsify, or wilfully use when counterfeited or falsified, any entry, warrant, cocket, or transire, or other document for the unlading, lading, entering, reporting, or clearing of any ship or vessel, or for the landing or shipping of any goods, stores, baggage, or article whatever, or shall by any false statement procure any writing or document to be made for any of such purposes, he shall forfeit 200*l*.

131. If any declaration required relating to the Customs (except declarations to the value of goods) be untrue in any particular, or if any person required to answer questions put to him by the officers of the Customs, touching certain matters, shall not truly answer such questions, the person making such declaration or answering such questions shall, over and above any other penalty to which he may become subject, forfeit 100*l*.

134. If any ship shall become liable to forfeiture on account of any goods laden therein or unladen therefrom, or if any master shall have become liable to any penalty on account of any goods laden in such ship or unladen therefrom, and such goods shall be small in quantity or of trifling value, and the Commissioners of the Customs think that such goods had been laden or unladen contrary to the intention of the owners, or without the privity of the master, they may remit such forfeiture, and also mitigate such penalty, as they shall see reason to acquit such master of all blame in respect of such offence, or more or less to attribute the commission of such offence to neglect of duty on his part as master.

142. No ships engaged in the carriage of letters, to import or export goods under a penalty of 100*l*.

SMUGGLING.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 53.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the prevention of Smuggling.

This Act makes a great number of regulations accordingly; which, though very important, we are unable to give:

58 and 59. Three or more armed persons assembled to assist in the illegal landing of any goods, or in the rescuing of goods seized; or any persons shooting at any boat belonging to the navy, or in the service of the revenue, or maliciously shooting at, maiming, or dangerously wounding any officer of the army, navy, or marines, duly employed in the prevention of smuggling, and on full pay, or any officer of Customs or Excise, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, or duly employed in the prevention of smuggling, in the due execution of his office or duty, shall suffer death as felons.

60. Any person in company with four others, having prohibited goods, or with one other armed or disguised, shall be transported for seven years.

61. Persons assaulting officers by force or violence, may be transported for seven years, or imprisoned and kept to hard labour for not exceeding three years.

69. Regulates the rewards to officers making seizures.

NAVIGATION.

[3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation.

2. The following European goods, namely, masts, timber, boards, tar, tallow, hemp, flax, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, olive oil, corn or grain, wine, brandy, tobacco, wool, shumac, madders, madder roots, barilla, brimstone, bark of oak, cork, oranges, lemons, linseed, rape seed, and clover seed, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, except in British ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, or in the ships of the country from which the goods are imported.

3. Goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported from Europe into the United Kingdom to be used therein, except the following goods:—

Goods, the produce of the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, which may be imported from places in Europe within the straits of Gibraltar.

Goods, the produce of Asia or Africa, which (having been brought into places in Europe within the Straits of Gibraltar, from or through places in Asia or Africa within those straits, and not by way of the Atlantic Ocean) may be imported from places in Europe within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Goods, the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which (having been imported from those places into Gibraltar or Malta in British ships) may be imported from Gibraltar or Malta.

Goods taken by way of reprisal by British ships.

Bullion, diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels or precious stones.

4. Goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they be the ships of the country, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported, except the following:—

Goods, the produce of the dominions of the Grand Seignior, in Asia or Africa, which may be imported from his dominions in Europe, in ships of his dominions.

Raw silk and Mohair yarn, the produce of Asia, which may be imported from the dominions of the Grand Seignior in the Levant Seas, in the ships of his dominions.

Bullion.

5. Manufactured goods shall be deemed the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture.

6 to 10. No goods shall be imported into the United Kingdom from Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man; nor exported to any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, nor Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man; nor carried coastwise from one part of the United Kingdom to another; nor from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, to any other of such islands, nor from one part of any of such islands to another part; nor from any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, to any other of such possessions, nor from one part of any of such possessions to another part, except in British ships.

11. No goods shall be imported into any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, in any foreign ships, unless of the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported.

12. No British ship, unless registered and navigated as such, during the

whole voyage (whether with a cargo or in ballast), in every part of the world, by a master who is a British subject, and by a crew, whereof three-fourths, at least, are British seamen.

14. Honduras ships to be as British, in trade with the United Kingdom and colonies in America, if owned by British subjects.

15 & 16. Regulate what is a British ship, and British seamen.

18. No British registered ship shall be suffered to depart any port in the United Kingdom, or any British possession in any part of the world, unless duly navigated.

19. If excess of foreign seamen, penalty 10*l.* for each; unless British seamen cannot be procured in foreign ports, or in India; or proportion destroyed unavoidably; and certificate produced, or proof made.

22. Goods imported, exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to the law of navigation, shall be forfeited, and the master shall forfeit 100*l.*

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.

[3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 55.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the registering of British Vessels.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

[3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 56.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for granting Duties of Customs.

2. Instead of all other duties of Customs (except on corn, grain, meal, or flour), there shall be paid and allowed the duties and drawbacks specified in the Tables annexed to the Act.

5. Five additional duties may be levied on foreign merchandise, when British goods are not put on an equal footing, by the Privy Council.

WAREHOUSING.

[3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the warehousing of goods.

SLAVERY.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 73.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies; for promoting the Industry of the manumitted Slaves; and for compensating the Persons hitherto entitled to the Services of such Slaves.

1. Reciting that divers persons are holden in slavery within divers of his Majesty's colonies, and it is just and expedient that all such persons should be manumitted and set free, and that a reasonable compensation should be made to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves for the loss which they will incur by being deprived of their right to such services; and that it is also expedient that provision should be made for promoting the industry and securing the good conduct of the persons so to be manumitted, for a limited period after such their manumission; and that it is necessary that the laws now in force in the said several colonies should forthwith be adapted to the new state and relations of society therein, which will follow upon such general manumission; and that, in order to afford the necessary time for such adaptation of the said laws, a short interval should elapse before such manumission should take effect: Enacts that all persons, who, on the 1st of August, 1834, shall have been registered as slaves, and shall appear on the registry to be six years old or upwards, shall, from that day, become apprenticed labourers to the persons then entitled to their services as slaves.

3. All slaves brought into the United Kingdom with consent of their possessors shall be absolutely free.

4. Apprenticed labourers to be divided into three classes, viz., *prædial*, attached to the soil, and comprising all slaves usually employed in agri-

culture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce or otherwise, upon lands belonging to their owners; prædial apprenticed labourers not attached to the soil, and comprising all slaves usually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce or otherwise, upon lands not belonging to their owners; non-prædial apprenticed labourers, and comprising all apprenticed labourers not included within either of the two preceding classes; but no person of the age of twelve years and upwards shall, by virtue of any Act of Assembly, Ordinance, or Order in Council, be included in either of the said two classes of prædial apprenticed labourers, unless for twelve calendar months at least next before this Act habitually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce.

5 and 6. Apprenticeship of the prædial labourers not to continue beyond 1st August, 1840; nor his hours of labour to exceed forty-five in the whole in any one week; nor the apprenticeship of the non-prædial labourers to continue beyond 1st August, 1838.

7. Before the apprenticeship is expired, the labourer may be discharged by the voluntary act of his employer; but discharged labourers fifty years old or infirm are to be supported.

8. Apprenticed labourer may purchase his discharge against the will of his employer, on an appraisal, to be regulated by such Acts of Assembly, Ordinances, or Orders in Council, as therein-after mentioned.

9. Apprenticed labourers not removable from the colony. Prædial apprenticed labourers not removable from the plantation except by consent of two special justices, which is not to be given till they have ascertained that the removal will not separate the members of families.

10. Right to the services of apprenticed labourers to be transferable property; but no labourer shall be separated from his wife or child.

11. Employer to supply the labourer with such food, &c., as then required in the case of slaves; and where the prædial labourer shall be maintained by the cultivation of provision grounds, a proper quantity of ground with leisure time shall be set apart by the employer.

12. Subject to the obligations imposed hereby, all slaves in the British colonies are emancipated from the 1st of August, 1834, from which time slavery shall be utterly abolished for ever throughout the British dominions.

13. Children below the age of six on the 1st of August, 1834, or born after that time to any female apprentice, if destitute, may be bound out by any special magistrate; but the apprentice must be under twelve years of age, and is only to be bound till twenty-one, and his employer must allow reasonable time and opportunity for his education and religious instruction.

16. Reciting the necessity for certain regulations on the matters aforesaid, and the expediency of their enactment by local legislatures: Enacts that nothing shall prevent the enactment by colonial assemblies, or by his Majesty in Council, of the laws necessary for establishing such regulations; but they are not to be repugnant or contradictory to the present Act.

17. Such Colonial Acts may not authorize the whipping or other punishment of the labourer by the employer's authority; nor any court, judge, or justice to punish any such apprenticed labourer, being a female, for any offence, by whipping or beating her person.

20 and 21. Apprenticed labourers not to be subjected to a prolongation or renewal of their apprenticeship, nor to more than fifteen hours extra labour in any week for their employers' benefit, nor to be compelled to work on Sundays, nor prevented from attending religious worship on Sundays.

24. And as towards compensating the persons at present entitled to the services of the slaves to be manumitted and set free by virtue of this Act for the loss of such services, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, have resolved to give and grant

to his Majesty the sum of 20,000,000*l.* sterling: Enacts that the Treasury may raise such sums as required from time to time under this Act, and may grant redeemable perpetual annuities, not exceeding in the whole 20,000,000*l.* sterling.

25. Treasury to give public notice of their intention to raise the same, but no contract is to be entered into but during the sitting of Parliament.

26—32. Regulate the annuities.

33. Commissioners to be appointed for distributing the compensation.

44. No part of the compensation to be applicable to any colony unless his Majesty, by Order in Council (to be published), shall have first declared that adequate provision has been made by the legislature thereof, for giving effect to this Act.

45. The Commissioners to apportion the compensation fund into nineteen shares, being one share for each colony, viz., Bermuda Islands, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Honduras, the Virgin Islands, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Dominica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent's, Tobago, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius; and in making such apportionment, they are to have regard to the number of slaves belonging to or settled in each colony, as stated in the latest register of slaves in England; and to the prices for which, on an average of eight years, ending the 31st of December, 1830, slaves have been sold in each of the colonies aforesaid respectively, excluding from consideration sales in which they suppose that such slaves were sold or purchased under any reservation, or subject to any express or tacit condition affecting the price thereof; and they shall then ascertain, in reference to each colony, what amount of sterling money will represent the average value of a slave therein for the said period of eight years; and the total number of slaves in each colony being multiplied into the amount of sterling money so representing such average value, the product shall be ascertained for each such colony separately; and the said 20,000,000*l.* shall then be apportioned amongst the said several colonies rateably, and in proportion to the product so ascertained for each respectively.

46. No compensation to be allowed for persons illegally held in slavery.

47—60. Give the principles on which the Commissioners are to act, appeals against their decisions, and how the money awarded by them is to be paid, &c.

62. His Majesty in Council may make all necessary laws for giving effect to this Act in the settlement of Honduras.

64. Act not to extend to the East Indies, Ceylon, or St. Helena.

GRAND JURIES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 78.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Grand Juries in Ireland.

1. Reciting that it had been found that the former provisions for the consideration of presentments were inadequate to secure the needful investigation of the disbursement of the public monies, and the due and economical performance of works to be carried into execution by virtue of grand jury presentments; and that the grand juries have not sufficient time to deliberate upon the several presentments, &c., proceeds to make several regulations accordingly, which are too numerous for us to give.

6 and 7. Grand jury to determine number of rate payers and cess payers to be associated with the justices at special sessions.

11. Applications for presentments for bridges, gulleys, lowering hills, filling up hollows, shall be made at the special sessions for the barony wherein the works are to be done; and if the required sums shall not exceed 20*l.*, the grand jury may present the same to be raised off any barony or half barony in which they are locally situate.

12—17. Regulate the mode of application, &c.

18. Tenders and proposals are to be opened, and a contract entered into with the party making the lowest proposal.

20. Approved applications for making new roads, building bridges, &c., where the sum shall exceed 20*l.*, to be certified by grand jury.

25. High sheriff to impanel grand jury not more than five days, and not less than one clear day before the day appointed for opening the commission at each assizes, and they are to be the grand inquest of the county. Regulates the manner of the grand jury's proceedings.

35. Grand juries not to make any presentment for raising money, unless an application has been made and approved at the special sessions, except in special cases of immediate damage, &c., or the erection of prisons, &c.

38, &c. Empowers the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint county surveyors, who are to attend the special sessions and grand jury, and report on applications, &c.

42. Surveyors not to fill other offices, nor take fees, nor be interested in any contract, under a penalty of 50*l.*

43. Grand juries not to name persons in presentments by whom works are to be executed; and the office of overseers is abolished; and all works shall be executed by contracts, and no servant, or any person in the known employment as servant, of any magistrate or grand juror, shall be eligible to undertake any contract, or be appointed to act as overseer.

45. All future contracts which grand juries may enter into, to be made, as herein-before provided, by sealed tenders and proposals.

61—66. Presentments are not to be made for fever hospitals, infirmaries, or dispensaries, without accounts of the expenditure, &c.

70. Provides a means for obtaining compensation for malicious injuries to property by petition to the judge of assize, to be examined by the grand jury, who are to raise it off the county, &c.

76. Provides for recovery of sums assessed under this Act. The presentment for reward for destroying vermin repealed.

TRIAL OF OFFENCES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 79.—28th August, 1833.]

This Act provides for the more impartial Trial of Offences in certain Cases in Ireland, till August, 1834.

1. Reciting combinations against the administration of justice, &c.; threats and promises to prosecutors, witnesses, and jurors, &c.: Enacts that, on indictments for offences committed in any county in Ireland, the Court of King's Bench, upon application of the Attorney-General, or upon the petition of any prosecutor, &c., verified by affidavit, may order the trial thereof to take place in any adjoining county, or in Dublin.

2. Provides for expenses of transmission of prisoners, &c., one moiety whereof is to be raised by presentment of grand-jury on the county, &c., where offence committed.

OATHS.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 82.—28th August, 1833.]

This Act allows the people called Separatists to make a solemn affirmation and declaration instead of an oath; which shall have the like effect in all courts of justice. Falsely affirming, perjury.

BANKING.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 83.—28th August, 1833.]

*An Act to compel Banks issuing Promissory Notes payable to Bearer on Demand, to make Returns of their Notes in Circulation, and to authorize Banks to issue Notes payable in London for less than 50*l.**

1. Partnerships and persons carrying on banking business, and issuing promissory notes, to keep accounts of the amount in circulation; and

make periodical returns therefrom to the Stamp-Office in London, to be verified on oath, and to be done, under a penalty for default, of 500*l*.

2. Banks of more than six persons may draw on any agent in London, on demand, or otherwise, for less than 50*l*., notwithstanding the Act of 7 Geo. IV. c. 46.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 84.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act to provide for the Performance of the Duties of certain Offices connected with the Court of Chancery which have been abolished.

1. Reciting 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, (see *Companion* of 1833, p. 164); and that it is necessary that competent persons shall be appointed for the discharge of all or some of the duties of the said offices when and as such offices shall become vacant; and that it is desirable that the persons to be appointed to discharge the duties of such offices shall be paid by fixed salaries:—Enacts that after the death, &c., of the present clerk of custodies of idiots and lunatics, the duties shall be performed by an officer designated 'the secretary of lunatics.'

2. The duties of chaff wax and sealer, as vacancies occur, shall respectively be performed by the purse-bearer. Duties of Clerk of Presentations and Clerk of Dispensations and Faculties, as vacancies occur, shall respectively be performed by Secretary of Presentations.

3. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and Clerk of the Patents, to be appointed by the Crown as vacancies occur.

4 to 8. Appoint salaries which are to be in full satisfaction of duties.

INDIA.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of his Majesty's Indian Territories, till the 30th of April, 1854.

1. This important Act makes several regulations for the Government of India. It continues the Government of the British territories in India with the Company till the 30th of April, 1854; it directs the real and personal property of the Company to be held in trust for the Crown, for the service of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use.

2. All privileges, powers, &c., granted by 58 Geo. III. c. 155, for the term thereby limited; and all enactments not repugnant to this Act; as also all rights and immunities of the Company, shall be in force until April, 1854.

3. From the 22nd of April, 1834, China and tea trade of Company to cease.

4. Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for Government.

9. Company's debts and liabilities charged on the revenues of India.

19. His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the affairs of India.

20. The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be Commissioners.

25. The Board of Commissioners to control all Acts of the Company concerning India, and the sale of property.

30. No official communications to be sent by the court until approved by the Board.

34. Board not empowered to appoint officers of the Company, or to interfere with home officers.

39. Government of India, to be in a Governor-General and councillors, to be styled 'the Governor-General of India in Council.'

40. Regulate the appointment of the council.

43. The Governor-General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and for all persons, British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, and for all servants of the said Company; but he is not to do anything to affect the Mutiny Acts, or the prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights, of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom whereon may depend the allegiance of any person of the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of India.

44. If the Court of Directors disallow the laws, Governor in Council to repeal them.

46. Governor-General in Council, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors, must not make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

49. Regulates the proceedings of the council.

51. Not to affect the right of parliament to legislate for India.

53. A law commission to be appointed, to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c., of existing courts of justice and police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

81. It shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a Custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to, and reside in, or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said Company on the 1st of January, 1800, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any license whatever; but all subjects of his Majesty not natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the Customs, or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

82. But it shall not be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said Company, and others now lawfully-authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to, or reside in, any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not herein-before in that behalf mentioned, without license from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor-General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the presidencies for that purpose first obtained; but no license shall be revoked unless in accordance with some express clause therein.

83. The Governor-General in Council, with previous consent of directors, may declare other places open.

85. As the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, the said Governor-General in Council shall, by laws or regulations, provide, with all convenient speed, for the protection of the natives from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

86. Lands within the Indian territories may be purchased by persons where resident.

87. No native, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.

88. Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

89. And as the present diocese of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office

without endangering his health and life, &c., his Majesty may found two bishoprics,—one of Madras, and the other of Bombay, with revenues, respectively, of 24,000 Sicca rupees by the year.

94. The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

103. *et seq.* And as it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said Company in the said territories, make several regulations accordingly, with respect to Haileybury College, &c.

112. St. Helena vested in the Crown.

114. Repeals the enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

115. King's courts authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's license.

GENERAL LIGHTING AND WATCHING.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 90.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act to repeal 11 Geo. IV. c. 27, for the Lighting and Watching of Parishes in England and Wales, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

1. Repeals the above Act. (See *Companion of 1831*, p. 143.) Many of the provisions are, however, similar to those in the former Act. This Act alters the qualification for voting, giving the right to persons rated to the poor for the whole year preceding, and paying the assessments. The sections to the 24th are, in substance, similar in the former Act, with the addition of some regulations as to *polling* at elections; and with the exception of directing the ratepayers at the meeting to determine the 'total amount of money,' instead of the 'rate in the pound' to be raised.

By section 33, (substituted for 25th section in 11 Geo. IV.), owners and occupiers of houses, buildings and property (other than land) rateable to the poor, shall pay a rate in the pound three times greater than that at which they shall be rated for this Act; but the total amount levied for this Act shall not exceed the sum agreed on by the inhabitants, as aforesaid, and shall be assessed upon the annual value to which lands, &c., shall be rated according to the last valuation for the relief of the poor.

By section 34. Land and houses are to be rated separately.

35. Gives power to succeeding overseers to collect the rate.

The following sections to 42, are similar to those in the preceding Act, from 26 to 31.

43. Whenever any of the duties usually performed by constables shall have been executed by any of the officers appointed by the inspectors, all fees for the performance of such duties shall be paid over to the said inspectors, to be by them applied in aid of the rate levied under this Act,

44 to 66, are similar to the former Act, from 32 to 54.

67. Appeals against the rate to be subject to the same rules as appeals against poor-rates.

The remainder of this Act is similar to the former Act, with the addition of the 71st section, which enables parishes to adopt only parts of the Act; and of the 73rd section, which enables parts of parishes to adopt it.

JURIES IN IRELAND.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 91.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries in Ireland.

1. Reciting the expediency of simplifying the present laws; directs sheriffs not to return any persons as jurors who are not qualified according to this Act, viz.—men between twenty-one and sixty, in any county in Ireland, having 10*l.* by the year in lands or tenements, or in rents, in fee simple, fee tail, or for life; or 15*l.* by the year by lease, for an absolute term of not less than twenty-one years; and also every resident merchant, freeman, and householder having a house in any city, town,

or borough in the said county, of the clear yearly value of 20*l.*, who shall be qualified with respect to property, and shall be liable to serve on juries for the trial of all issues joined in any of the king's courts of record in Dublin, and in all courts of assize; and liable to serve on grand juries in courts of sessions, and on petty juries for the trial of all issues joined in such courts, and triable in the county where they reside; and that every man residing in any county of a city, and there qualified as aforesaid, and also every resident merchant, &c., having lands or tenements, or personal estate of the value of 100*l.*, shall be liable to serve as a juror in the said city, &c.

2. Exempts all Peers, all Judges of the King's Courts of Record in Dublin, and Ecclesiastical Courts; all clergymen, all teachers in any religious congregation; all serjeants and barristers-at-law actually practising; all attorneys, &c.; public notaries; all coroners, gaolers, &c.; all physicians actually practising; all surgeons and apothecaries, &c.; sheriffs' officers, police constables, and parish clerks; postmasters-general and their deputies; treasurers and secretaries of grand juries. Then follow several provisions for making out lists, &c. &c.

24. Sons of peers, baronets, knights, magistrates, and persons who have served or been returned to serve the office of sheriff or grand juror at the assizes, and bankers and wholesale merchants who do not exercise retail trades, and of all trades who are possessed of personal property of the value of 5000*l.*, and of the eldest sons of such persons respectively, to be liable to serve as special jurors.

25, &c. Provide for striking the special jury, &c.

29. In an action or suit instituted by or against any corporate body in Ireland, it shall not be deemed a good cause of challenge of any juror to try, that he is of collateral kindred with any member of such corporate body, unless either brother, uncle, nephew, or first cousin of such member or his wife.

32. Fine on jurors making default, 10*l.*

34. No money to be taken to excuse persons from serving.

35 and 36. Inflict penalties on collectors for neglecting to make out lists, &c., and on clerks of peace, town clerks, and sheriffs, for neglecting their duty.

47. Writs of attaint, &c., against juries abolished.

48. Embracery, and corrupt jurors, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

49. The Act then repeals nearly forty statutes.

CHINESE TRADE.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 93.—28th August, 1833.]

An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India.

1. Reciting that it is expedient for the trade with China, and the trade in tea, to be open to all his Majesty's subjects;

2. Repeals the prohibitions upon the importation of tea, unless from the place of its growth, and by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and of goods from China, unless by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the island of Mauritius, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the East India Company, or with their license; and thenceforth it shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan.

3. List of persons on board any ship arriving in India to be delivered to officers of Customs. Penalty for neglect, 100*l.*

5, &c. Reciting that it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions; provides accordingly.

EXCHEQUER—SHERIFFS, &c.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 99.—28th August, 1833.]

This Act makes great alterations in the accounts, &c., of sheriffs, and fines due to the Crown, and abolishes the following offices in the Court of Exchequer, viz., lord treasurer's remembrancer, the filacer, secondaries, deputy remembrancer, and sworn and other clerks and bagbearer belonging thereto; clerk of the pipe, deputy clerk of the pipe, controller and deputy controller of the pipe, secondaries, attornies, or sworn and other clerks and bagbearer in the said office of the pipe; clerk of the estreats; surveyor of the green wax; the foreign apposer and deputy foreign apposer, and clerk of the nichills.

BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 98.—29th August, 1833.]

An Act for giving to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England certain privileges, for a limited period, under certain conditions.

1. Reciting various Bank Acts, and the expediency of continuing certain privileges of exclusive banking for a further limited period, upon certain conditions, &c.; gives the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of banking upon the conditions thereafter mentioned.

2. During such privilege, no banking company of more than six persons to issue notes payable on demand within London, or sixty-five miles thereof; but this is not to prevent banks beyond that limit from making and issuing their bills and notes, payable on demand or otherwise, at the place at which the same shall be issued, being more than sixty-five miles from London, and also in London, and from having an agent or agents in London, or at any other place at which such bills or notes shall be made payable for the purpose of payment only, but no such bill or note shall be under 5*l.*, or be re-issued in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof.

3. Any company or partnership may carry on business of banking in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof, provided it do not borrow, owe, or take up in England any sum on its bills or notes payable on demand, or at any less time than six months, during the continuance of the privileges of the Bank.

4. All notes of the Bank of England payable on demand which shall be issued out of London, shall be payable at the place where issued.

5. Exclusive privileges hereby given to end upon one year's notice given at the end of ten years after August, 1834; and upon repayment by Parliament to the said Governor and Company of all principal money, interest, or annuities due from the public.

6. Bank notes to be a legal tender, except by the Bank and Branch Banks.

7. Bills not having more than three months to run, not subject to usury laws.

8. Accounts of bullion, &c., and of notes in circulation, to be sent weekly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., and an average state of the Bank accounts of preceding three months shall be published every month in the *London Gazette*.

9. Public to pay the Bank one-fourth part of the debt of 14,686,800*l.*

10. If a general court of the Proprietors shall so determine, then the capital stock of the said Governor and Company shall be reduced from the sum of 14,553,000*l.*, of which the same now consists, to the sum of 10,914,750*l.*, making a reduction of 3,638,250*l.*, to take place after the 5th day of October, 1834, and the difference shall be divided amongst the Proprietors of Bank Stock on the said 5th of October, at the rate of 25*l.* sterling for every 100*l.*

13. Bank to deduct the annual sum of 120,000*l.* from sum allowed for management of national debt, in consideration of the privileges of exclusive banking.

14. Provisions of 39 and 40 Geo. III. to remain in force, except as altered by this Act, subject to redemption upon the terms following:—that at any time, upon twelve months' notice to be given after the 1st day of August, 1855, and upon repayment by Parliament to the said Governor and Company of 11,015,100*l.*, which will remain due from the public after the payment of the one-fourth of the debt of 14,000,000*l.*, &c., and of all arrears of 100,000*l.* per annum in the said Act mentioned, with the principal and interest on all such tallies, Exchequer orders, Exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds which the said Governor and Company shall have in their hands, then the said exclusive privileges of banking shall cease and determine.

FACTORIES.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103.—29th August, 1833.]

An Act to regulate the Labour of Children and young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom.

1. Reciting that it is necessary for the hours of labour of children and young persons employed in mills and factories to be regulated, as there are great numbers of such children, &c., and their hours of labour are longer than is desirable, due regard being had to their health and means of education; enacts, that no person under eighteen years of age shall be allowed to work in the night (that is to say) between half-past eight o'clock in the evening and half-past five o'clock in the morning, except as hereafter, in any cotton, woollen, worsted, hemp, flax, tow, linen, or silk mill or factory, in scutching, carding, roving, spinning, &c., making thread, dressing or weaving of cotton, wool, worsted, hemp, flax, tow, or silk, either separately or mixed, in any such mill, &c., in any part of the United Kingdom; but the Act is not to extend to that part of the process commonly called fulling, roughing, or boiling of woollens, nor to any apprentices or other persons employed therein, nor to the labour of young persons above the age of thirteen years when employed in packing goods in any warehouse or place attached to any mill, and not used for any manufacturing process, nor to any mill, &c., used solely for the manufacture of lace.

2. Persons under eighteen not to work more than twelve hours in one day, or sixty-nine hours in one week.

3, 4, and 5. But if time be lost through a want or excess of water, the occupier may extend the time at the rate of three hours per week until such lost time be made good, but no longer, between the hours of five in the morning and nine in the evening; and when any extraordinary accident shall happen to the steam-engine, &c., lost time may be worked up at the rate of one hour a day for the twelve following working days; and when time is lost by drought or floods, the working period may be extended so as to prevent the loss of time, and no longer: but no child shall be actually employed more than twelve hours of any one day; nor any child under thirteen years of age after nine in the evening, nor before five in the morning.

6. There shall be allowed not less than one and a-half hours for meals.

7. Employment of children under nine years prohibited, except in silk mills.

8. The employment of children under eleven, twelve, and thirteen years of age for more than nine hours a day prohibited, after the respective periods therein mentioned.

9. Holidays to be allowed, viz., Christmas-day and Good Friday the entire day, and not fewer than eight half days besides in every year.

10. Children employed in any one mill less than nine hours not to be employed in any other.

11 to 14. Children not to be employed without a certificate from a surgeon or physician as to their being of ordinary strength and appearance, countersigned by some justice or inspector; and a certificate of age from children between eleven and eighteen.

17 and 18. Empowers his Majesty to appoint four inspectors of factories, &c., when such children are employed, to visit them by day or by night, when at work, and to make inquiry respecting their condition, employment, and education, of any person upon oath; and they may make rules, regulations, and orders for the due execution of this Act; and are to enforce the attendance at school of children, and to order a register of the children, and of their sex and hours of attendance, and of their absence on account of sickness, to be kept in such factory; and may order the occupier of any factory or mill to register any information with relation to the performance of any labour therein.

19. One of the Secretaries of State may appoint persons to superintend, under the inspector, the execution of this Act.

20. Children in factories to attend a school to be appointed by the parents or inspector, to pay for which there may be made a deduction from the weekly wages of such child not exceeding *1d.* in every shilling.

24. Mill-owner liable to the same penalty for any child remaining on the premises more than nine hours, as if it was employed; but not in any yard or play-ground open to the public view, or schools.

26. Interior walls of every mill, &c., to be limewashed once a year.

27. An abstract of this Act, and such rules and regulations as any inspector may determine, shall be hung up in mills.

29. Parents liable to a penalty of 20s. for the employment of children beyond the legal hours, &c.

30. Agents and servants of factory-owners to be personally liable for offences committed by them, and not their master.

31. Employers offending against this Act, or any order of any inspector shall forfeit not exceeding 20*l.*, nor less than 1*l.*, at the discretion of the inspector or justice; but if not wilful nor grossly negligent, it may be mitigated.

32. Penalty for obstructing inspectors, 10*l.*

33 and 34. Inspectors to have same powers over constables as justices; and proceedings under this Act may be had before any one inspector, or any one magistrate.

35. Complaints to be preferred at or before the next visit of the inspector; and previous notice given.

43. Penalties to be applied for the benefit of any before-mentioned school.

45. Inspectors to make annual reports to the Secretaries of State twice in every year, and, to make their proceedings uniform, shall meet and confer.

48. The Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 39, repealed. (See *Companion* of 1823, p. 159.)

FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ASSETS ACT.

[3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 104.—29th August, 1833.]

This important Act makes freehold and copyhold estates in all cases assets for the payment of simple contract or specialty debts.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Acts are not included in the foregoing Abstract:—

1. For the service of 1833.
2. For raising 12,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills.
3. For continuing duties on Sugar, &c., for one year.
5. Mutiny Act.

6. Marine Regulation.
 7. Annual Indemnity Act.
 8. Legal Quays Amendment Act.
 13. Relates to the management of the Land Tax.
 20. Indemnifies witness on the charge of Bribery at Stafford.
 21. Militia Ballots Suspension.
 22. Amends the Laws relating to Sewers.
 25. For raising 15,752,650*l.* by Exchequer Bills.
 26. Repeals Fines on masters having Fires on board in the Liffey.
 28. Repealing 13 Geo. III. relating to the Woollen Trade.
 29. Regulating payment of Pensions by Ordnance and Chelsea Hospital.
 32. Relating to Public Works.
 33. High-roads in Scotland.
 35. Drainage and Enclosure Acts Amendment.
 38. Forest of Dean Boundaries.
 43. Holyhead Road.
 45. Declaring valid marriages solemnized at Hamburg.
 55. The registering British Vessels.
 60. For regulating Isle of Man Trade.
 61. Permitting Sugar to be refined for exportation without payment of duty.
 62. Militia Act.
 63. Parish Indentures.
 64. Relating to the care of Insane Persons.
 65. Woolwich Docks Improvement.
 66. Treasury empowered to purchase the city of London's right to Package, Scavage, &c.
 68. Regulating Sale of Beer in Ireland.
 69. Land Revenue in Scotland.
 70. Relating to Public Notaries.
 71. For holding Assizes in England and Wales.
 72. For the Suppression of the Slave Trade.
 74. For the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries.
 75. Cholera Suppression.
 - 76 and 77. Election of Magistrates in Scotch Burghs, Royal and Parliamentary.
 80. Turnpike Roads Accounts.
 81. Furniture of Buckingham Palace.
 86. Civil List.
 87. Enclosure Acts Amendment.
 88. Seamen's Wages Recovery.
 89. Metropolitan Police.
 92. For establishing Hospitals and Dispensaries in Ireland.
 95. Continues duties on Offices and Pensions.
 96. To apply 6,000,000*l.* to the service of 1833.
 97. For preventing the selling of Forged Stamps; and exempts from duty Artificial Mineral Waters; and allows a drawback on the exportation of Gold and Silver Plate manufactured in Ireland.
 100. For the relief of Owners of Tithes in Ireland.
 101. Tea Duties Management.
 102. Repeals penalties on Roman Catholic Priests solemnizing Marriages contrary to certain Acts.
 105. Amendment of the Law of Dower.
 106. Amending the Law of Inheritance.
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XXI. — ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

* * In this and some of the following Abstracts of Accounts there will be some apparent errors in the Totals, arising from the omission of all fractional sums.

The Number prefixed to the Return is that of the Parliamentary Paper.

I.—Finance.

No. 11.—NET PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th JANUARY, 1833.

Income or Revenue.		Total.
Customs	£16,794,992	
Excise	16,611,036	
Stamps	6,938,316	
Taxes	4,943,887	
Post Office	1,461,000	
Miscellaneous	84,483	
Receipts, not of the Ordinary Revenue	155,040	
		£46,988,755

Expenditure.		Total.
Charge of the Funded Debt	£27,664,586	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	659,165	
Civil List	510,000	
Pensions	477,376	
Courts of Justice	324,093	
Perpetual Salaries, Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated	536,828	
Fund, Mint, and Hemp and Flax Bounties		
Army	7,129,873	
Navy	4,882,835	
Ordnance	1,792,317	
Miscellaneous, chargeable upon Annual Parliamentary Grants	2,396,921	
		£46,373,996

Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year . . . £614,758

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ended on the 10th OCTOBER, 1832, and the 10th OCTOBER, 1833.

	Years ended October 10.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1832.	1833.		
	£.	£.	£	£.
Customs	15,201,299	15,240,007	38,708	..
Excise	14,956,307	14,542,957	..	413,350
Stamps	6,558,159	6,499,529	..	58,630
Post Office	1,313,000	1,400,000	87,000	..
Taxes	5,022,324	4,986,180	..	36,000
Miscellaneous	357,723	359,719	1,996	..
	43,408,812	43,028,392	144,193	524,613
Deduct Increase			..	144,193
Decrease on the Year			..	380,420

No. 336.—Estimated gross and net amount of taxes repealed, expired, and reduced; and of taxes imposed in each year since the termination of the war.

	Repealed, Expired, or Reduced.		Imposed.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£	£	s.
1814	948,861	932,827	288,685	0
1815	222,749	222,749	176,772	0
1816	17,886,666	17,547,365	392,058	0
1817	37,812	36,495	8,191	0
1818	9,524	9,504	1,356	0
1819	273,573	269,484	3,102,302	0
1820	4,000	4,000	119,602	0
1821	490,113	471,309	45,200	0
1822	2,164,037	2,139,101	—	—
1823	4,236,389	4,185,735	18,800	0
1824	1,805,467	1,801,333	49,605	0
1825	3,771,019	3,676,239	53,100	0
1826	1,973,915	1,967,215	188,955	0
1827	84,038	84,038	21,402	0
1828	52,227	51,998	1,966	10
1829	126,406	126,406	—	—
1830	4,264,425	4,070,742	696,004	0
1831	3,189,312	1,588,052	627,586	0
1832	754,996	747,264	44,526	0
	42,345,529	39,931,856	5,836,110	10
			5,813,118	10

REVENUE OF INDIA.—General Abstract of the Revenue and Charges of India for three years, according to the latest advices, showing the Net Revenue, the Amount paid for Interest on Debts, and the remaining surplus Revenue.

1828-9.

	Revenues.	Charges.	Interest on Debt.
Bengal . . .	£14,823,840	£10,329,331	£1,899,296
Madras . . .	5,575,049	5,256,646	199,272
Bombay . . .	2,331,802	3,600,841	22,957
Expenses of St. Helena . . .		113,054	
	£22,740,691	19,597,306	2,121,165
Net surplus Revenue	£1,022,130		

1829-30.

Bengal . . .	13,858,177	9,598,785	1,780,638
Madras . . .	5,415,587	5,256,646	205,920
Bombay . . .	2,421,443	3,600,841	21,135
Expense of St. Helena . . .		93,004	
	21,695,207	18,549,276	2,007,693
Net surplus Revenue	£1,138,238		

1830-31.

Bengal . . .	14,119,914	9,224,937	1,946,230
Madras . . .	5,358,260	5,107,020	218,820
Bombay . . .	2,511,136	3,594,472	42,154
Expense of St. Helena . . .		86,044	
	22,019,310	18,013,473	2,207,204
Net surplus Revenue	£1,799,633		

No. 103.—An ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM on the 5th of January, 1833.

GREAT BRITAIN.		
Debt due to the South Sea Company at 3 per cent.	£ 3,662,784	£
Old South Sea Annuities	3,497,870	
New South Sea Annuities	2,460,830	
South Sea Annuities. 1751	523,100	
Debt due to the Bank of England	14,686,800	
Bank Annuities created in 1726	874,949	
Consolidated Annuities	347,458,931	
Reduced Annuities	123,029,913	
Total, at 3 per cent.		496,195,179
Annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., anno 1818	12,350,801	
Reduced Annuities, ditto	63,453,824	
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	137,613,820	
Total, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		213,418,445
4 per cent. Annuities, created 1826		10,796,340
New 5 per cent. Annuities		462,736
Great Britain		720,872,702
IRELAND.		
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per cent.	2,803,780	
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto	162,062	
Total, at 3 per cent.		2,965,842
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures and Stock	14,605,670	
Reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	1,234,509	
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	11,784,349	
Total, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		27,624,528
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 4 per cent.		1,615,384
New 5 per cent. Annuities	6,661	
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per cent.	1,015,384	1,015,384
Ireland		33,227,847
Total, United Kingdom		£754,100,549

The following statement will show the progressive increase of the National Debt:—

At the Revolution, in 1689, it was	£ 664,263
At the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702
At the Accession of George the First, in 1714	54,145,363
At the Accession of George the Second, in 1727	52,092,238
At the commencement of the American War, in 1775	128,583,635
At the commencement of the French War, in 1793	239,350,148
On the 5th of January, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated	848,282,477

Number of Holders of National Stock, and amount of Shares.—By a return, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 17th of April, it appears that the total number of accounts on which a half year's dividend was due at the last half-yearly payment thereof, on each description of public stock, and on each description of terminable annuities, was 279,751. The amounts of the half-yearly dividends, received by these holders, are classified as follows :—

Not exceeding	£ 5 . . .	87,176
	10 . . .	44,648
	50 . . .	98,305
	100 . . .	25,641
	200 . . .	14,701
	300 . . .	4,495
	500 . . .	2,827
	1000 . . .	1,367
	2000 (151 are joint accounts, or of public companies) . . .	417
	3000 (35 do.) . . .	75
	4000 (24 do.) . . .	39
	5000 (10 do.) . . .	14
Exceeding	5000 (34 do.) . . .	46

UNFUNDED DEBT.

The total amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 5th of January, 1833 £27,278,000

II.—Currency.

CAPITAL of the BANK of ENGLAND; its amount, and sums invested; from returns, dated 29th February, 1832. The Bank capital is composed of the following :—

- (1) The sums paid up at different periods, between 1694 and 1781, by proprietors or holders of Bank stock, in all . . . £11,642,400
- (2) Added in 1806, from accumulated profits, 25 per cent. to the existing capital . . . 2,910,600

Together £14,553,000

This is the capital on which the holders of Bank stock receive dividends; and, being permanently lent to Government, may be called the fixed capital of the Bank.

- (3) The disposable capital of the Bank, consisting of the following :—
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Exchequer bills | £6,834,940 |
| Amount advanced by the Bank to Government towards the half-pay and pensions of the army and navy, in the five years between April, 1823, and April, 1828, to the amount of | 10,897,880 |
| In return, the Bank are entitled to receive from Government 585,740 <i>l.</i> annually, until the year 1867. | |
| Government 3 per cent. stock purchased by the Bank | 764,000 |
| Carried over | 18,496,820 |

	Brought forward	£18,496,820
The Bank hold of Government 3 per cent. stock	£14,686,800	
While there is due by the Bank to its proprietors, only	14,553,000	
	Leaving a surplus of	133,800
City bonds		500,000
Mercantile bills and notes under discount		2,951,970
Lent on mortgages		1,452,100
Lent to the London Dock Company		227,500
Advanced on various securities		570,690
Coin and bullion in Bank		5,293,150
Total of disposable assets		£29,626,030

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BANK.

*Bank-notes in circulation	£19,879,530
Ditto deposited in the Bank by the Government offices	2,034,790
Ditto by bankers and other individuals	5,738,430
Due to Government for balance of audit roll, Exchequer bills deposited, and unpaid annuities	1,163,940
Surplus in favour of the Bank	809,340
Total	29,626,030

No. 597.—An Account of all BANK NOTES issued by the Bank of England, and which have not been paid into the Bank up to the 2nd of November, 1831; distinguishing the amount and description of each class.

£.	Total.	
1000	2,964,000	None until 1815.
500	494,500	
300	327,300	
200	338,800	
100	1,237,400	
50	1,101,650	
40	166,040	
30	241,770	
25		None since 1822.
20	944,360	
15		None since 1822.
10	2,433,190	
5	2,288,459	None until 1793.
2 and 1	301,340	None issued until 1797, nor since 1826.

An Account of the Amount paid by the Bank upon Indemnity, or otherwise, for Bank Notes and Post Bills lost or destroyed, from the 1st of January, 1800, to 31st December, 1831

£241,953

The greatest sum paid in any one year, was 20,239*l.* in 1812; in the year 1831, the amount was 8,784*l.*

* This item is corrected to August 17, 1833.

SUMMARY of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BANK for the year 1832.

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, &c.	£339,400
Forgeries, losses, and sundry items	89,274
Stamp duty on notes	70,875
Dividend to proprietors, 8 per cent. on permanent capital	1,164,235
Surplus on the year	25,392

Total . . . £1,689,176

INCOME.

Discounts	£248,321
Interest on Exchequer bills and other government securities	670,598
Ditto on capital 3 per cent. received from Government	446,502
Allowance for managing the public debt	251,896
Profits on bullion, agency, &c.	71,859

Total . . . £1,689,176

An account, thus balanced, for 1833, has not been published; but in an official letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated 12th April, 1833, the Governor of the Bank thus states the income of the year:—

Interest of funded capital	£440,000
Government business	180,000
Private business	550,000

Net profit . . . £1,170,000

No. 456.—An Account, shewing the value of COUNTRY BANKERS' NOTES of each description, stamped in each year, from 5th January, 1826, to 5th January, 1833.

	Exceeding 2l. 2s., and not exceeding 5l. 5s.	Exceeding 5l. 5s., and not exceeding 10l.	Exceeding 10l., and not exceeding 20l.	Exceeding 20l., and not exceeding 30l.	Exceeding 30l., and not exceeding 50l.	Exceeding 50l., and not exceeding 100l.	TOTAL.
1827	693,015	453,990	39,520	10,230	600	37,500	1,239,755
1828	1,229,555	576,830	138,660	....	4,750	20,800	1,970,595
1829	1,883,590	583,560	236,950	....	28,000	110,000	2,842,130
1830	1,671,760	553,580	88,860	6,450	43,050	40,000	2,403,700
1831	1,350,380	489,750	74,100	6,450	30,750	4000	1,955,430
1832	1,451,355	461,560	150,000	....	15,000	140,000	2,217,915
1833	1,103,495	364,940	120,500	6,750	23,500	132,500	1,751,685

No. 38.—Sums paid in and drawn for, on account of SAVINGS BANKS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in the United Kingdom, from 28th January, 1832, to 9th February, 1833, inclusive.

Paid in, £761,368.

Drawn for, £1,264,188.

No. 138.—GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—In the twenty years from 1790 to 1809, both inclusive, the amount of gold coined was 21,493,640*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The greatest amount in any one year was 2,967,504*l.* 15*s.*, in 1798. The silver coined during the same period amounted only to 1216*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* In the twenty years, from 1810 to 1829, both inclusive, the coinage of gold amounted to 45,387,423*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; the greatest amount in any one year being 9,520,758*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* in 1821. During the same period, 9,149,411*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, was also coined in silver; 2,436,297*l.* 12*s.* of which was coined in 1827.

No. 760.—The value of the Gold coined at the Mint in each of the three years 1830, 1831, 1832, was 2,387,881*l.* in 1830; 598,547*l.* in 1831; and 3,737,065*l.* in 1833; total 6,723,493*l.* Of this sum 3,903,199*l.* was coined for the Bank of England; 2,354,059*l.* for private persons; and 12,708*l.* for the Bank of Ireland.

III.—*Trade.*

No. 550.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE imported, retained for Home Consumption, and exported, in the year ending January 5, 1832 (all fractional quantities omitted).

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Ashes, pearl and pot . . . cwt.	228,756	192,046	23,469
Barilla . . . do.	184,649	252,483	—
Bark, oak, and cork tree . . do.	931,075	926,050	—
Brimstone, rough . . . do.	289,421	296,072	—
Bristles . . . lbs.	2,070,306	1,819,798	—
Butter . . . cwt.	123,169	121,193	—
Cassia lignea . . . lbs.	398,420	61,162	718,772
Cheese . . . cwt.	134,459	130,039	—
Cinnamon . . . lbs.	225,869	23,172	504,643
Cloves . . . do.	128,223	83,885	81,912
Cochineal . . . do.	224,371	134,222	168,329
Cocoa-nuts . . . do.	3,483,118	502,806	1,531,131
Coffee . . . do.	43,007,828	22,715,807	22,485,47
Copper, unwrought . . . cwt.	661	6	1,55
Cork, unmanufactured . . do.	46,962	43,274	—
Corn :—			
Wheat . . . qrs.	1,838,696	1,201,585	43,455
Barley . . . do.	376,538	522,696	642
Oats . . . do.	619,913	354,484	5,571
Rye . . . do.	91,565	56,867	36,735
Pease and Beans . . . do.	83,904	77,226	597
Wheat-meal and flour . . cwt.	1,636,059	1,015,142	68,664
Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuits' } bark . . . } lbs.	225,678	112,773	137,578
Cotton-piece goods of India, } not printed . . . } pieces.	1,064,416	value £12,889	784,317
Cottons, printed . . . sq. yds.	149,806	19,636	133,068
Currants . . . cwt.	212,899	149,018	—
Dye and Hard-woods :—			
Fustic . . . tons.	6,334	5,776	—
Logwood . . . do.	14,852	10,405	6,011
Mahogany . . . do.	11,541	12,174	—
Elephants' teeth . . . cwt.	5,267	3,368	—
Figs . . . do.	28,722	20,578	—
Flax and tow, or codilla of } hemp and flax . . . } do.	936,411	918,883	—
Furs :—			
Bear . . . number	17,602	1,614	6,969
Beaver . . . do.	100,944	65,699	—

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Fitch number	243,705	238,127	—
Marten do.	214,107	145,859	7,269
Mink do.	103,561	56,066	—
Musquash do.	772,693	274,214	602,662
Nutria do.	494,067	426,012	—
Otter do.	23,198	3,484	6,668
Ginger cwts.	5,315	4,827	6,092
Gum:—			
Arabic cwts.	7,285	9,470	280
Lac-dye lbs.	782,399	454,779	143,611
Shellack do.	1,183,058	552,389	687,291
Hats or Bonnets, of straw number	84,066	93,947	—
Hemp, undressed cwts.	530,820	504,307	—
Hides, untanned do.	271,469	236,099	—
Indigo lbs.	7,299,605	2,490,134	4,374,241
Iron in bars tons.	17,872	13,656	4,255
Lead, pig do.	1,232	14	1,234
Leather gloves pairs	1,196,465	1,181,338	—
Lemons and oranges:—			
Packages not exceeding 5,000 } cubic inches }	71,120	59,517	—
Do. above 5,000, and not } exceeding 7,300 }	177,308	168,073	—
Do. above 7,300, and not } exceeding 14,000 }	74,526	71,649	—
Linens, cambrics, &c. pieces	55,092	53,971	—
Do. plain and diaper:—			
Entered by the ell ells.	425,824	—	454,431
Do. by the piece pieces	17,102	—	18,956
Do. by the sq. yard sq. yards	28,190	140	78,760
Do. at value	£11,039	£12,823	£915
Liquorice juice cwts.	8,873	6,002	—
Mace lbs.	41,287	18,894	63,795
Madder cwts.	43,935	48,756	—
Madder root do.	52,449	53,862	—
Molasses do.	332,875	348,626	—
Nutmegs lbs.	210,363	152,369	88,352
Oil:—			
Castor lbs.	393,191	327,940	—
Olive galls.	4,158,917	1,928,892	—
Palm cwts.	164,760	175,452	—
Blubber tons	1,969	1,969	—
Spermaceti do.	6,816	6,774	—
Not Blubber or Spermaceti do.	15,884	14,283	—
Opium lbs.	9,967	25,937	25,045
Pepper do.	6,273,480	2,050,082	6,844,416
Pimento do.	1,810,616	304,400	1,815,537
Prunes cwts.	9,370	8,044	—
Quicksilver lbs.	314,286	192,310	848,108
Raisins cwts.	216,282	162,204	—
Rhubarb lbs.	140,395	40,124	104,849
Rice cwts.	168,744	140,100	88,886

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Rice in the husks . . . bushels	225,556	189,388	—
Safflower cwts.	2,772	2,300	—
Sago do.	2,549	3,423	—
Saltpetre do.	175,938	155,499	20,168
Sarsaparilla lbs.	176,854	107,410	—
Seeds :—			
Clover cwts.	110,255	114,663	—
Flax and linseed . . . bushels	2,759,103	2,476,990	—
Rape seed do.	407,275	396,502	—
Tares do.	88,939	81,480	—
Senna lbs.	250,296	130,222	—
Shumac cwts.	133,799	127,821	—
Silk :—			
Raw and Waste . . . lbs.	3,992,593	3,778,791	29,975
Thrown do.	629,281	514,240	25,311
Manufactures of Europe . . do.	158,831	148,478	9,202
India, viz. :—			
Bandanas, romals, &c. . pieces	185,117	101,023	100,337
Crape do.	1,307	Value £10,485	{ 818 27,819 6,383
Crape scarfs, shawls, &c. . number	27,233		
Taffeties, damasks, &c. . pieces	10,631		
Skins :—			
Calf and kid, untanned . . cwts.	42,637	40,194	—
Deer, undressed . . . number	125,357	31,079	112,948
Goat, do. do.	354,584	212,422	97,469
Kid, do. do.	595,573	486,527	—
dressed do.	621,780	621,780	—
Lamb, undressed . . . do.	2,820,092	2,819,706	—
Seal, do. do.	541,692	528,206	—
Smalts lbs.	391,523	348,115	—
Spelter cwts.	76,412	20,526	62,684
Spirits :—			
Rum proof gallons	7,892,722	3,624,597	2,375,527
Brandy do.	1,461,897	1,235,101	504,172
Geneva do.	213,926	23,898	207,072
Sugar, unrefined . . . cwts.	5,366,262	3,781,011	420,721
Tallow do.	1,040,691	918,733	—
Tar lasts	10,572	10,075	—
Tea lbs.	31,648,926	29,997,055	236,359
Timber :—			
Battens & batten ends . . gt. hunds.	14,596	11,637	—
Deals and deal ends . . . do.	54,915	49,489	—
Lathwood do.	11,373	11,269	—
Masts, yards, &c., under } 12 inches in diameter } number	13,438	12,027	—
Do. 12 inches diameter } and above } loads.	4,703	4,125	—
Oak plank, 2 inches thick } or upwards } do.	2,525	2,279	—
Staves gt. hundreds	76,431	70,307	—
Teak loads	23,839	24,981	—

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Quantities exported.
Timber, 8 inches square or upwards . . . } loads	562,199	546,078	—
Wainscot logs . . . do.	2,571	2,701	—
Tin cwt.	8,099	—	12,226
Tobacco—unmanufactured lbs.	33,107,679	19,418,940	9,358,356
— manufactured, and } lbs.	220,106	114,900	80,061
snuff }			
Turpentine, not worth more than 12s. per cwt. . . } cwt.	317,895	301,199	—
Valonia do.	134,307	137,193	—
Wax, bees' do.	7,203	10,095	—
Whale fins do.	7,191	6,723	—
Wool—cotton lbs.	288,674,853	273,249,653	22,308,555
— sheep's do.	31,652,029	29,669,908	1,025,962
Wine :—			
Cape gallons	428,154	539,584	30,942
French do.	351,102	254,366	76,152
Portugal do.	2,763,211	2,707,734	235,129
Spanish do.	2,605,328	2,089,532	377,138
Madeira do.	356,514	209,127	128,828
Canary do.	191,916	94,117	104,302
Rhenish do.	71,352	57,888	8,152
Other sorts do.	349,293	259,916	54,262
Of all sorts do.	7,116,870	6,212,264	1,014,925
Yarn—linen, raw . . . cwt.	17,352	17,352	—
Zaffre lbs.	227,512	227,982	—

No. 367.—Quantities and declared Value of BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED in 1831.

	Quantities.	Declared Value. £
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	—	790,293
Arms and ammunition	—	562,765
Bacon and hams cwt.	7,562	22,689
Beef and pork barrels	41,243	117,922
Beer and ale tuns	8,844	161,768
Books, printed cwt.	4,112	101,110
Brass and copper manufactures do.	181,951	803,124
Butter and cheese do.	63,260	254,024
Coals, culm, and cinders tons	510,831	199,760
Cordage cwt.	36,276	81,986
Cotton manufactures :—entered by } the yard	421,385,303	12,163,513
Cotton hosiery, lace, and small wares	—	1,118,672
Cotton twist and yarn lbs.	63,821,440	3,975,019
Earthenware of all sorts pieces	37,028,897	461,090
Fish barrels	96,712	109,656
Glass, entered by weight cwt.	177,915	420,044
— entered at value	—	9,580
Hardwares and Cutlery cwt.	336,194	1,622,429
Hats, beaver, and felt dozens	62,856	170,183

		Quantities.	Declared Value. £
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	tons	124,312	1,123,372
Lead and shot	do.	6,777	96,333
Leather, wrought and unwrought	lbs.	1,314,931	246,410
Saddlery and harness		—	61,312
Linen manufactures	yards	69,233,892	2,400,043
Linen threads, tapes, &c.		—	48,643
Machinery and mill-work		—	105,491
Painters' colours		—	102,065
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches		—	188,144
Salt	bushels	9,932,214	165,437
Silk manufactures		—	578,874
Soap and candles	lbs.	9,625,686	236,499
Stationery of all sorts		—	179,216
Sugar, refined	cwts.	581,836	1,238,919
Tin, unwrought	do.	27,763	77,718
Tin and pewter wares and tin plates		—	230,143
Wool—sheep's and lambs'	lbs.	3,494,275	173,105
Woollen and worsted yarn	do.	1,592,455	158,111
Woollen manufactures	pieces	1,997,348	4,580,902
	yards	5,797,546	500,546
Woollen hosiery and small wares		—	500,155
All other articles		—	1,362,874
Total			£37,164,372

The foregoing amount was distributed to the following countries as under :—

	£
Russia	1,191,565
Sweden	57,127
Norway	58,580
Denmark	92,294
Prussia	192,816
Germany	3,642,952
The Netherlands	2,082,536
France	602,688
Portugal proper	975,919
— Azores	41,634
— Madeira	38,960
Spain and the Balearic islands	597,848
— Canaries	33,282
Gibraltar	367,285
Italy and the Italian islands	2,490,376
Malta	134,519
Ionian islands	50,883
Turkey and continental Greece	888,654
Morea and Greek islands	10,446
Egypt (ports on the Mediterranean)	112,832
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	426
Western Coast of Africa	234,763
Cape of Good Hope	257,245
Cape Verde islands	215

	£
Saint Helena	39,431
Mauritius	148,475
East India Company's territories—Ceylon and China	3,377,412
Sumatra, Java, and other islands of the Indian seas	285,296
Philippine islands	39,513
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, & Swan River	398,471
New Zealand and South Sea islands	4,752

British North American colonies	2,089,327
British West Indies	2,581,949
Hayti	376,103
Cuba, and other foreign West Indies	663,531
United States of America	9,053,583
Mexico	728,858
Columbia	248,250
Brazil	1,238,371
States of the Rio de la Plata	339,870
Chili	651,617
Peru	409,003

Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Man, &c. 324,634

£37,164,372

No. 286.—The number of Ships entered inwards in the different Ports of the United Kingdom, in 1832, was, of British, 13,372, the tonnage amounting to 2,185,980, and the men employed to 122,594: Foreign, 4546 ships, 639,979 tons, 35,399 men. Cleared outwards—British, 13,292 ships; 2,229,269 tons; 128,293 men:—Foreign, 4391 ships; 651,223 tons; 34,834 men.

No. 103.—On the 31st December, 1832, the number of Vessels belonging to the several Ports of the British Empire, with the amount of registered Tonnage*, and the number of men usually employed in the navigation of the same, was—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	19,143	2,225,980	134,588
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	521	35,880	3,844
British Plantations	4,771	356,208	23,202
Total	24,435	2,618,068	161,364

No. 309.—In the year 1832, there were built and registered in the several Ports of the United Kingdom, 759 vessels, the total tonnage of which amounted to 92,915; and also 33 steam-vessels, of which the tonnage was 2851.

* The registered tonnage is generally considerably less than the real tonnage; the tonnage stated in official accounts is always the registered.

The official value of the IMPORTS from Foreign Countries, and of the EXPORTS to them, distinguishing the Home Produce and Manufactures Exported from the Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, is exhibited in the following Table:—

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1832.

COUNTRIES.	UNITED KINGDOM.											
	Official Value of Imports.			OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.								
				British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.			TOTAL EXPORTS.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EUROPE—												
Russia	4,696,368	17	11	1,746,972	12	5	856,856	14	8	2,603,829	7	1
Sweden	212,639	13	1	94,587	5	1	67,788	12	8	162,375	17	9
Norway	91,678	10	1	92,599	1	1	58,225	5	6	150,824	6	7
Denmark	410,981	7	2	173,280	1	11	83,423	8	3	256,703	10	2
Prussia	1,200,102	7	5	264,618	2	1	564,684	12	10	829,302	14	11
Germany	1,684,165	8	3	7,667,147	0	3	1,806,480	8	9	9,473,627	9	0
Netherlands	1,276,081	12	3	3,179,293	13	6	3,270,927	0	11	6,450,225	14	5
France	3,056,154	12	4	635,927	13	5	256,031	19	7	892,009	13	0
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	520,616	18	8	2,251,584	3	0	68,197	17	1	2,319,782	0	1
Spain and Canaries	1,293,924	0	4	1,036,623	17	8	318,033	7	8	1,354,662	5	4
Gibraltar	19,668	7	0	879,382	3	7	121,340	18	3	1,000,723	1	10
Italy	1,475,304	6	10	4,528,154	10	4	820,651	1	0	5,348,805	11	4
Malta	63,550	2	10	257,537	8	8	20,485	2	6	278,022	11	2
Ionian Islands	187,185	11	4	71,592	13	2	13,383	8	7	84,976	1	9
Turkey and Conti- nental Greece	759,797	19	1	2,113,928	9	2	95,777	3	2	2,209,705	12	4
Morea & Greek Isl. Is. Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, & Man	29,273	6	9	23,563	12	0	1,743	11	10	30,307	3	10
	202,940	14	7	445,410	2	4	126,435	1	2	571,845	3	6
AFRICA—												
Egypt, Ports on the Mediterranean	275,547	19	7	236,189	15	3	2,068	9	9	238,253	5	0
Tripoli, Barbary, & Morocco	45,986	5	9	759	10	0	4,950	16	11	5,710	6	11
W. Coast of Africa	239,105	0	5	352,182	17	9	155,275	19	7	507,458	17	4
Cape of Good Hope	183,451	14	2	351,107	13	3	28,940	6	1	380,047	19	4
E. Coast of Africa	2,328	17	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde Islands	—	—	—	123	17	6	75	3	8	199	1	2
St. Helena	44,512	3	8	28,439	6	3	3,030	9	10	31,469	16	1
Mauritius	724,285	8	2	268,963	16	4	11,984	17	9	280,948	14	1
ASIA—												
E. Indies and China	7,920,182	3	9	6,521,532	10	7	426,068	0	7	6,947,600	11	2
New South Wales, VanDiemen's Land, and Swan River	191,841	3	2	427,378	18	8	149,735	11	9	577,114	10	5
New Zealand and South Sea Islands	6,442	10	0	4,055	12	6	815	8	3	4,872	0	9
AMERICA—												
British N. Colonies	1,532,582	19	0	2,858,514	19	9	271,975	9	3	3,130,490	9	0
British West Indies	8,448,839	8	7	3,729,521	14	3	258,764	6	4	3,988,286	0	7
Foreign West Indies	615,594	7	2	2,186,482	5	7	48,762	14	11	2,235,245	0	6
United States	8,970,312	8	3	12,007,308	8	11	588,965	9	0	12,596,173	17	11
Mexico	160,751	12	3	1,112,916	12	11	138,852	4	10	1,251,768	17	9
Guatemala	8,065	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	25,243	14	1	476,768	0	0	22,964	17	4	499,732	17	4
States Rio de la Plata	476,272	14	10	582,086	6	4	8,224	8	10	590,310	15	2
Chili	21,030	16	11	1,057,621	17	2	10,812	2	8	1,068,433	19	11
Peru	42,377	9	3	624,639	11	10	21,392	9	3	646,032	1	0
Brazil	2,278,059	18	4	2,392,662	8	4	39,002	8	7	2,431,664	16	11
WHALE FISHERIES	273,800	19	9	—	—	—	1,914	0	0	1,914	0	0
TOTAL	£ 49,727,108	14	6	60,686,364	12	10	10,745,126	9	7	71,431,491	2	5

The proportional value of the trade carried on with each country, during the year ended 5th January, 1833, cannot at present be stated, and therefore the following Abstract is subjoined, of the total official value of the imports and exports.

Total Official value of Imports into the United Kingdom	£.	s. d.
	44,586,241	15 0
Total Official value of Exports from the United Kingdom, viz.		
British and Irish produce and manufactures	£65,026,702	11 0
Foreign & Colonial merchandise	11,047,869	17 0
	76,071,572	8 0

No. 425.—An Account of the declared Value of the Imports and Exports between Great Britain and all Places to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (excepting China), distinguishing the private Trade from that of the East India Company, for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, respectively.

Years	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By the East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total Imports.	By the East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1830	1,593,566	4,085,505	5,679,071	195,394	3,891,917	4,087,311
1831	1,434,372	4,295,438	5,729,810	146,480	3,488,571	3,635,051
1832	1,107,787	5,229,311	6,337,098	149,193	3,601,093	3,750,286

No. 425.—An Account of the Value, according to the Prices at the East India Company's Sales, of all Goods imported into Great Britain from the East Indies and China, and of the Exports to the same, according to the declared Value, in the years ending 5th January, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1831	8,809,730	4,572,801
1832	8,742,715	4,048,849
1832	9,188,635	4,116,282

The Trade carried on with China by American Merchants during fifteen years, from 1813-14 to 1827-28 inclusive, is stated in the Appendix to the Lords' Report of 1830, as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports. Dollars.	Value of Exp. Dollars.
1813-14 }	9	2,854	451,500	572,000
1814-15 }				
1815-16	30	10,208	2,527,500	4,220,000
1816-17	38	13,096	5,609,600	5,703,000
1817-18	39	14,325	7,076,828	6,777,000
1818-19	46	16,022	10,017,151	9,041,755
1819-20	39	13,641	8,158,961	8,182,016
1820-21	25	8,470	not stated	
1821-22	42	14,702	8,199,741	7,058,741
1822-23	31	11,297	8,339,398	7,523,492
1823-24	35	13,635	6,313,126	5,677,149
1824-25	37	14,452	8,962,045	8,501,121
1825-26	38	not stated	7,756,031	8,752,562
1826-27	19	7,034	3,843,717	4,363,788
1827-28	20	8,597	6,238,788	6,659,925

The declared Value of British Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to China, in Foreign Ships, was—

	£.		£.
1818	2,527	1825	—
1819	29,324	1826	143,897
1820	178,362	1827	70,985
1821	135,954	1828	66,253
1822	12,500	1829	—
1823	104,165	1831	54,384
1824	—	1832	26,562

These goods consisted principally of cotton and woollen manufactures, glass-ware, guns and pistols, copper, iron, wrought and unwrought, lead and shot, machinery, plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—In the year 1801, the first year of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, the number of ships that entered the ports of Ireland from Great Britain was 6816, and their aggregate burden was 582,033 tons. In 1831 the trade had so increased, that the number of ships amounted to 13,584, and their burthen to 1,262,221 tons, being an increase since the union of 116 per cent.

The number and quantities of agricultural stock and provisions exported from Ireland to Great Britain have increased within the same period, as under:—

	1801.	1825.
Cows and oxen	No. 31,543	63,519
Swine	1968	65,919
Horses	669	3130
Sheep	2879	72,161
Butter	cwt. 250,620	425,670
Beef	barls. 58,911	63,507
Pork	73,495	83,783
Bacon and Ham	cwt. 21,100	361,139

These Exports must have materially increased since 1825, as in 1831 Liverpool alone imported from Ireland 91,911 head of cattle; 160,487 sheep and lambs; and 156,001 pigs.

The Importations of grain and meal from Ireland into Great Britain, stated in quarters, which in 1815 amounted to 821,192 qrs.; have since been augmented threefold, and in 1831 amounted to 2,419,643 qrs.

A Statement of the annual average Quantities of certain Articles retained for Home Consumption in Ireland, contrasting the average consumption of 1790 with that of 1831, in some of the more important articles of convenience and luxury.

	1790.		1831.
Home-made	Gals.		
Spirits	2,599,576	duty 1s. 14d. per Imp. gal.	8,557,665 duty 3s. 4d. p. im. gal.
Tobacco	2,537,689	11d. per lb	4,153,302 3s. per lb.
Coffee	44,370	5½d. „	898,363 6d. „
Raw Sugar, cts.	199,255	12s. 4d. p. cwt.	342,701 24s. per cwt.
Coals	tons 338,934		851,424

1828.
The latest period from which the account can be furnished.
Tea lbs. 1,732,374 4½d. per lb. 3,887,955 96 per cwt. and 100 per cent.

An Account of the number of Vessels, and their aggregate Tonnage, that entered the under-named Ports from Foreign Parts, distinguishing the British from the Foreign, in the years 1820, 1826, and 1831.

		British.		Foreign.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
London . .	1820	3,354	655,239	856	122,619
	1826	3,495	675,026	1,586	215,254
	1831	4,140	780,988	1,557	269,159
Liverpool . .	1820	1,146	228,235	635	166,821
	1826	1,387	299,037	680	181,907
	1831	1,862	413,928	978	265,037
Bristol . . .	1820	311	53,919	46	5,652
	1826	334	65,087	60	6,931
	1831	404	76,807	97	12,837
Hull . . .	1820	671	122,488	123	15,747
	1826	724	131,924	854	70,137
	1831	989	189,388	725	73,547
Glasgow . .	1820	23	1,751	..	..
	1826	67	6,529	10	1,147
	1831	92	8,702	10	1,637
Sunderland . .	1820	162	23,917	18	1,651
	1826	78	15,149	46	3,765
	1831	464	77,252	91	7,600
Newcastle . .	1820	379	54,588	135	11,276
	1826	300	47,768	226	20,453
	1831	432	68,975	323	33,402

An Account of the number of Ships which passed the Sound, distinguishing the Country to which they belonged, during the years 1820, 1826, and 1831.

	1820.	1826.	1831.
British . . .	3,597	3,730	4,772
Hanoverian . .	458	437	451
Danish . . .	792	779	695
Swedish . . .	1,519	1,280	1,347
Norwegian . .	946	865	1,357
Prussian . . .	1,554	2,021	1,810
Russian . . .	242	328	424
Netherland . .	852	637	1,023
Mecklenburg . .	547	565	535
Hamburgh . . .	15	24	41
Bremen . . .	59	30	92
American . . .	169	158	179
Portuguese . .	2	9	2
French . . .	63	81	72
Italian States . .	..	..	12
Spanish . . .	..	..	4
Oldenburgh . .	47	20	53
Lubeck . . .	64	111	77
	<u>10,926</u>	<u>11,065</u>	<u>12,946</u>

The proportion which the number of British Ships bear to the aggregate

numbers which passed the Sound, the whole number in each year being taken as unity, is as follows:—

1820	•	•	0,329
1826	•	•	0,337
1831	•	•	0,368

Previous to the year 1831, the returns of ships passing the Sound did not state the tonnage of ships belonging to different countries.

In 1831 the aggregate amount of tonnage was . . . 1,902,038

Of this the 4,772 British ships measured . . . 866,674

The proportion between which and the aggregate burden of the Vessels, considering that aggregate as unity, was . . . 0,455

No. 374. An Account of the Amount of the Duties on each of the following Articles, 1830, 1831, 1832:—

	1830. £.	1831. £.	1832. £.
Auctions	1,319,233	1,278,995	1,238,289
Beer	2,345,122	6,888	6,892
Bricks, Tiles, and Slates	383,985	366,418	325,256
Candles and Tallow . . .	622,944	615,554	236,503
Cheese	54,870	68,256	69,049
Coals, sea-borne	1,021,862	125,745	54,420
Coffee	579,363	583,751	598,038
Corn	790,109	544,792	307,988
Cotton Wool and Sheep's imported	482,274	476,682	728,718
Glass	567,632	548,050	575,680
Hides and Skins	255,278	52,134	43,190
Hops	118,192	148,594	294,324
Licenses	848,469	919,475	897,358
Malt	3,436,372	4,359,333	4,825,120
Paper	690,610	680,140	758,761
Printed goods	570,330	58,968	3,375
Silks	209,047	213,847	194,523
Soap	1,251,021	1,139,313	1,187,550
Sugar and Molasses . . .	4,927,025	4,807,472	4,648,990
Spirits, British	5,185,574	5,195,125	5,163,178
Tea	3,387,097	3,344,918	3,509,834
Timber	1,319,233	1,278,995	1,238,289
Tobacco and Snuff . . .	2,924,264	2,960,325	3,080,588

No. 131. An Account of the Quantity of SOAP made in Great Britain in the years 1831 and 1832; and also the Amount of the Allowances made to Manufacturers of Silks, Woollens, and Linens.

	Quantity made.		Quantity exported.		Allowance. £.
	Hard. lbs.	Soft. lbs.	Hard. lbs.	Soft. lbs.	
1831 . . .	108,956,030	9,641,907	7,529,067	3,433	104,681
1832 . . .	119,379,937	10,350,703	11,364,229	19,954	100,294

This account of soap exported in 1832 is exclusive of 10,714,263lbs. of hard; and 120,256lbs. of soft soap exported to Ireland.

No. 420. The Number of BRICKS made in Great Britain in the year 1832 was 998,346,387; the duty on which amounted to 294,322*l*. The number of Tiles made was 74,117,953; the duty on which produced 37,010*l*.

No. 364. GLASS.—Quantities of Flint and Plate, Broad, Crown, and Bottle Glass charged with Duty in the United Kingdom in each year, from 1826 to 1832; stated in cwts.

1826.—Flint glass, 71,625; plate, 12,958; broad, 8118; crown, 135,606; bottle, 422,544.

1827.—Flint, 75,087; plate, 14,807; broad, 7611; crown, 138,744; bottle, 418,268.

1828.—Flint, 82,494; plate, 17,684; broad, 6972; crown, 141,787; bottle, 430,799.

1829.—Flint, 79,250; plate, 14,484; broad, 6864; crown, 114,862; bottle, 382,894.

1830.—Flint, 72,942; plate, 13,301; broad, 4845; crown, 96,565; bottle, 340,793.

1831.—Flint, 75,619; plate, 15,067; broad, 5915; crown, 100,086; bottle, 293,868.

1832.—Flint, 75,771; plate, 12,270; broad, 5304; crown, 103,902; bottle, 316,365.

The amount of duty charged in 1832 was—on flint glass, 212,160*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; plate, 36,810*l.*; broad, 7956*l.*; crown, 381,839*l.* 17*s.*; bottle, 109,328*l.* The drawback paid in the same period was, on flint, 67,726*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; plate, with allowances for lost metal, 3023*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; broad, nothing; crown, 65,120*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; bottle, 53,765*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

In 1832, the number of glass-houses employed in the manufacture of the different kinds of glass was—of broad glass, 2; crown, 28; flint, 59; plate, 2; common bottle-glass, 39.

No. 490. During the following years the Imports of Foreign Clocks and Watches have been valued as follows*; we also give the value of the re-exports during the same periods:—

	Clocks.						Watches.					
	Imported.			Re-exported.			Imported.			Re-exported.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1825	16,074	6	2	660	0	0	833	18	4	442	10	0
1826	15,351	19	4	368	10	0	795	10	0	576	5	0
1827	15,509	10	3	270	0	0	594	3	0	249	10	0
1828	23,502	14	0	620	13	6	2346	17	0	1750	15	0
1829	24,820	13	11	720	2	0	3043	5	0	2838	15	0
1830	27,091	8	0	1370	14	0	2399	1	0	2278	0	0
1831	25,536	9	6	830	10	0	2688	2	0	2509	0	0
1832	25,332	6	0	1053	10	9	2298	4	0	2088	5	0

In the same years, the declared value of British clocks exported has been 4994*l.*, 5264*l.*, 5124*l.*, 6963*l.*, 8031*l.*, 5409*l.*, 3168*l.*, 3484*l.*; and the value of British watches exported has been, 7098*l.*, 6697*l.*, 9258*l.*, 8603*l.*, 8633*l.*, 10,943*l.*, and 18,678*l.*

No. 413. The weight of Wrought Silver Plate manufactured in Great Britain in the ten years, from 1803 to 1813, was 11,122,229 ounces; and in the ten years from 1823 to 1833, 12,063,641 oz. In the former period the export drawback was allowed on 980,771 oz.; and, in the latter, 872,208 oz.

* Foreign clocks and watches are rated *ad valorem*, and, therefore, their number cannot be ascertained; nor is any distinction made between wooden and metal clocks in the Custom-house entries.

No. 246. The Duty on Wrought Gold Plate (17*s.* per oz.) produced, in the year 1832, 4398*l.*; and that on wrought silver plate (1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.), produced 62,582*l.* Since 1806, the greatest amount obtained from the duties in any one year was in 1826, when the duty on gold plate produced 7051*l.*; and that on silver plate, 105,218*l.*

No. 586. COALS.—The export duty on coals, culm, and cinders, has undergone considerable reductions within the last three years. It is now in no case higher than 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, which is on being exported to foreign countries in foreign ships, not belonging to States with which we have treaties of reciprocity; and is only half that amount in other ships. The duty on small coals, culm, and cinders, is now 2*s.* per ton, in British ships or ships of States acting under treaties of reciprocity, and 4*s.* per ton on other ships. When exported to any British possessions, the whole are duty free. Under the previous scale, during part of 1831, small coals and cinders were subject to the same duty as coals. The following are the exports for the last three years, with the amount of duty thereon:—

Quantities Exported.

	Coals and Cinders.	Small Coals.	Culm.	Total.	Total Duty.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.
1830	255,169	248,717	535	504,419	63,890
1831	328,123	182,123	585	510,831	55,237
1832	370,282	217,836	328	588,446	56,706

No. 197. The quantity of Coals, Culm, and Cinders imported into the Port of London, with the amount of Duty thereon, in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, was as follows:—

	Tons.	Duties.
1830	2,079,275	£464,659
1831	2,045,292	467,716
1832	2,139,078	40,702

Nos. 196, 217. The Quantity of BRITISH HOPS exported during the year 1832 was 703,153 lbs; Foreign Hops, 50,113 lbs.; and Foreign Hops imported, 11,167 lbs.

No. 97. The Quantity of MALT made in the United Kingdom, in the year ending October 10, 1832, was 4,845,823 quarters, of which 440,756 quarters were used in distillation. The duty on Malt is 2*s.* 7*d.* per bushel, which, in the above year, produced 4,976,694*l.*

No. 453. WOOL.—The Quantity of Foreign Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1832 was 28,142,489 lbs.; of which 555,014 lbs. was re-exported. Of the above quantity imported 19,832,225 lbs. was from Germany, and 2,377,057 lbs. from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River.

During the same period the British Wool exported was 4,199,825 lbs.; and the woollen yarn 2,204,464 lbs. The total declared value of British woollen manufactures was 5,244,478*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* This amount was distributed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Russia	144,907	0	0
Sweden	4,966	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
Norway	7,694	18	9
Denmark	1,380	0	0
Prussia	626	10	0
Germany	816,718	12	0
United Netherlands	389,910	2	6
France	43,186	12	0
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	96,625	6	0
Spain and the Canaries	62,472	14	0
Gibraltar	25,681	0	0
Italy	194,081	11	0
Malta	8,077	10	0
Ionian Islands	2,322	0	0
Turkey and Continental Greece	27,829	3	8
Morea and Greek Islands	140	0	0
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	40,954	10	0
East Indies and China	696,073	8	4
New Holland	35,657	5	0
Cape of Good Hope	41,766	10	0
Other parts of Africa	12,890	19	0
British Colonies in North America	362,436	9	5
— West Indies	92,902	15	6
United States of America	1,420,642	18	8
Foreign West Indies	66,519	5	0
Brazil	210,163	8	0
Mexico, and South American States	437,762	0	0

No. 453. The following is a statement of the Exports of the quantities of Sheep and Lambs' Wool, and Woollen and Worsted Yarn, and the declared value of Woollen Manufactures, from the year 1820 to the year 1832, both inclusive.

	Wool. lbs.	Yarn. lbs.	Woollen Manufactures. £.
1820	35,242	3,924	5,386,138
1821	34,226	9,121	6,462,886
1822	33,208	12,515	6,488,167
1823	28,563	6,423	5,636,586
1824	53,743	12,640	6,043,051
1825	112,424	76,961	6,185,648
1826	143,130	131,032	4,966,879
1827	278,552	255,708	5,245,649
1828	1,669,389	436,722	5,069,741
1829	1,332,097	589,558	4,587,603
1830	2,951,100	1,108,023	4,728,666
1831	3,494,275	1,592,455	5,232,013
1832	4,199,825	2,204,464	5,244,479

The following Table exhibits the progressive Increase in the value of our Export Trade to India, in the single article of Manufactured Cottons.

Years	Number of Yards Exported.	Val. of Exports by the Compy.	Val. of Exports by Private Trade.	Total Value.
1814	818,202	£17,778	£ 91,702	£ 109,480
1815	1,355,476	4,948	137,462	142,410
1816	1,705,758	372	160,162	160,534
1817	5,316,729	35	422,779	422,814

Years.	Number of Yards Exported.	Val. of Exports by the Compy.	Val. of Exports by Private Trade.	Total Value
1818	8,842,046	£ 349	£ 700,543	£ 700,892
1819	7,127,661	181	461,087	461,268
1820	14,326,276	1,605	832,513	834,118
1821	19,920,602	6,108	1,078,332	1,084,440
1822	23,500,667	5,281	1,139,776	1,145,057
1823	25,001,385	..	1,128,468	1,128,468
1824	22,705,426	13,092	1,100,385	1,113,477
1825	27,169,729	2,798	1,034,073	1,038,871
1826	43,826,158	2,960	991,059	994,019
1827	45,016,850	786	1,613,731	1,624,517
1828	42,247,207	..	..	1,985,535*
1829	43,755,634	..	..	1,631,724*
1830	56,914,709	..	..	2,077,239*
1831	50,403,496	..	..	1,919,126*

No. 195. An Account of all RAW and WASTE SILK imported and entered for Home Consumption in the year ending 5th January, 1833.

	From the East Indies, China, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.	From Turkey.	From Italy, France, and other countries.	From all Countries.	Amount of Duty received.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£.
Raw Silk	1,911,815	405,648	1,065,236	3,382,699	14,159
Waste Silk	253	701	659,737	660,696	294
Thrown Silk	13	..	329,919	329,932	51,846
	<u>1,912,086</u>	<u>406,349</u>	<u>2,054,892</u>	<u>4,373,327</u>	<u>66,300</u>

In the same year the total amount of the Drawback paid on the Exportation of British Manufactured Silk Goods was 39,747*l.*, of which 20,051*l.* was on goods exported from London. Of the entire amount, 30,723*l.* was paid on stuffs or ribbons of silk only; 6968*l.* on stuffs or ribbons of silk and cotton; and 2056*l.* on stuffs or ribbons of silk or worsted.

Nos. 200, 361, 362.—METALS imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1832.

IRON, FOREIGN, imported in bars or unwrought, 18,961 tons, 12 cwt. 2 qrs.: in rods, pigs, wire, old broken, and old cast-iron, &c. 192 tons, 1 qr. 5 lbs.; iron ore, 377 tons, 17 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.; chromate of iron, 339 tons, 17 cwt. 15 lbs.; unwrought steel 622 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.; steel wire 50 lbs.; iron and steel manufactures, not otherwise described, entered by weight, 197 tons, 6½ cwt.; entered at value 2772*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Exported:—In bars or unwrought, 3450 tons, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.; in rods and pigs, 55 tons, 13 cwt. 15 lbs.; unwrought steel 810 tons, 13 cwt. 8 lbs.; steel wire 52 lbs.; iron and steel manufactures, not otherwise described, entered by weight 197 tons, 6½ cwt.; entered at value 345*l.*

IRON, BRITISH.—Exported:—Bar iron, 74,024 tons, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.; bolt and rod-iron, 6938 tons, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.; pig iron, 17,566 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.; cast-iron, 12,495 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs.; iron wire 666 tons, 7 cwt. 3 lbs.; anchors and grapnels, 1606 tons, 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.; hoops, 9417 tons, 14 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; nails, 4347 tons, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.; other wrought articles (excepting ordnance) 18,595 tons, 3 qrs.

* The accounts for these four years do not distinguish the Company's from the private trade.

17 lbs.; old iron for re-manufacture, 773 tons, 6 cwt.; unwrought steel, 1112 tons, 7 lbs.; British hardware and cutlery, 15,294 tons, 15 cwt. 1 lb.; the declared value of which was 1,433,297*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

COPPER, FOREIGN.—Imported:—Unwrought, partly wrought, or old for re-manufacture, 2260 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; copper ore, 79,219 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.; manufactured, entered by weight, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.; entered at value, 4636*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Exported:—Unwrought, partly wrought, or old for re-manufacture, 1864 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.; manufactures entered by weight, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.; entered at value, 157*l.*

COPPER, BRITISH.—Exported:—Unwrought, 77,497 cwt. 3 lbs.; coin, 2 cwt.; sheets, nails, &c., 79,994 cwt. 10 lbs.; wire, 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.; wrought copper of other sorts, 37,155 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.; total of British copper exported, 194,612 cwt. 22 lbs.; smelted in the kingdom from foreign ore, 13,894 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

TIN.—Imported:—29,203 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. Exported:—British, 31,837 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.; Foreign, 21,719 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

LEAD.—Imported:—Pig lead, 1090 tons, 4 cwt. 9 lbs.; lead ore, 269 tons, 10 cwt. 4 lbs.; white lead, 27 tons, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.; total, 1386 tons, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Exported:—Pig and rolled lead and shot, 12,181 tons, 3 cwt. 23 lbs.; litharge, 432 tons, 14 cwt. 12 lbs.; red lead, 396 tons, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.; white lead, 652 tons, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.; lead ore, 235 tons, 15 cwt.; total of British lead exported, 13,898 tons, 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.; Foreign, pig lead, 956 tons, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.; white lead, 22 tons, 18 cwt. 5 lbs.

No. 262. **CORN.**—The importation of corn into Great Britain in the year ending January 5, 1833, was, of wheat and wheat-flour 463,592 quarters, 5 bushels; of other corn, 177,534 quarters, 7 bushels. The amount of duty received in the same period has been, for wheat and wheat flour, 264,704*l.* 18*s.*; for other corn and meal, 45,318*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The average prices of corn in Great Britain, in the year 1832, were, barley, per quarter, 33*s.* 1*d.*; beans, 35*s.* 4*d.*; oats, 20*s.* 5*d.*; pease, 37*s.*; rye, 34*s.* 7*d.*; wheat, 58*s.* 8*d.*

Nos. 319, 320, 322. **WEST INDIA PRODUCE.**—The following returns of articles chiefly of West India produce imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, are all for the year ended 5th January, 1833.

SUGAR.—The quantity of sugar imported was, of the produce of the British plantations, 3,784,244 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.; of Mauritius, 541,770 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; of the East Indies, 175,252 cwt. 5 lbs.; of the foreign plantations, 366,481 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.; making a total of 4,867,784 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. The total amount of duty received was 5,354,440*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; the bounty paid on the exportation of British refined sugar, and repayments on over-entries and damages, &c., amounted to 960,101*l.* 19*s.*, leaving 4,394,338*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* as the net produce of the duties on sugar. The total quantity exported was 1,143,034 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., of which 368,095 cwt. 3 qrs. was raw, and the remainder refined, reckoning the latter in the proportion of 34 cwt. of raw to 20 cwt. of refined sugar.

RUM.—The quantity imported was 4,753,789 gallons; 3,513,965 proof gallons were entered for home consumption; and the gross amount of duty received was 1,581,499*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The exports were 2,323,335 gallons; of which 988,497 were taken by Germany and Prussia, and 1701 by France.

COFFEE.—The quantity of coffee imported was 49,982,939 lbs.; the net produce of the duty 598,033*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, of which 73,895*l.* was in coffee of the East Indies and Mauritius; and the total quantity exported 25,719,742 lbs., of which 14,087,252 lbs. was to the Netherlands.

COCOA.—The quantity of cocoa-nuts imported of British plantations and foreign produce was 2,971,019 lbs.; together with 349,504 lbs. of husks and shells, and 1835 lbs. of chocolate and cocoa-paste; the gross amount of duty received upon which was 16,929*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

No. 198. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—The quantity of tobacco, &c., entered for home consumption, in the year ending January 5, 1833, was, of unmanufactured tobacco, 20,164,864 lbs.; of manufactured tobacco and cigars, 148,517 lbs.; and of snuff, 234 lbs. The rate of duty is 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco of any British possession in America, and 3*s.* of any other place; 9*s.* per lb. on manufactured tobacco and cigars; and 6*s.* per lb. on snuff. The total gross receipt of duty, during the above period, was 3,090,270*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

No. 747. TEA.—The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the year 1832, was 31,548,381 lbs., the net amount of the duty received on which was 3,509,839*l.*

Nos. 97, 300, 692. SPIRITS.—In the year ending January 5, 1833, the quantity of spirits manufactured or distilled, amounted, in England, to 3,788,068 gallons, in Scotland to 9,979,038 gallons, in Ireland to 9,260,920 gallons; total, 21,028,026 gallons. Of this quantity there was duty paid for home consumption, in England, upon 7,259,287 gallons, at 7*s.* per gallon; in Scotland, upon 4,861,515 gallons, at 3*s.* 4*d.*; and in Ireland, upon 8,657,756 gallons, likewise at 3*s.* 4*d.* The total number of gallons for home consumption amounting to 20,778,558, being a decrease of 775,832 gallons on the consumption of the preceding year; and the amount of duty to 4,975,444*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, being an increase of 161,830*l.* on the duty of the year preceding.

The amount of Proof Spirits consumed in the quarter ending April 3rd, 1833, amounted to 6,948,205 gallons, which is 1827 gallons less than in the corresponding quarter of 1832.

No. 366. An Account of all Foreign WINES and SPIRITS retained for Home Consumption, and of the quantities exported, in the year ending 5th January, 1833; with a statement of the Stocks which lay Warehoused under bond at that date.

	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.	Warehoused.
WINES.—	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Cape . . .	514,262	24,762	322,764
French . . .	228,627	80,416	380,884
Portugal . . .	2,617,405	265,201	1,442,868
Madeira . . .	159,898	140,406	376,171
Spanish . . .	2,080,099	522,813	2,113,264
Canary . . .	72,803	140,939	85,420
Rhenish . . .	38,197	9,852	41,113
Sicilian . . .	254,251	86,194	142,898
Total of Wines	5,965,542	1,270,583	7,975,897
SPIRITS.—			
Rum . . .	3,513,965	2,323,335	5,373,823
Brandy . . .	1,601,652	691,656	1,301,017
Geneva . . .	22,301	202,868	71,407
Other Sorts . . .	9,684	26,734	44,731
Total of Spirits	5,147,602	3,244,593	6,790,987

No. 260. The rate of duty on all the above Wines, except Cape, is 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; on Cape it is 2*s.* 9*d.* The duty on the quantities retained for Home Consumption in the above year, produced the gross amount of 1,775,955*l.*, including 149,054*l.*, the amount of the additional duty of the Wine in the stocks of Dealers.

IV.—*Law.*

No. 135. Number of Persons charged with Criminal Offences committed for Trial and convicted, sentenced, acquitted, &c., in England and Wales in the year 1832.

Committed for trial, viz.—

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,486
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,343

Total . . . 20,829

Convicted and sentenced—

To death* *1,449

Transportation for life 546

„ 28 years 1

„ 14 „ 761

„ 10 „ 1

„ 7 „ 2,603

„ 3 „ 3

Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, fined, kept to hard labour, &c. { 2 „ and above 1 year. 230
1 year and above 6 months 1,304
6 months and under 7,644

Whipping, and fine 402

Total convicted 14,947

Acquitted 3,716

No bills found, and not prosecuted . . . 2,166

Total . . . 20,829

* Of whom were executed 54

No. 183. The number of persons who received Sentence of Death for House-breaking and Larceny, during the year 1832, was 583, of whom four were executed. The punishment of death for this crime is now abolished.

No. 225. The Number of Persons taken into Custody by the Metropolitan Police, during the year 1832, was 77,543, of whom 27,653 were females. Of the total number, 3656 were committed for trial; 23,458 were summarily convicted by the magistrates; 24,727 were discharged; and 25,702, of whom 10,291 were females, were drunken persons, dismissed when sober by the superintendents.

No. 99. GAME LAWS.—The number of commitments under the Game Laws, in England and Wales, from Nov. 1, 1831, to Nov. 1, 1832, was 2845.

No. 99. DEBTORS.—The number of prisoners confined for debt in the several prisons of England and Wales, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1832, amounted to 16,661.

No. 356. The number of persons imprisoned for Debt in Ireland, in the year 1832, was 5,688, whose debts amounted to 192,529*l*.

No. 494. In 1831 the number of warrants for debt against the person was, in Middlesex, 14,909; in Surrey, not stated; in 1832, in Middlesex, 13,555; in Surrey, not stated. The number of warrants on mesne process

was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 11,859 ; in Surrey, 2461 ; in 1832, in Middlesex, 10,534 ; in Surrey, 2263. The number of warrants on writs of execution was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 3050 ; in Surrey, 628 ; in 1832, in Middlesex, 3021 ; in Surrey, 515. The number of bailable proceesses executed was, in 1831, in Middlesex, 5373 ; in Surrey, 1176 ; in 1832, in Middlesex, 5327 ; in Surrey, 1115.

The numbers of prisoners committed for debt to the different metropolitan prisons on mesne process, judgments recovered, or costs of suits, excluding crown debtors and prisoners for contempt of court, during the years 1831 and 1832, were as follows : the account is made up to the end of December, 1832, the number in custody is that of January 1, 1833.

To the King's Bench, in 1831, 1054 ; in 1832, 842 ; remaining in custody, 393.

To the Fleet, in 1831, 503 ; in 1832, 681 ; remaining in custody, 255.

To the Marshalsea, in 1831, 585 ; in 1832, 635 ; remaining in custody, 133.

To Whitecross Street, in 1831, 1901 ; in 1832, 1940 ; remaining in custody, 493.

To Whitecross Street, on processes issuing out of the Courts of Requests, in 1831, 1370, the amount of whose debts was 1374*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* ; and the amount of costs 548*l.* ; in 1832, 1443, the amount of whose debts was 1282*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* ; and the costs 541*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The estimated annual expenditure for the maintenance of the Court of Request prisoners is 390*l.*

To Horsemonger Lane, in 1831, 339 ; in 1832, 332 ; remaining in custody, 69.

To Horsemonger Lane, on process out of the Courts of Requests, in 1831, 1120, whose debts were 2417*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and the amount of costs 696*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* ; in 1832, 945, whose debts were 2039*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and the amount of costs 566*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The amount paid for the maintenance of these prisoners was, in 1831, 208*l.*, and in 1832, 226*l.*

No. 342. *BANKRUPTCY*.—The following is a list of the Commissions of Bankruptcy, sealed and opened, from 1822 to 1832, both years inclusive.

	Commissions sealed.			Town Commis- sions opened.			Country Commis- sions opened.
1822	1419	.	.	468	.	.	534
1823	1250	.	.	532	.	.	396
1824	1240	.	.	574	.	.	396
1825	1475	.	.	683	.	.	448
1826	3307	.	.	1229	.	.	1220
1827	1688	.	.	671	.	.	742
1828	1519	.	.	601	.	.	620
1829	2150	.	.	809	.	.	910
1830	1720	.	.	661	.	.	748
1831	1886	.	.	692	.	.	770
1832	1772	.	.	643	.	.	740

No. 409. *ATTORNEYS*.—The number of certificates annually taken out by attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales has been during the following years, reckoning from Easter Term in each year, in 1819-20, 6764 ; 1820-21, 6930 ; 1821-22, 7090 ; 1822-23, 7353 ; 1823-24, 7618 ; 1824-25, 7894 ; 1825-26, 7928 ; 1826-27, 8193 ; 1827-28, 8430 ; 1828-29, 8624 ; 1829-30, 8908 ; 1830-31, 9016 ; 1831-32, 9083 ; 1832-33, 9221. The duty has increased during the above period, from 57,046*l.* in the first twelvemonth to 79,006*l.* in the last.

V.—Poor Rates.

TABULAR ACCOUNT, showing the COST of the POOR of ENGLAND and WALES at several Different Periods; also the Comparative State of the Country, as regards Pressure of POOR-RATES.

[NOTE.—The amounts are given in round numbers.]

		Amount of Poor-Rates expressed in MONEY and in WHEAT.		Average price of WHEAT per quarter.	
		MONEY. £.	WHEAT. quarters.	s.	d.
Year ending at Easter . . .	1776	1,500,000	700,000	42	8
Ditto . . .	1803	4,000,000	1,267,000	63	2
Average of three years ending at Easter . . .	1815	6,100,000	1,232,000	99	0
Year ending at Easter . . .	1832	7,000,000	2,187,000	64	0

Average amount of Poor-Rates levied on every head of the population.		Population.	Fraction of the population receiving some amount of parochial relief.
in MONEY. s. d.	in WHEAT. pecks.		
4 0	3	about { 7,500,000 9,000,000 11,000,000 14,000,000	not known.
8 11	4½		not known.
11 1	3½		1/15
10 0	5		not known.

MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL COUNTIES.

	Rates expended on the poor in the year ending at Easter, 1832.	Population in 1831.	Average Rate levied on each head of population.
	£.		s. d.
Cornwall . . .	102,000	302,000	6 9
Derbyshire . . .	81,000	237,000	6 10
Gloucestershire . . .	173,600	387,000	8 11
Lancashire . . .	301,000	1,340,000	4 8
Middlesex . . .	688,000	1,360,000	10 1
Nottinghamshire . . .	74,000	225,000	6 7
Staffordshire . . .	133,000	410,000	6 6
Warwickshire . . .	168,000	337,000	10 0
Yorkshire — West Riding . . . }	283,000	976,000	5 10
Totals .	2,003,000	5,574,000	7 2

NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES.

	Rates expended on the poor in the year ending at Easter, 1832.	Population in 1831.	Average Rate levied on each head of popu- lation.
	£.		s. d.
Cumberland . .	48,000	170,000	5 8
Durham . . .	86,000	254,000	6 9
Northumberland .	78,000	223,000	7 0
Westmoreland .	26,000	55,000	9 3
Yorkshire—North } Riding . . . }	86,000	191,000	9 0
East Riding	106,000	204,000	10 5
Totals .	430,000	1,097,000	7 11

AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES GENERALLY.

	£		s. d.
Bedfordshire .	77,000	95,000	16 2
Buckinghamshire	145,000	147,000	19 8
Cambridgeshire	104,000	144,000	14 5
Cheshire . .	105,000	334,000	6 3
Devonshire . .	225,000	494,000	9 1
Hampshire . .	231,000	314,000	14 9
Herefordshire .	63,000	111,000	11 4
Hertfordshire .	96,000	143,000	13 5
Huntingdonshire	41,000	53,000	15 6
Leicestershire .	116,000	197,000	11 9
Lincolnshire .	178,000	317,000	11 3
Monmouthshire .	28,000	98,000	5 9
Norfolk . . .	318,000	390,000	16 4
Northamptonshire	154,000	180,000	17 1
Oxfordshire . .	137,000	152,000	18 0
Rutlandshire .	9,000	19,000	9 6
Shropshire . .	89,000	223,000	8 0
Somersetshire .	192,000	404,000	9 6
Suffolk . . .	279,000	296,000	18 10
Surrey . . .	283,000	486,000	11 8
Worcestershire .	87,000	211,000	8 3
Totals . .	2,957,000	4,808,000	12 4

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES.

	£		s. d.
Berkshire . .	121,000	145,000	16 8
Dorsetshire . .	93,000	160,000	11 7
Essex . . .	278,000	317,000	17 6
Kent . . .	364,000	480,000	15 2
Sussex . . .	285,000	272,000	20 11
Wiltshire . . .	199,000	240,000	16 7
Totals . .	1,340,000	1,614,000	16 7

WALES.

	Rates expended on the poor in the year ending at Easter, 1832.	Population in 1831.	Average Rate levied on each head of the population.	
	£		s.	d.
Anglesey . .	18,000	48,000	7	6
Breconshire .	20,000	48,000	8	4
Cardiganshire .	19,000	65,000	5	10
Carmarthenshire	35,000	100,000	7	0
Carnarvonshire	21,000	66,000	6	4
Denbighshire .	37,000	83,000	8	11
Flintshire . .	22,000	60,000	7	4
Glamorganshire	43,000	127,000	6	9
Merionethshire	15,000	36,000	8	4
Montgomeryshire	37,000	66,000	11	3
Pembrokeshire	25,000	81,000	6	2
Radnorshire .	14,000	25,000	11	2
Total . .	306 000	805,000	7	7

The following is a list, with the amount of Income of the Offices, abolished in the Court of Chancery, by the Chancery Offices Regulation Bill which passed in the last Session.

	Income of Principal.	Do. of Deputy and expenses.
	£.	£.
Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper . .	2,800	550
Patentee of the Subpoena Office . .	352	682
Registrar of Affidavits	1800	1000
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery . .	1100	1000
Clerk of the Patents	810	395
Clerk of the Custodies of Lunatics and Idiots	1347	375
Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery	100	—
Chafe-Wax	1300	400
Sealer	800	200
Clerk of the Presentations	43	100
Clerk of Dispensations and Faculties .	316	—
Patentee of Bankrupts	7500	1500
	18,268	6202

A statement, showing the average proportional sums paid on account of Taxes and Poor-rates by each individual in the kingdom, taking into the estimate the price of gold at the time of each of the four last enumerations of the population.

Year.	Average Proportion of Taxes			Average Proportion of Poor-Rates.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1801	1	18	0	..	8	4	2	6	4
1811	2	17	1	..	10	8	3	7	9
1821	2	12	8	..	10	7	3	3	3
1831	1	18	3	..	9	9	2	8	0

VI.—Miscellaneous.

No. 639.—An account of the number of Acts of Parliament passed in each Session during the 25 years (28 Sessions) from 1806 to 1831; with a statement of the duration of each Session, the time of sitting, and the largest number of Members present in the House of Commons on any one occasion.

Year.	Public General Acts.	Private Acts.	Duration of the Session.	Sitting Days.	Sitting Hours.	Largest number of Members present at any Division or Ballot.
1806	158	226	21 Jan.—23 July	125	645	30 May—Clause in Mutiny Bill
1807 (Sess. 1)	56	268 {	15 Dec.—27 April	86	434	3 April—Dismissal of Administration
1807 (Sess. 2)	73		22 June—14 Aug.	45	272	26 June—Address
1808	152	234	21 Jan.—4 July	111	829	29 March—At a Ballot
1809	123	304	19 Jan.—21 June	97	746	15 March—Duke of York's Conduct
1810	119	314	23 Jan.—21 June	97	802	19 March—Scheldt Expedition
1811	128	295	1 Nov.—24 July	135	588	31 December—Creation of Peers by the Regent
1812	165	289	7 Jan.—30 July	137	856	24 April—Roman Catholic Question
1813	162	295	24 Nov.—22 July	136	776	24 May—Roman Catholic Bill
1814	190	293	4 Nov.—30 July	127	476	22 April—Lord Morpeth <i>versus</i> the Speaker
1815	196	212	8 Nov.—12 July	119	654	25 May—War against Buonaparte
1816	142	163	1 Feb.—2 July	91	67	18 March—Property Tax
1817	132	140	28 Jan.—12 July	100	587	2 June—Election of a Speaker
1818	101	133	27 Jan.—10 June	84	488	11 March—Indemnity Bill, Habeas Corpus
1819	138	208	14 Jan.—13 July	118	774	18 May—Committee, State of the Nation
1819—20	14	167 {	23 Nov.—28 Feb.	34	563 {	21 November, 1819—Address
1820	119		21 April—23 Nov.	69		22 June—Resolution regarding Queen Caroline
1821	133	187	13 Jan.—11 July	104	861½	25 January—Queen's Name in Liturgy
1822	127	161	5 Feb.—6 Aug.	105	858	30 April—Roman Catholic Peers in Parliament
1823	109	167	4 Feb.—19 July	96	774½	24 April—Reform of Parliament
1824	115	213	3 Feb.—25 June	86	662	11 June—Condemnation of Missionary Smith
1825	134	232	3 Feb.—6 July	91	687	1 March—Roman Catholic Claims
1826	79	201	2 Feb.—31 May	64	457	27 April—Reform of Parliament
1827	75	184	14 Nov.—2 July	106	645½	6 March—Roman Catholic Claims
1828	95	175	29 Jan.—28 July	111	777	25 February—Corporation and Test Acts Repeal
1829	63	205	5 Feb.—24 June	59	540	18 March—Roman Catholic Relief Bill, 2nd
1830	75	204	4 Feb.—3 July	105	856	17 May—Jews' Relief Bill
1830—31	27	80	26 Oct.—22 April	90	640	22 March—Reform of Parliament, 2nd
1831	60	114	14 June—20 Oct.	93	918	6 July—Reform of Parliament, 2nd
						381
						489
						510
						355
						479
						509
						449
						519
						501
						385
						498
						413
						470
						308
						540
						535
						520
						524
						493
						454
						344
						485
						375
						553
						435
						531
						398
						608
						603

No. 629. The number of public petitions presented to the House of Commons amounted—

In the five years ending in	1789	to	..	880
	1805	—	..	1,026
	1815	—	..	4,498
	1831	—	..	24,492

The greatest number presented in any one of the five years included in the first series, was 298 (in the year 1785); whereas in 1827 there were presented 3635; in 1828, 4074; in 1829, 4041; and in 1830 and 1831 together, 12,742.

By a Return, comparing the Public Departments and Offices in 1821 and 1832 respectively, it appears that the number of persons employed was less by 5575, and the amount in salaries less by 953,183*l.* at the latter, than the former period, after abating the additions made in some departments. Further reductions to the number of 114 persons, and to the amount of 75,006*l.*, are directed to be made as vacancies occur; presenting a total of reductions, made and to be made, of 5689 persons, and of 1,026,189*l.* in salaries. By another Return (No. 592), it appears that, since 1829, a saving of 199,420*l.* has been effected annually by abolition and reduction in offices with incomes generally exceeding 1000*l.* And the Return, No. 434, exhibits an actual saving in colonial expenditure, since the 22d of November, 1830, of 134,331*l.*; with a prospective saving of 90,283*l.*,—making a total reduction of 224,614*l.* on a total charge of 572,714*l.*

NOS. 502, 503. NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—The number of Stamps issued for all the London Newspapers, from the commencement of 1832, to March 31, 1833, was 26,588,050. The number issued in Ireland during the same period was 5,718,600.

No. 119. The amount raised in the year 1832, by the Stamp Duties on Receipts for sums below 50*l.*, was as follows:—

				Rate of Duty.	Amount.
Between £ 2	and	£ 5	.	2 <i>d.</i>	£28,932
.. 5	..	10	.	3	28,357
.. 10	..	20	.	6	38,324
.. 20	..	50	.	1 <i>s.</i>	49,585

No. 426. EXCISE LICENSES.—The number of licenses issued in England and Wales, under the provisions of the Act 1 Will. IV., c. 64, was, in the half-year ending March 31, 1831, 29,558; in the year ending March 31, 1832, 31,300; and in the year ending March 31, 1833, 33,738. The number of public-houses licensed for the sale of beer, ale, and spirits, was, in the half-year ending March 31, 1831, 45,886; in the year ending March 31, 1832, 46,359; and in the year ending March 31, 1833, 47,286. The number of public-houses licensed for the sale of beer and ale only was, in the half-year ending March 31, 1831, 5120; in the year ending March 31, 1832, 5254; and in the year ending March 31, 1833, 4821.

BREWERS.—The following is an account of the number of brewers, licensed victuallers, and persons licensed to retail beer in England, with the number of the two latter classes who brew their own beer; the number of brewers and licensed victuallers in Scotland, and of brewers in Ireland; and the total quantity of malt used by each class, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1833.

England.—Brewers in London, 108, in the country, 1645; total, 1753;

licensed victuallers, in London, 4391, of whom 22 brew their own beer; in the country, 46,405, of whom 24,271 brew their own beer; persons licensed to retail beer in London, 1017, of whom 129 brew; in the country, 29,900, of whom 12,973 brew. The quantity of malt used was, by brewers, 13,891,851 bushels; by licensed victuallers, 8,898,789 bushels; and by persons licensed for the general sale of beer, 3,093,519 bushels.

Scotland.—Brewers, 216; licensed victuallers, 17,070, of whom 318 brew their own beer. The quantity of malt used was, by brewers, 893,901 bushels, and by licensed victuallers, 96,505 bushels.

Ireland.—Brewers, 216. Quantity of malt used, 1,543,265 bushels.

The number of barrels of beer exported during the same period was, from England, 65,263; from Scotland, 2854½; from Ireland, 2024½; total, 70,136½; on which was allowed a drawback of duty to the amount of 17,534*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Hops.—The total number of acres of land in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops, in 1832, amounted to 47,101½; the total amount of duty for the same period was 241,771*l.* 1*s.*

CLERICAL RETURNS.—According to the Diocesan Returns for the year 1831, it appears there are 10,560 benefices in England and Wales, the incumbents in 4649 of which are resident, 2506 are non-resident by exemption, 1968 non-resident by license, and 1437 non-resident from miscellaneous causes, such as dilapidations of churches, sinecures, &c. Of the first class of non-residents, (of whom, however, 428 perform the duty of their respective parishes,) 2080 reside on other benefices, and 360 are officers, tutors, or fellows of the universities, or hold ecclesiastical, cathedral, or collegiate offices; and the remainder are chaplains to noblemen, masters of grammar-schools, &c. Of the second class, 1227 allege the want or unfitness of the parsonage-houses, but 769 perform the duties of their parishes, as do also 487 of the third class.

In the several dioceses there are 4373 curates; 1532 residing in the glebe-houses, and 1005 others residing in the parishes they serve. It is stated, that only 3915 of these curates are licensed. The stipends of two of these curates are returned as under 10*l.*; of 1278, the stipend does not exceed 60*l.*; of 1282, it does not exceed 110*l.*; and only 32 are returned whose stipend exceeds 200*l.* Of livings where the incumbent is non-resident, 2518 are returned as being of less than 300*l.* per annum of gross value, and 1139 as being above that sum.

No. 263. An Account of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Revenues in Ireland, with the number of acres attached to each see, and a separate statement of the amount received in rents.

		Net Revenue.	Acres.	Rents.
		£		£
Archbishop of Armagh	• •	14,494	100,563	4,634
„ Dublin	• •	7,786	34,040	3,202
„ Cashel	• •	6,308	20,046	2,100
„ Tuam	• •	6,996	86,899	2,730
Bishop of Meath	• •	4,068	29,269	3,065
„ Clogher	• •	8,668	22,591	2,356
„ Down and Connor	• •	4,204	30,244	1,352
„ Derry	• •	12,159	77,102	2,593
„ Raphoe	• •	5,052	1,392	1,451
„ Kilmore	• •	6,225	28,531	1,537

		Net Revenue. £	Acres.	Rents. £
Bishop of	Dromore . . .	4,216	18,422	1,518
"	Kildare . . .	6,061	5,074	2,629
"	Ossory . . .	3,322	21,730	1,015
"	Ferns . . .	5,730	26,294	2,096
"	Limerick . . .	4,973	12,985	2,452
"	Waterford . . .	3,933	13,189	2,493
"	Cork . . .	3,901	11,485	1,471
"	Cloyne . . .	4,091	12,482	1,341
"	Killaloe . . .	3,966	16,765	1,345
"	Elphin . . .	6,263	42,843	2,044
"	Clonfert . . .	2,970	11,744	543
"	Killala . . .	3,410	45,542	1,280
		£128,808	669,247	£45,258

The gross income of the deans and chapters in the Irish Church is 4266*l.*; that of the vicars choral estates, 11,261*l.*; that of the minor canonries, 762*l.*; and that of the economy estates (the funds appropriated to the repair of cathedrals, &c.), 7316*l.* The total income of these ecclesiastical corporations, therefore, is 23,606*l.*

No. 265. There are, in all, 1456 benefices or livings in the Irish Church, of which 1 (in the diocese of Down) is of the value of 2800*l.*; 10 are between 2000*l.* and 2600*l.*; 20 between 1500*l.* and 2000*l.*; 23 between 1200*l.* and 1500*l.*; 48 between 1000*l.* and 1200*l.*; 74 between 800*l.* and 1000*l.*; 148 between 600*l.* and 800*l.*; 281 between 400*l.* and 600*l.*; 386 between 200*l.* and 400*l.*; and 465 between 30*l.* and 200*l.*

A Return of the Number of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British North American Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian Colonies, from 5th July, 1820, to 5th July, 1830.

		British N. American Colonies.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
1820	.....	17,921	1063	—	18,984
1821	.....	12,470	404	320	13,194
1822	.....	11,282	192	875	12,349
1823	.....	8,133	184	543	8,860
1824	.....	7,311	119	780	8,210
1825	.....	8,741	114	485	9,340
1826	.....	12,818	116	903	13,837
1827	.....	12,648	114	715	13,477
1828	.....	12,084	135	1,056	13,275
1829	.....	13,607	197	2,016	15,820
1830	.....	30,574	204	1,242	32,020
1831	.....	49,383	58	423	49,864

No. 710. The Amount of Head Money, or pecuniary gratuity, awarded for Captured Negro Slaves from 1827 to 1832, was, in each year, as follows:—in 1827, 61,548; in 1828, 29,273*l.*; in 1829, 66,047*l.*; in 1830, 74,239*l.*; in 1831, 17,683*l.*; in 1832, 20,342*l.*; total in the 6 years, 274,973*l.*

No. 216. A Statement of the Value, Sterling, of the Gold and Silver raised in each of the several Mining Countries of America and Russia, in the two periods of 20 years, from 1790 to 1809, and from 1810 to 1829; derived from the Returns of British Consular Agents.

	1790 to 1809.			1810 to 1829.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Mexico . . .	4,523,378	94,429,303	98,952,681	1,913,075	45,388,729	47,301,804
Panama . . .	223,518	—	223,518	23,603	—	23,603
Chili . . .	863,974	944,736	1,808,710	1,904,514	878,188	2,782,702
Buenos Ayres	1,862,955	19,286,831	21,149,786	2,161,940	7,895,342	10,057,282
Total, America	7,473,825	114,660,870	122,134,695	6,003,132	54,162,759	60,165,891
Russia . . .	—	—	—	3,703,743	1,502,981	5,206,724
			£	9,706,875	55,665,740	65,372,615

No. 539. REGISTRATION OF SLAVES.—Number of Slaves in each of the West India Colonies as they stood at the original and at the last registration, with the dates of such registrations.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antigua . . .	1817 . . .	15,053	17,216	32,269
" . . .	1827 . . .	14,066	15,773	29,839
Barbadoes . . .	1817 . . .	35,354	42,139	77,493
" . . .	1829 . . .	37,691	44,211	81,902
Bahamas . . .	1822 . . .	5,529	5,279	10,808
" . . .	1828 . . .	4,608	4,660	9,268
Berbice . . .	1817 . . .	13,802	10,747	24,549
" . . .	1831 . . .	11,020	9,625	23,768
Bermuda . . .	1820 . . .	2,505	2,671	5,176
" . . .	1830 . . .	2,107	2,264	4,371
Demerara . . .	1817 . . .	44,137	33,730	77,867
" . . .	1822 . . .	34,368	31,188	65,556
Dominica . . .	1817 . . .	8,624	9,335	17,959
" . . .	1826 . . .	7,362	8,030	15,392
Grenada . . .	1817 . . .	13,737	14,292	28,029
" . . .	1831 . . .	11,432	12,172	23,604
Jamaica . . .	1817 . . .	173,319	172,831	346,150
" . . .	1829 . . .	158,254	164,167	322,421
Montserrat . . .	1817 . . .	3,047	3,563	6,610
" . . .	1827 . . .	2,867	3,395	6,262
Nevis . . .	1817 . . .	4,685	4,917	9,602
" . . .	1831 . . .	4,526	4,616	9,142
St. Christopher . . .	1817 . . .	9,685	10,483	20,168
" . . .	1831 . . .	9,141	9,944	19,085
St. Lucia . . .	1816 . . .	7,394	8,891	16,285
" . . .	1831 . . .	6,119	7,229	13,348
St. Vincent . . .	1817 . . .	12,743	12,475	25,218
" . . .	1831 . . .	11,261	11,781	22,997
Tobago . . .	1819 . . .	7,633	7,837	15,470
" . . .	1822 . . .	5,603	6,488	12,091
Trinidad . . .	1816 . . .	14,133	11,411	25,544
" . . .	1828 . . .	12,591	11,185	23,776
Virgin Islands . . .	1818 . . .	3,231	3,668	6,899
" . . .	1828 . . .	2,510	2,889	5,399

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—The variations in the amount of population between the preceding table and the following one, (from Mr. Cleland's Statistical Account of Glasgow,) arise from the different periods at which the computations were made in the several islands.

TABLE showing the TOTAL POPULATION and the NUMBER of CHILDREN educated in each of the undermentioned Colonies.

	Whites.	Free-coloured and Black.	Slaves.	Total.	Education of these limited to Reading and Scriptural Instruction.				These are taught Writing and Arithmetic also.			
					W.	F.	S.	Total.	W.	F.	S.	Total.
Antigua	1,980	3,895	29,839	35,714	39	833	4451	5,323	39	331	91	461
Montserrat	330	814	6,262	7,406	26	406	974	1,406	15	110	16	141
Barbuda	5		500	505	1		101	102				
Barbados	14,959	5,146	81,902	102,007	690	380	792	1,802		344	446	1450
Bahamas	4,240	2,911	9,268	16,499	427	231	2	660	427	231	2	660
Dominica	840	3,606	15,332	19,838	7	263	164	434	6	116	18	140
Grenada	801	3,786	24,145	28,732	7	480	185	732	4	272	48	404
	+				80+							
Jamaica	32,000		322,421	354,421	133	1365	521	2,019	133	885	17	1035
St. Christopher	1,612	3,000	19,310	23,922	80	641	1876	2,597	80	275	103	453
Nevis	700	2,000	9,259	11,959	5	274	554	833	3	114	74	191
Anguilla	365	327	2,388	3,080	48	156	201	405	48	156	201	405
Tortola	477	1,296	5,309	7,172	2	74	6	82	2	74	6	82
St. Vincent	1,301	2,824	23,589	27,714	11	319	138	468	11	158	29	198
Tobago	322	1,164	12,556	14,042	2	101	7	110	2	101	7	110
Bermudas	3,905	738	4,608	9,251				1,031				not known.
Berbice	552	1,151	21,319	23,022	5	173	18	376	5	124		129
					180+							
Demerara and Essequibo	3,006	6,360	69,467	78,833				151				not known.
St. Lucia	972	3,718	13,661	18,351				nil.				nil.
Trinidad	4,201	15,356	24,006	44,163				669				not known.
Honduras	250	2,266	2,127	4,643				216				not known.
Total	133,856		697,418	831,274	1653	5876	9930	19,406	1515	3291	1058	5864
Cape of Good Hope	55,675	37,852	35,509	129,036	1287	216	159	1,662	1286	114	69	1469
Mauritius	8,844	15,851	76,774	101,469				1,116				not known.

* Stated by some authorities at 5400.

+ No census taken of the white and free inhabitants of the island of Jamaica; 32,000 is supposed to be the truth by some who have had good opportunities of ascertaining. Vide Dr. Cleland's Statist. Acct. of Glasgow. Other persons suppose that the free-coloured population alone amounts to more than 40,000.

† Not specified whether white or coloured, free or slaves.

An Account, showing the Prices of various Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the London Markets, in the month of January in the alternate years, from 1813 to 1831.

	Sugar, Fine Jamaica.	Coffee, Fine Jamaica.		Tobacco, Virginia, Fine Black.		Cotton, Bowed Virginia.		Hemp, Riga, Rhine.	Flax, Riga, P.T.R.		Tallow, Petersburg.	Whale Oil, New Greenland, without Casks.			Timber, Memel.		
	per cwt. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.	per lb. d. s.	per lb. d. s.	per lb. d. s.	per ton. £. s. d.	per ton. £. s. d.	per ton. £. s. d.	per cwt. s. d.	per tun of 252 gallons. £. s. d.	per tun of 252 gallons. £. s. d.	per load. s. £. d.	per load. s. £. d.	per load. s. £. d.	per load. s. £. d.	per load. s. £. d.
1813	88 to 92	74 to 85	8 to 13	1 7 to 1 9	1 5 1 7 1 9	1 5 1 7 1 9	90 to 92	120 0 to 122 80	95 0	83 0	45 0	42 0 to 43 0	8 0	8 15 0	6 0	6 10 0	6 17 6
1815	117 " 124 "	91 " 96 24	26 " 26	1 9 " 2 0	1 5 1 7 1 9	1 5 1 7 1 9	65	95 0	83 0	45 0	42 0 to 43 0	8 0	8 15 0	6 0	6 10 0	6 17 6	6 17 6
1817	85 " 93 "	74 " 78	11 1 1 2 " 12	1 5 1 7 1 9	1 5 1 7 1 9	1 5 1 7 1 9	44	65 0	67 52 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	6 0	6 10 0	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6
1819	86 " 89	143 " 146	12 " 13	1 5 " 1 8	1 5 " 1 8	1 5 " 1 8	50	87 0	90 74 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	6 15 "	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6	6 17 6
1821	77 " 81	118 " 121	7 1 2 " 8 1 2	0 9 " 0 11	0 9 " 0 11	0 9 " 0 11	43	59 0	60 47 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6
1823	63 " 78	131 " 134	7 " 7 1 2	0 7 " 0 9	0 7 " 0 9	0 7 " 0 9	44	55 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	5 15 "	5 17 0	5 17 0	5 17 0	5 17 0
1825	69 " 73	98 " 102	5 1 2 " 5 1 2	0 8 3 4 " 0 10 1 2	0 8 3 4 " 0 10 1 2	0 8 3 4 " 0 10 1 2	None	53 0	54 37 0	25 10	25 10	25 10	5 15 "	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
1827	70 " 75	85 " 95	6 1 2 " 7 0	0 6 1 2 " 0 7 1 2	0 6 1 2 " 0 7 1 2	0 6 1 2 " 0 7 1 2	None	44 0	45 37 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	4 15 "	5 7 6	5 7 6	5 7 6	5 7 6
1829	67 " 70	69 " 76	5 " 5 1 2	0 5 1 2 " 0 7 1 4	0 5 1 2 " 0 7 1 4	0 5 1 2 " 0 7 1 4	39	36 10 "	39 38 6 to 39 26	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
1831	56 " 61	75 " 78	5 " 5 1 4	0 6 " 0 7 1 2	0 6 " 0 7 1 2	0 6 " 0 7 1 2	None	50 0	52 45 9	57 0	57 0	57 0	4 15 "	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6

No. 14. The number of persons admitted to view the British Museum during the year 1832 was 147,896, being 48,784 more than in the preceding year, and 76,560 more than in 1830. The number of visits made to the Reading Rooms for the purpose of study or research was in 1831, 38,200; in 1832, 46,800. The number of visits, by artists and students to the Townley and Athenian Galleries for the purposes of study, was, in 1831, 4398; in 1832, 4740. The number of visits made to the print-room in 1831, was about 4400, and about the same number in 1832. During the year 1831, was expended in the purchase of books and manuscripts; 1018*l*. for coins, medals, and antiquities; and 684*l*. for purchases in natural history.

A return of all bequests, donations, and contributions made to the British Museum, from 1821 to March 1833, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The principal gifts have been that of the library of George III., the cabinet of Greek coins of R. P. Knight, Esq., the coins and medals of George IV., a collection of Italian history and topography by Sir R. C. Hoare, a collection of architectural and other casts in plaster, formerly the property of Sir Thomas Lawrence, by the Royal Academy; and a collection of thirty-five pictures, chiefly by able masters, by the late Reverend William Holwell Carr. There are also enumerated twenty-six other accessions of minor value. The number of MSS. in the Museum in 1821 was 17,937,—there are now 21,604. The number of charters in 1821 was 16,423; there are now 19,093. The number of volumes of printed books in 1821 was 115,925; there are now 218,957, and 14,410 duplicate volumes have been parted with.

The following is the number of works which have been entered at Stationers' Hall in each year from 1820 to 1832:—1820, 1208; 1821, 1111; 1822, 1455; 1823, 1296; 1824, 1281; 1825, 1376; 1826, 1181; 1827, 1316; 1828, 1309; 1829, 1105; 1830, 1264; 1831, 1159.

No. 459. An Account of the Number of Persons who have obtained Diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons in London in each year from 1823 to 1832; also, the number of persons who were examined and rejected in the same period:—

	Obtained Diplomas.	Rejected.
1823	295	30
1824	291	26
1825	340	25
1826	366	30
1827	467	35
1828	384	32
1829	470	29
1830	481	20
1831	406	35
1832	402	25

An Account of the Number of Cattle of each sort, which have been sold in Smithfield Market in each year from 1820 to 1831:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.		Beasts.	Sheep.
1820	132,933	947,990	1826	143,460	1,270,530
1821	129,125	1,107,230	1827	138,368	1,335,100
1822	142,043	1,340,160	1828	147,968	1,288,460
1823	149,552	1,264,920	1829	158,313	1,240,300
1824	163,615	1,239,720	1830	159,907	1,287,070
1825	156,985	1,130,310	1831	148,168	1,189,010

No separate account is kept of the number of calves sold, but only of those brought into the market, the average of which for the last ten years is 21,526, exclusive of those denominated sucklers, which are generally sold with the cows. The number of horses brought to the market for sale is estimated to be from 12,000 to 13,500 annually; but no account is kept of the number sold, it not being obligatory to register the sale. No account is kept of the number of pigs sold in the market, but only of those chargeable with the toll, namely—those sold by non-freemen, brought from places where no exemption from payment of the toll is claimed. The annual average of such for the last ten years is 23,980, which is presumed to be about two-fifths of the whole.

A statement taken from the Weekly Book of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, of the prices of Beef and Mutton at Lady-day in every tenth year from 1691 to 1831.

Beef per stone.				Mutton per stone.				Beef per stone.				Mutton per stone.			
s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.	
1691	.	.	1	10	.	.	0	0	1771	.	.	2	4	.	2
1701	.	.	2	0	.	.	0	0	1781	.	.	2	4	.	2
1711	.	.	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	0	0	1791	.	.	2	10	.	3
1721	.	.	1	11	.	.	0	0	1801	.	.	5	8	.	6
1731	.	.	1	10	.	.	2	3	1811	.	.	5	8	.	5
1741	.	.	2	6	.	.	0	0	1821	.	.	4	0	.	4
1751	.	.	1	8	.	.	2	0	1831	.	.	3	4	.	4
1761	.	.	2	0	.	.	2	4							

An Account, showing the Prices of various Articles of Provisions in the Markets of London, in the month of January in the alternate years from 1813 to 1831.

	Average prices of English Wheat.		Beef.		Mutton.		Newcastle Coals.		Cheshire Cheese.		Butter, Cork, First Quality.	
	per qrtr.		per stone.		per stone.		per chaldron.		per cwt.		per cwt.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	s.	s.
1813	106	6	4	8 to 6	6	5	0 to 6	52	0 to 53	9	90 to 105	118 to 122
1815	63	8	4	8 „ 6	4	5	6 „ 7	45	0 „ 55	0	80 „ 83	135
1817	94	0	3	0 „ 4	4	3	0 „ 4	36	0 „ 42	6	78 „ 100	80 „ 81
1819	72	3	3	4 „ 5	0	4	6 „ 6	37	0 „ 46	6	78 „ 84	120
1821	54	5	3	2 „ 4	2	3	0 „ 4	36	3 „ 43	6	60 „ 66	82
1823	51	9	2	4 „ 3	2	2	4 „ 3	39	0 „ 50	0	52 „ 70	72 „ 74
1825	66	6	4	2 „ 5	0	4	8 „ 5	29	6 „ 40	6	76 „ 84	93 „ 100
1827	55	9	4	6 „ 4	8	3	0 „ 4	26	0 „ 34	0	50 „ 78	84
1829	66	3	3	6 „ 4	8	4	0 „ 5	27	0 „ 36	0	50 „ 80	76 „ 77
1831	66	4	3	8 „ 4	4	4	0 „ 4	33	0 „ 37	9	40 „ 70	100 „ 104

No. 133. There are 399 lunatics confined under the authority of the Crown; the total of whose annual income amounts to 269,153*l.* Of this sum, 3254*l.* is the amount of income of 57 persons who have, individually, less than 100*l.* per annum; 8675*l.*, income of 61 persons who have 100*l.*, and less than 200*l.* per annum; 12,130*l.*, income of 50 persons who have 200*l.*, and less than 300*l.* per annum; 10,050*l.*, the income of 31 persons who have 300*l.*, and less than 400*l.*; and 235,047*l.*, income of 152 persons who have 400*l.* per annum and upwards. The incomes of the remaining 43 are not ascertained.

XXII. CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT,

[4 Will. IV., 1833.]

Jan. PARLIAMENT opened by Commission. This being a new Parliament, the first few days were, as usual, occupied in the private business of the Houses, the members taking the oaths, &c., and the Commons choosing their Speaker. The Right Honourable C. M. Sutton was re-elected by a great majority, Mr. E. J. Littleton, proposed by Mr. Hume, being the other candidate.

His Majesty delivered his speech in person from the throne.

Feb. 5. It lamented the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, and declared that though all interference had been abstained from, except such as the protection of British subjects required, no opportunity which might offer of restoring peace to that country should be lost: It regretted that, no endeavours having been successful in effecting a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium, it had been necessary to resort to coercion in conjunction with the French, in consequence of which the citadel of Antwerp had been taken, and an embargo laid on the Dutch commerce. It mentioned the assurances received from foreign Powers of their friendly disposition, which, with the good faith and honour with which France has acted in the affairs of the Low Countries, gave confidence that the general peace would be preserved. It announced that the approaching termination of the charters of the Bank of England, and the East India Company, would require a revision of these establishments. It called attention to the state of the Church, more particularly regarding its temporalities, and the maintenance of the clergy; and recommended such a change of system with regard to tithes, as would prevent that collision of interests which had too frequently prevailed: but it stated that in considering whether the revenues of the Church do not admit of a better distribution, it would be necessary to attend to the security of the Church Establishment, and the true interests of religion. It also directed attention to the Church in Ireland, recommending such arrangements on the principle of a just commutation (of tithes), as would relieve the possessors of land from the burden of an annual payment; and suggested that, from the peculiarity of their respective circumstances, the reforms in the two churches would require separate consideration. It informed the Commons that notwithstanding the large reduction in the Estimates of the last year, the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required had been amply provided for. It recommended attention to the promotion of habits of good order and industry among the labouring classes of the community. It lamented that the spirit of insubordination and violence had greatly increased in Ireland; and contemplated the necessity of intrusting the Crown with additional powers for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the legislative union between the two countries.

(*LOARDS.*) The Marquis of Conyngham moved the address in reply to the King's speech, which was seconded by Lord Kinnaird. The address was agreed to after considerable discussion, in the course of which the Earl of Aberdeen reprobated the conduct of government in the affairs of the Netherlands and Portugal, and denounced our close alliance with France. The Duke of Wellington concurred with the Earl of Aberdeen, and stated that if he had remained in office a fortnight longer, the recognition of Dom Miguel would have been effected.

(*COMMONS.*) The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of his intention to move certain resolutions relating to the mode of transacting the business of the House; the most important directs that there

shall be an early sitting, from twelve o'clock till three, to receive petitions and consider private bills, when the House shall adjourn, and reassemble at five. The address was moved by the Earl of Ormelie and seconded by Mr. Marshall. The debate on the address principally occupied the House during five sittings, and related chiefly to the proposed application for additional powers to quiet the disturbances in Ireland, which was strongly deprecated by the Irish and some other members.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to diminish
7. the expenses of commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*, and to provide for the better care and treatment of lunatics.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Pease, a Quaker, returned as member for
Feb. the southern division of Durham, claimed to be admitted to his
8. seat on his affirmation. A committee appointed to inquire into, and report on, the legal view of Quaker affirmation.

(LORDS.) A petition presented from Sir John Soane, praying
Feb. for leave to bring in a bill for settling and preserving his museum,
12. library, and works of art, for the benefit of the public, and for establishing a sufficient endowment for the due maintenance of the same. On the 13th, leave was given, and the Bill read a first time. The House being in committee on the Lunatic Commissions Bill, the Lord Chancellor stated the number of lunatics in the custody of Chancery as about 400, and the income arising from their property as 150,000*l.*

(COMMONS.) In a conversation on the presentation of a petition against nocturnal legislation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the House only sat by night because Ministers could not conveniently attend in the day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relative to the Church Establishment in Ireland. He estimated the total revenues of the Irish Church as not exceeding 800,000*l.*—proposed the abolition of the Board of First Fruits, and first-fruits themselves, and to impose a graduated tax on all benefices above 200*l.* a year, the probable produce of which he estimated at 42,000*l.* The income of the bishops, also, to be taxed, but on a lower scale. The church-cess, or rate, to be entirely abolished. The money placed at the disposal of Parliament, estimated at 69,000*l.*, to be appropriated, under the direction of commissioners, to the augmentation of poor livings, the dividing of unions, and the building of glebe-houses and churches. In those places where no ministerial duty has been performed for three years, the commissioners to have power to suspend the appointment of the minister. The twenty-two bishoprics to be reduced by uniting the see of Dromore to Down and Connor, Clogher to Armagh, Raphoe to Derry, Elphin to Ardagh and Kilmore, Clonfert to Killaloe, Killala to Tuam, Kildare to Dublin, Cork to Cloyne, Waterford to Cashel, and Ossory to Ferns. Also, the *province* of Tuam to be united to that of Armagh, and Cashel to Dublin, so that hereafter Tuam and Cashel shall only be bishoprics. This will probably produce a further sum of 60,000*l.*, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid. Every tenant of a bishop to be entitled to receive from him a lease in perpetuity of the land he now occupies, at a fixed corn-rent; the surplus arising from the exercise of this power (estimated at from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*) to be converted to the benefit of the State.

(COMMONS.) Mr. C. Wynn having on the 11th brought up
Feb. the report of the Quakers' Affirmation Committee, now moved
14. that it appears to this House that Mr. Pease (the Quaker) is entitled to take his seat on his solemn affirmation to the purport of the oaths directed to be taken at the table. Agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of municipal corporations in England, Wales, and Ireland, to report the defects in their constitutions, and to suggest remedies; postponing the bill, the object of which was to give corporations to the newly-created boroughs. Appointed. Mr. Hume brought forward his motion stating the existence of sinecure offices executed by deputy in the

army and navy departments, to be unnecessary and inexpedient as a means of remunerating public service. Negatived by a majority of 232 to 138.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey introduced a Bill for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. He stated that between the 1st of January and the end of December, 1832, the number of homicides, was 242; of robberies, 1179; of burglaries, 401; of burnings, 568; of houghing cattle, 290; of serious assaults, 161; of riots, 203; of illegal rescues, 353; of illegal notices, 2094; of illegal meetings, 427; of injuries to property, 796; of attacks on houses, 723; of firing with intent to kill, 328; of robbery of arms, 117; of administering unlawful oaths, 163; of resistance to legal process, 8; of turning up land, 20; of resistance to tithes, 50; taking forcible possession, 2; making altogether a total of 9002 crimes committed in one year. The application was for power to introduce martial law into those districts which are proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance. This was allowed to be an unconstitutional measure, but the necessity for it was pleaded, and generally admitted by the House. Bill read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Pease made his solemn affirmation, and took his seat. Lord Morpeth gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to allow the affirmation of Quakers to be received instead of an oath, for the purpose of holding offices under government.

(LORDS.) On the second reading of the Irish Disturbances Bill, the Duke of Wellington submitted to the consideration of Earl Grey certain amendments framed with the view of giving greater effect to its provisions.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cobbett moved a series of resolutions relating to the Stamp Acts, the last of which pledged the House to take them into consideration on the 1st of March. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped to bring the subject forward in the course of the Session. It was under the consideration of Government, and some bills were prepared; it was proposed by consolidation to reduce to 11 the 240 statutes relating to the stamp duties.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Stanley obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the grand jury laws in Ireland; the object being to diminish the powers and increase the responsibilities of grand juries, which were described as not only possessing criminal functions, but the administration of civil affairs, and many legislative powers.

Feb. 22. (LORDS.) The Irish Disturbances Bill read a third time, after several amendments, proposed by the Duke of Wellington, had been agreed to, some of which were designed to lessen the responsibility of the military.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his motion for facilitating the business of the House, adding a proposition, that a select committee should be appointed to classify petitions, and prepare abstracts of them. Mr. Cobbett objected to the plan, as an attempt to obstruct the right of petitioning; but the motion was agreed to. It was then proposed that twenty members should constitute a House; but the amendment of Sir T. Freemantle, extending the number to forty, was carried by a majority of 93 to 37. Mr. Stanley moved for the appointment of a select committee, to consider the best means of securing open spaces in the vicinity of populous towns as public walks, calculated to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hume, from 5330 inhabitants of the metropolis, praying for an amelioration of the criminal laws, Mr. Lamb took occasion to state that a gentleman had been sent to the United States, to make inquiries into the discipline of prisons there, and into the efficacy of secondary punishments, with a view to the improvement of the system in this country.

(COMMONS.) Call of the House, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, on the introduction of the Irish Disturbances Bill, by the
Feb. 27. Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with Mr. Stanley, entered into details, tending to show the necessity of the measure. This bill was greatly opposed by most of the Irish, and some other members; in consequence of which the debates on it occupied the time and attention of the House during many following sittings.

(COMMONS.) In the Committee of Ways and Means, the
March Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the renewal of the sugar
 6. duties for a year, intimating that the state of the revenue did not admit of their present reduction. This, after some discussion and a division, was agreed to; the other resolutions passed without remark.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the fur-
March 7. ther amendment of the law, and the better advancement of justice.

(COMMONS.) Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the jury laws of Ireland, as it regarded both criminal and special juries; intended to assimilate the law of Ireland, regulating the appointment of special juries to that of England; and to choose juries in criminal cases by ballot. Mr. Hudson moved for a graduated reduction in the pay of all persons employed in the public service, and in all superannuation allowances, half-pay, and pensions, paid out of the public money. Opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hume, on the ground that each salary or pension should stand on its own merits. Withdrawn. Mr. Hume moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of building a new House of Commons. It was stated that the present house could not conveniently accommodate much more than one-half the present members; and, though it seemed to be generally thought that the present accommodation sufficed for the ordinary attendance, the motion was agreed to.

March (COMMONS.) The Irish Church Reform Bill introduced, and
 11. read a first time.

March (COMMONS.) The Lord-Advocate for Scotland obtained leave
 12. to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of the royal burghs in Scotland.

(COMMONS.) On the introduction of Sir John Soane's Museum
March Bill, Mr. Hume and Sir R. H. Inglis took occasion to direct the
 15. attention of the House to the value of the collection, and the munificence of its owner. Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish circuit courts in Scotland for the trial of small debt causes.

(LORDS.) The propriety of the barony of Gallen, in the county
March of Mayo, having been put under the Peace Preservation Act, was
 18. considered at some length, on the motion for inquiry made by Lord Teynham.

(COMMONS.) Members complained of having petitions on their hands which they have no opportunity of presenting. Mr. Lambert carried an amendment on the Irish Disturbances Bill,—that its powers should not be applied to enforce the payment of tithes.

(LORDS.) On the presentation of a petition by the Marquis
March of Westminster, praying for the removal of the civil disabilities
 19. of the Jews, the Bishop of London took occasion to say, that the relief prayed for could not be granted consistently with that ostensibly Christian character of the Legislature which remained, though its Protestant character had been lost. Some discussions took place on the presentation of petitions, against the Government plan of education in Ireland, by the Earl of Roden, and which was censured by him, the Bishops of Exeter and Bristol, and the Earl of Wicklow; and defended by the Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Plunkett.

(LORDS.) Lord Plunkett introduced a bill for assimilating the
March 21. law of Ireland, relating to petty and special juries, as nearly as possible to the law of England.

(COMMONS.) Mr. T. Attwood moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the causes of the existing distress among the industrious classes, and into the most effectual means of its relief. This distress he attributed to the state of the currency; which the Chancellor of the Exchequer disputed, as well as the alleged extent of distress. Negatived by a majority of 192 to 158.

(COMMONS.) Sir James Graham, in bringing forward the navy *March* estimates, entered into details to show how narrow the ground
25. was on which Ministers had to operate in retrenching the expenditure; yet such retrenchment had taken place, that the expenditure of 1832 was less by 5,000,000*l.* than that of 1827, which, compared with the whole sum under the control of Government, was a reduction of 25 per cent.; of this reduction 1,000,000*l.* had been in the navy department. In proposing that 27,000 men, including 9000 royal marines, be granted for the present year, and requiring 4,658,134*l.* for the service of the navy, he stated that this was less by 220,000*l.* than the estimate of last year. On comparing our own naval force with that of foreign powers, he stated that we had more ships at sea, and fewer building, than any other maritime nation. Mr. Hume's motions for reducing the men to 20,000, and for taking 6910*l.* from the sum voted for wages and food being negatived, the votes were agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. George Robinson moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider and revise our existing *March*
26. taxation, with a view to the repeal of those burdens which press most heavily on productive industry, and the substitution of an equitable tax on property in lieu thereof. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that his present experience had rendered him opposed to a property tax; but that his attention had been, and would be anxiously directed to consider what taxes could be reduced most advantageously to the public. Mr. Poulett Thomson showed that the amount of the taxes which had been repealed since the war, was 34,137,000*l.*, of which since the years 1819, 1820, the repeal of taxes bearing on articles of consumption more especially necessary to the comfort of the poor, and on articles used in manufactures, had been to the amount of 16,874,000*l.* Motion negatived by 221 to 155.

(COMMONS.) Sir J. C. Hobhouse brought up the army estimates, and stated that since 1820 there had been an average *March*
27. decrease of charge of 276,000*l.* annually; much more diminution could not, therefore, be expected this year, though the present estimate was the lowest since 1820. He required for the service of the year 78,502 men, exclusive of 17,289 for India, making a total of 95,791 men. These forces were thus distributed:—in Great Britain, 21,783; in Ireland, 23,144; in the Colonies, 33,675; and in India, 17,289. This force maintained our dominion over 89,577,000 souls, and in 128,000 square miles, and was less in proportion to the *revenue* than that of any other European state; and less in proportion to the *population* than that of any other, except Spain. Vote agreed to.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for establishing, in certain parts of the kingdom, courts of local jurisdiction. The measure was intended at first to be experimental; *March*
28. the courts to be presided over by sergeants and barristers of ten years' standing, to try causes for debt not exceeding 20*l.*, and actions for damages not exceeding 50*l.* in cases of assault, libel, seduction, slander, and the like; but where both parties consented, actions for any amount of debt or damages, and suits relating to title, freehold, &c., might be brought into these courts, which are also made capable of being courts of reconciliation and arbitration. To show the extent of business to be taken cognizance of within these limits, the Lord Chancellor stated that, of 93,000 affidavits of debts, in the courts of Westminster, in the year 1826, 38,000 were for sums under 20*l.*; 44,000 for debts below 50*l.*; and only 16,000, less than one-sixth of the whole, for debts above 50*l.* He

added, that of 31,000 actions brought in Denmark in 1823, courts of reconciliation had disposed of 21,000 satisfactorily to all parties. Bill read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a Bill for giving prisoners a full defence by counsel in criminal causes. Sir F. Vincent obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of libel. Mr. Wilks obtained the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the general state of parochial registries, and the laws relating to them; and the registries of births, baptisms, deaths, and burials, in England and Wales.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Disturbances Bill having engaged the *March* principal attention of the House during eleven nights, was read a third time; after several amendments had been introduced, principally restricting the jurisdiction of the courts-martial to offences accompanied by violence or threats, and excluding the collection of tithes from its operation.

April (LORDS.) The amendments made by the Commons in the Irish

1. Disturbances Bill considered, and agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cobbett presented a petition from Mr. G. Soane, the only surviving son of Sir John Soane, praying to be heard by counsel, against his father's Museum Bill; but the bill was read a third time, and passed, with a clause, added by Sir R. Peel, enabling Sir J. Soane to deposit the whole of his collection in the British Museum.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hume moved for the insertion of a clause *April* in the Mutiny Bill, to abolish military flogging; subsequently adding, at the suggestion of Sir F. Burdett, an exception for the offences of mutiny, being drunk on guard, and theft. Opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that it was the general opinion of officers in the army that the punishment could not be dispensed with. Negatived by 151 to 140.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor introduced the Court of *April* Chancery Amendments Bill, designed for the regulation of the proceedings and practices of certain offices, and the salaries and fees of certain officers of Chancery.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wilson Patten moved an address for the appointment of a commission to collect information in the manufacturing districts, as to the employment of children in factories, and as to the propriety and means of curtailing their hours of labour. This motion was much opposed by Lord Ashley, Dr. Lushington, and others, on the ground of the delay it would occasion; but the motion, being modified to meet this objection, was carried by a majority of two.

(COMMONS.) In a Committee of Supply, Sir James Graham *April* brought forward the navy estimates; and, after various remarks from Mr. Hume, the several items were agreed to. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the King to direct the assizes in any county to be removed to such places as his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, might think fit.

(LORDS.) Lord Wynford's bill for diminishing the expenses *April* of common law-suits, rejected on the second reading, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst.

(COMMONS.) On presenting a petition, in favour of the Jews, Mr. Hawes repelled the charge that they did not employ themselves in useful pursuits, by showing that there were in France 1232 Jewish landed proprietors, 796 engaged in the military profession, 7960 artisans, and 220 manufacturers. Mr. Lennard obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death for house-breaking.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Robert Grant moved a resolution, expressing *April* the expediency of removing civil disabilities from professors of the Jewish religion, subject to the same exceptions as had been provided in the case of the Roman Catholics. Agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Marquis of Chandos obtained the appoint-

April ment of a select committee, to inquire into the state and
 17. management of beer-shops, with the view of making such alterations in the law as might lead to their better regulation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for the general commutation of tithes, by enabling the tithe-owner and tithe-payer to commute the tithe into a corn-rent, varying according to the price of corn. He prefaced his motion by the statement that, though the income of the Church, in England and Wales, had been computed at 9,000,000*l.*, it did not really exceed 3,500,000*l.*, of which the bishops received 158,557*l.*, the deans and chapters, 235,358*l.*, and the parochial clergy 3,000,000*l.* Leave given. Mr. Hume moved two resolutions on the subject of sinecures; the first, "that on future vacancies no new appointments should be made to sinecure offices, in the civil and colonial departments;" and the other, "that no person should be appointed to any situation, to which emoluments are attached, the duties of which are to be performed by deputy." Agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the
April budget for the year. The amount of income during 1832, was
 19. 46,853,000*l.*; expenditure, 45,366,000*l.*; leaving a surplus of 1,487,000*l.* An excess of only 800,000*l.* had been calculated upon; but in consequence of reductions which had taken place, it amounted to the former sum. The real diminution of expenditure the preceding year had been nearly 2,500,000*l.*, affording not only the surplus mentioned, but covering the deficiency of 1,200,011*l.* the former year. The amount of revenue for the ensuing year he estimated at 46,494,128*l.*, and of expenditure at 44,922,219*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,571,909*l.* He considered the repeal or reduction of the malt-tax inconsistent with the present state of the revenue; and, though he thought the stamp-duty on newspapers a bad tax, it did not appear one, the repeal of which would confer a benefit on any considerable class of the community, equivalent to the loss the revenue would sustain. The taxes he proposed to repeal were those on tiles, taxed carts, shopmen, warehousemen, porters, commercial travellers, stewards, bailiffs, &c.; and to reduce those on advertisements, marine insurances, shop windows (and house duty in proportion), raw cotton, and soap; altogether affording relief to the amount of 1,349,000*l.*

April (COMMONS). Mr. M. Attwood moved for a Select Committee
 22. to inquire into the distress of the country, and how far that distress had been occasioned by our existing monetary system, and to consider the effects produced by that system on agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and on the condition of the people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, as an amendment, that any alteration in the monetary system which would have the effect of depreciating the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient. The subject having been debated on this and the two following nights, the amendment was carried by 331 to 139.

April (LORDS). Petitions presented for the removal of Smithfield
 23. market, and for the substitution of "abattoirs," in lieu of the present slaughter-houses.

April (LORDS). A vast number of petitions for the abolition of
 25. slavery presented on this and other evenings.

(COMMONS). Mr. Slaney moved for leave to bring in a bill, enabling manufacturers and mechanics to establish a joint-stock fund as a security against temporary want of employment. Leave given. Mr. Grote moved—"That it is expedient that in all future elections of members to serve in parliament, that the votes be taken in the way of ballot." Advocated on the ground of its securing the independence of the voter; and opposed, by one class of members, on the ground that the Reform Bill had not yet had a fair trial; and, by another, *in toto* as incompatible with the principle of a monarchy, as destroying the influence of property, and as tending to make the House more democratic than the constitution allows. Negatived by 211 to 106.

(COMMONS). The Marquis of Chandos moved a resolution—
April “That in any reduction of taxation the interests of agriculture
 26. be duly considered.” Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment,—
 “That the interests of all classes of the community be considered.” The original motion agreed to by 118 to 90. A motion of Sir W. Ingilby, for the reduction of the malt duty from 28s. 8d. to 10s. per quarter, was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that the proceeds could not be spared, or a substitute provided; but the resolution was carried against ministers by 162 to 152.

April 29. (LORDS). Irish Juries Bill read a third time.

(COMMONS). In moving the Ordnance Estimates, Colonel Maberly announced a diminution of expenditure of 88,000*l.* in that department. A sum of 2625*l.* voted by a majority of 18, to enable his Majesty to purchase of Mr. Marshall, for the use of the members, 1250 copies of a digest of parliamentary information since 1799.

(COMMONS). Sir John Key moved the repeal of the House and
April window taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an
 30. amendment—“That the reduction of the malt duty to 10s. per quarter, and the repeal of the house and window taxes, would create a deficiency which could only be supplied by a tax on property and income, at present inexpedient.” Amendment carried by 355 to 157. Sir W. Ingilby then moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the malt duty to 10s. per quarter. Negatived by 283 to 76.

(COMMONS). Colonel Torrens moved a resolution, expressing
May the expediency of revising our financial system with a view to the
 2. repeal of taxes, which tend to lower the profits of capital and the wages of labour, to the extent of 10,000,000*l.*, and to substitute a tax on fixed property of 5,000,000*l.*, and appropriate 5,000,000*l.* from the proceeds of a national bank.—Negatived without division. Mr. Richards moved the expediency of introducing a system of poor laws into Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed great doubt whether poor laws would be beneficial to Ireland, and moved as an amendment an address for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the Irish poor, and the various institutions for their relief. Amendment agreed to.

May (LORDS). On moving for the production of some papers
 3. relating to the occupation of Algiers by the French, the Earl of Aberdeen stated that France had entered into engagements with respect to Algiers, which had not been fulfilled, and expressed his alarm and apprehension in the prospect of the permanent occupation of that territory by the French; he also took occasion to censure, generally, the foreign policy of the government. Earl Grey considered the motion premature, as negotiations on the subject of Algiers were still pending, and such discussions endangered the excitement of national feeling.

(COMMONS). Mr. Cobbett proposed a series of resolutions on the stamp duties, the last of which pledged the House to revise them, with a view to the equalization of their pressure; but Mr. Spring Rice denied the unequal pressure charged on the stamp duties; and the motion was negatived by 250 to 26. Mr. Ellice brought forward the army estimates—3,168,216*l.*, being 2568*l.* less than the last year, required. Mr. Hume attempted the reduction of the grant to 2,888,720*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the appointment of two select committees to inquire respectively into the state of agriculture, and of manufactures and shipping, and to report their opinions and observations, from time to time, to the House.

(COMMONS). Mr. W. Brougham obtained leave to bring in a
May Bill for the establishment of a general registry for all deeds and
 8. instruments relating to real property in England and Wales.
 Mr. Pryme moved, that in all future inclosure bills, a clause be introduced, providing for the allotment of a certain portion of land to be let to the poor at a moderate rent. Postponed.

(COMMONS). Mr. Alderman Thompson, in moving for the production of papers relating to the Dutch embargo, took occasion to state the injury our commercial and shipping interests had sustained. Lord Palmerston, admitting this, justified the continuance of the embargo; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while he allowed the embargo to be an evil, regarded its continuance as a less evil than a war on the continent, which might ensue, were the house to interfere for its removal.

(COMMONS). The House of Commons building committee brought up a report favourable to the erection of a new house, and meanwhile recommending the better ventilation of the present.

(LORDS). Earl Fitzwilliam's resolutions for the revision of the corn laws, with a view to their repeal, were negatived, *seriatim*, without division.

(COMMONS). Mr. Secretary Stanley proposed resolutions for the abolition of colonial slavery, under certain limitations, which he detailed. In the progress of this great measure the friends of abolition opposed, with much energy, the clauses which exact compulsory labour from the slave, and require part of that compulsory labour to be applied towards paying the price of his own manumission; and to another clause, which proposes for the proprietors a compensatory loan of 15,000,000*l.*—afterwards raised to a grant of 20,000,000*l.*

Mr. Cobbett proposed a long resolution condemnatory of Mr. Peel's Currency Bill of 1819. To this Bill he attributed all subsequent distress of the country, and called for an address, praying his Majesty to dismiss him from the Privy Council. After Sir R. Peel had spoken in defence, the motion was negatived by 298 to 4; and a motion, that the proceedings on the resolution be expunged from the minutes, carried by 295 to 4. The second reading of Sir Andrew Agnew's bill, for the better observance of the Sabbath, negatived by 79 to 73.

(COMMONS). Mr. W. Whitmore moved for an alteration in the principle of the corn-laws to one of a moderate duty, fixed at all periods, except those of extreme dearth. Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, for a duty at all times fixed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was no great advocate for the present system of corn-laws, but he thought it was inexpedient, at present, to bring the question forward. Amendment withdrawn, and motion negatived by 305 to 106.

(COMMONS). In the committee on the Irish Church Reform Bill, Mr. Gillon moved, that the revenues of the Church of Ireland be applied to purposes of public utility after the demise of the present incumbents. Negatived by 126 to 16. Limitation of Actions Bill, and London Police Offices Regulation Bill, read a third time and passed, after Mr. Pease had introduced a clause into the latter, tending to the suppression of bear and cock-pits within five miles of Temple-Bar.

(COMMONS). Sir S. Whalley moved—"That it is the opinion of this House, that all taxes on houses and windows should cease on the 5th October, 1833. Negatived by 273 to 124.

(COMMONS). Mr. Tooke moved for a select committee to consider of such amendments in the Reform Bill as might improve its machinery, and facilitate its future working. Opposed as premature, though the defects in the working of the Bill were admitted. Negatived by 94 to 68.

(LORDS). A conversation on the game-laws. The Duke of Wellington and other Lords considered that poaching had much increased since the late alterations, and stated that many gentlemen had given up preserving their game.

(COMMONS). The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a series of resolutions as the basis for the renewal of the Bank of England Charter.

They were to the effect:—1. That the privileges of the corporation be continued for a limited period. 2. That its notes be made a legal tender for all sums of 5*l.* and upwards. 3. That provision be made to repay to the Bank one-fourth of the debt due to it from the public. 4. That its allowance for managing the public debt, and for services to the public, be reduced 120,000*l.* per ann. 5. That the laws restricting the interest of money to 5*l.* per cent. be repealed, so far as they relate to bills of exchange payable in three months. 6. That it is expedient to establish joint-stock banks by royal charter at a certain distance from London.

(*LOARDS*). The Duke of Wellington complained that the professed neutrality of this country, in the affairs of Portugal, had been infringed, by suffering men to be raised in England for the service of Don Pedro, and the munitions of war to be exported; and moved for an address to the King, praying him to enforce the observance of the neutrality. Earl Grey maintained that the government had been neutral, and that the same facilities for obtaining men and arms were open to both the belligerents. He regarded the motion as a censure on ministers, which the Duke disclaimed, but the Earl and Lord Chancellor re-asserted. Motion carried by a majority of 79 to 69.

(*COMMONS*). In answer to a question from Colonel Evans, June Lord Palmerston stated, that when Donna Maria is *de facto* 3. Queen of Portugal, the recognition of her title would, of course, follow—she having been already acknowledged Queen *de jure*.

(*LOARDS*). Lord St. Vincent presented a petition from the June West India interest, praying for the protection of their property. 4. They stated they had no wish to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of emancipation, provided their interest in this description of property were duly considered. A discussion ensued, in which all agreed as to the necessity of emancipation, but differed in details—chiefly on the point of *compensation*.

(*LOARDS*). The Marquis of Wellesley read his Majesty's answer June to address concerning Portugal, voted on the 3rd. The King 6. stated, that he had already taken such measures as seemed to him to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality with Portugal. In replying to the Bishop of Exeter, who, in presenting a petition against the Irish Church Reform Bill, had dwelt on the obligations of the King's Coronation Oath, Earl Grey contended, that those obligations did not apply to the King in his legislative, but his executive capacity.

(*COMMONS*). With the view of counteracting what he considered the prejudicial effect of the vote concerning Portugal in the House of Lords, Colonel Evans moved for an address to the King, expressing regret at the continuance of hostilities in that country, and grateful acknowledgments for the judicious policy his Majesty had pursued in this unhappy conflict. Agreed to, after considerable discussion, by a majority of 361 to 98. On the motion of Mr. Halcombe, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the channel fisheries, and of the laws affecting the fishing trade in England, with a view to their amendment.

(*COMMONS*). Lord Molyneux obtained leave to bring in a June bill to legalize the marriages of Roman Catholics by their own 10. clergy. Mr. Petre obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the observance of the Lord's Day.

(*COMMONS*). On the Irish Tithes Bill, Mr. Lambert moved, June that ministers had not redeemed the pledges they gave, that the 12. powers of the Irish Disturbances Bill should not be applied to the collection of tithes.—Negatived by 197 to 45. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought forward his motion,—“That a certain sum of money should be advanced by Parliament to the Irish clergy, to enable them to relieve the occupying tenantry from the payment of arrears of tithes,—the advance to be repaid by a land-tax in Ireland.” Agreed to.

(*COMMONS*.) At the early sitting on this and the following

June day, the attention of the House was much engaged by the case
 13. of Robert Cully, the policeman, on the presentation, by Mr. Roebuck, of a petition from the Calthorpe-street jury, complaining that their verdict of "Justifiable homicide" had been set aside in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. C. Grant, in a committee of the House, brought forward the resolutions on the East India Company's Charter. They were to the effect—1. The trade with China to be open, subject to such regulations as might be found necessary. 2. That the Company transferring to the Crown their estates and effects on behalf of the government of India, the Crown would undertake all the obligations and liabilities of the Company, paying to the proprietors an annuity chargeable on the Indian territory. 3. The government of India to remain in the hands of the Company. From the speech it also appeared that it was in contemplation to erect a new Presidency, and to give enlarged powers to the Governor-General, particularly in controlling the expenditure—to allow all Europeans to settle in India, on the condition of their becoming subject to the same laws and institutions as the natives—to put an end to the disabilities on the part of the natives to hold office or employment on account of birth or religion—to form two commissions, one to deal with slavery in the East, and the other to see how far it was possible to approach to a more uniform system of laws—and, lastly, to erect into suffragan bishops the archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.—Agreed to. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of debtor and creditor, the object being to do away with imprisonment for debt, except in the case of contemplated flight, while it gives creditors a claim on all kinds of property possessed by the debtor. The resolution concerning arrears of tithes in Ireland agreed to by a majority of 270 to 40.

(LORDS.) In answer to a question from the Earl of Winchilsea, Earl Grey said no measure was at present in contemplation
 17. for the suppression of political unions: he thought such institutions incompatible with good government, but that the existing laws were sufficient for their control.

(COMMONS.) Colonel Evans moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the Reform Act which renders the payment of poor-rates and assessed taxes necessary to give the qualification of voting. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was anxious that no alteration in the Bill should be made this Session, nor till the working of the approaching registration could be ascertained: he himself intended to propose some alterations next year, though not this one.—Motion negatived by 84 to 24. Mr. Fryer moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Corn Act, with the view of admitting colonial grain free of duty, and of reverting to the system of 1791.—Negatived by 72 to 47. Sir Andrew Agnew obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better observance of the Lord's-day in Scotland. In the Committee on the Irish Church Reform Bill, Mr. Pryme moved an amendment to the 42nd clause, designed to exclude, gradually, Irish bishops from the House of Lords, without interfering with the privileges of existing bishops.—Withdrawn.

June 19. (COMMONS.) The second reading of the General Register Bill negatived by 82 to 69.

(LORDS.) On the second reading of the Quakers' Affirmation
June Bill, the Bishop of London intimated an intention of introducing
 20. some measure for lessening the number of cases in which oaths are required, particularly municipal and promissory oaths.

June (LORDS.) In the Committee on the Local Courts Bill, Lord
 24. Lyndhurst and the Duke of Cumberland denied the charge, that their party intended to argue this bill as a party-question. Debate on the Bill almost exclusively among the law Lords, who all opposed it except the Lord Chancellor, by whom it was introduced.

(COMMONS.) Motion for the committal of the Sheriffs' Expenses Bill, the object of which was to transfer the expenses of the office from the

sheriff to the county. Opposed on the ground that the sheriffs' expenses were voluntary, and that the *éclat* of the office was a sufficient compensation.—Negatived by 60 to 42.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Ripon, in a speech of considerable length, frequently interrupted by indisposition, brought forward the resolutions of the Commons for the abolition of slavery.

The Duke of Wellington did not intend to oppose the plan, but proposed several suggestions to qualify its provisions. There was no opposition to the principle of abolition, nor to the plan, as a whole, though objections were made to some of the details.—Resolutions passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ellice announced that an order had been issued restricting flogging in the army within the most confined limits consistent with the maintenance of discipline.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Finch concluded a speech of some length, with moving a resolution denouncing political unions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought such institutions not, in their present form, illegal; but, if they obtained great power in the country, would become detrimental to the Constitution. Negatived by 78 to 8.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Simple Larceny Bill negatived by 46 to 42. The bill had been opposed on the ground that it too much extended the powers of the magistrates in such cases.

(COMMONS.) A select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition, which stated that the police were employed as spies, and prayed that the people might not be taxed to maintain them.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Buckingham brought forward his plan for the reduction of the national debt, by converting it into terminable annuities, at gradually diminishing rates of interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that this plan would require an increase of 18,000,000*l.* a year in the taxation of the country. Negatived by 57 to 38. Mr. Hume's motion for the erection of a new House of Commons, at a cost of 35,000*l.*, negatived by 154 to 70.

(COMMONS.) In the committee on the Bank Charter Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention to postpone whatever related to country bankers, except that part of his plan which required them to compound for the stamp duties, on account of the powerful opposition he expected on these points.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Tooke moved for an address to the King, praying him to grant a charter to the University of London. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the terms of such a charter were already under the consideration of government; and other members considered the proposed address as an interference with the privileges of the Crown.—Withdrawn. Mr. Vernon Smith moved for an address to his Majesty for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of municipal corporations, and to collect information respecting the defects in their constitutions, so as to enable Parliament to legislate on the subject early next Session. Agreed to.

(LORDS.) The resolutions of the Commons, with regard to the East India Company's Charter, agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Lord Ashley moved that the House should go into a committee on the Factories Bill—designed to prevent the overworking of children in factories. The amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for referring the matter to a Select Committee, was opposed, on the ground of the delay it would occasion; and Lord Ashley's motion carried by 164 to 141. A bill for the abolition of negro slavery, on the basis of the resolutions agreed to by both Houses, introduced by Mr. Stanley, and read a first time.

(COMMONS.) On the third reading of the Irish Church Reform Bill, a clause moved by Mr. Shiel, for limiting the incomes of

Irish Bishops to 3000*l.* a year, and that of Archbishops to 4500*l.*, was negatived; as was also his amendment, which described the property of the Church as under the control of the Legislature, and applicable to the general interests of the community. The Bill was then passed by a majority of 274 to 94.

(LORDS.) The Irish Church Reform Bill brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. The motion for the third reading of the Local Courts Bill negatived by 134 to 122. This Bill appears to have been opposed chiefly on the grounds of the practice it would take from the superior courts, the expense it would occasion, and the patronage it would create.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cutlar Fergusson brought forward his motion for an address to the King, praying him not to give the sanction of his government to the present political state of Poland. Lord Palmerston entreated Mr. Fergusson to withdraw his motion, ministers having already precluded themselves by formal protests and communications, from sanctioning the conduct of Russia. Motion negatived by 177 to 95.

July (LORDS.) The Agricultural Labourers' Bill read a third time,
10. and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Bulwer, in moving for the production of papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia, in her late interference with Turkey, expressed his surprise at the inaction of government while Russia was manifestly endeavouring to bring Turkey under her dominion. On Lord Palmerston's statement, that the production of the papers would be inconvenient, that a correspondence was still proceeding, and that he doubted not that Russia would keep good faith on this subject, the motion was withdrawn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the police in dispersing the meeting in Calthorpe-street.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor introduced three Law Reform Bills. The first abolishing 300 ecclesiastical courts, and transferring their business to the common law courts; the second, giving to the Court of Review for Bankruptcy, a concurrent jurisdiction with the Insolvent Court in cases of insolvency; and the third, forming a Court of Appeal, one of the members of which to be the new judge, to be denominated the Chief Judge in Equity, who is to discharge part of the present duties of the Lord Chancellor. The Bills were read a first time.

(COMMONS.) In the committee on the East India Company's Charter Bill, on the first clause, to renew the charter till 1854, being proposed, Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that at the end of ten years, government should be at liberty to recal or amend the charter, giving two years' notice. Negatived by 77 to 26.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ruthven moved a resolution, expressing the importance of reducing taxation, and relieving the public burdens, and recommending the abolition of all sinecure offices not merited by public services. Mr. Spring Rice, in replying, entered into very interesting details to shew what had been already done towards the reduction of the public burdens; and he maintained that more had been done than government had credit for, and more than, in 1821, even Mr. Hume had demanded. Mr. Sinclair moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve the Church of Scotland from the yoke of patronage, by repealing the act of the 10th of Anne, c. 12. Withdrawn on the ground that the question could not come before the House without the previous consent of the King.

(COMMONS.) In the committee on the Factories Regulation Bill, Lord Ashley proposed that the blanks in the 2nd clause should be so filled up as to limit the labour of children in factories to ten hours daily, till they are eighteen years of age; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer having carried an amendment for eight

hours daily till the age of fourteen, Lord Ashley resigned the care of the bill into the hands of ministers.

(COMMONS.) The clause 89 of the East India Company's

July Charter Bill, providing for the Church Establishment in India,

19. after having been much discussed, and recommended for postponement, agreed to by 85 to 47. The Small Debts Court Bill, (Scotland,) read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The bill for the relief of the Jews from civil dis-

July abilities, read a third time, and passed by a majority of 189 to 52.

22. This bill had been opposed chiefly on the grounds of its doing away with the Christian character of the legislature; and that the Jews, having their feelings bent towards another country and another kingdom, were incapable of being good and useful subjects and citizens elsewhere.

(COMMONS.) Motion by Mr. Tennyson for leave to bring in

July a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments. Negatived by 213
23. to 164.

(LORDS.) In the committee on the Irish Church Reform

July Bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to

25. clause 177, (which suspends sinecure livings where duty has not been performed the last three years,) with the object of giving the power of suspending to the bishop of the diocese, and of appropriating the accumulated revenue to the building of churches and glebe-houses. Earl Grey partly assented to the first point, but objected to the other; the amendment was, however, carried against ministers by a majority of 84 to 82.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey declared his intention of going on with

July the Irish Church Reform Bill, the main provisions of which were
26. not much impaired by the adverse division of the preceding day.

July (COMMONS.) The East India Company's Charter Bill read a

27. third time, and passed.

(LORDS.) The Irish Church Reform Bill read a third time,

July and passed by a majority of 135 to 81. This Bill had been

39. opposed as a spoliation of the Church—as contrary to the obligations of the Coronation Oath—as but a step to similar dealings with the English Church—and as tending to weaken the Protestant religion.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck moved a resolution, pledging the House with the least possible delay to consider the means of establishing a system of national education. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the interference of Government would do more harm than good, and was strongly disinclined to make it penal on a father not to educate his children. Withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) In the committee on the Slavery Abolition Bill,

July Mr. Buxton proposed, as an amendment to the 40th clause, that

31. only one-half of the 20,000,000*l.* voted in compensation to the proprietors, should be payable at present, and the remainder not until the expiration of the apprenticeships. Negatived by 144 to 93.

(LORDS.) The Bill for removing the Civil Disabilities of the

Aug. Jews lost, on the motion for the second reading, by a majority of

1. 104 to 54.

(COMMONS.) The House agreed to the amendments of the

Aug. Lords in the Irish Church Reform Bill. Motion of the Chancellor

2. of the Exchequer for authorizing Government to raise the 20,000,000*l.* voted in compensation to the proprietors of slaves, in the form of redeemable or perpetual annuities, for terms of years; and that this sum should be added to the funded debt. Agreed to.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Bill abolishing the punishment of death for

5. dwelling-house robbery read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Labour Rate Bill negatived, on the motion for the second reading, by a majority of 29 to 17.

(LORDS.) The Marquis of Westminster gave notice of his
Aug. intention to move, next Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to
 6. remove the Civil Disabilities of the Jews; and also another for
 the discontinuance of their Lordships' privilege of voting by
 proxy.

(COMMONS.) Sir T. Freemantle obtained leave to bring in a Bill to
 disfranchise the borough of Stafford for corruption. Mr. John A. Mur-
 ray obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Foreign Enlistment
 Act, so as to enable those who wished, to enter foreign service.

(COMMONS.) After Mr. Wilks had introduced a clause into
Aug. the Slavery Abolition Bill, securing the use of the Sunday to the
 7. apprenticed labourers, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On a motion of Mr. Hume, in the committee of supply, having
 for its object the repeal of the inhabited house tax, the Chancellor of the
 Exchequer expressed a hope, that by reductions in the military establish-
 ments, joined to savings in the collection of the revenue, government
 would be enabled to take these taxes into consideration, with a view to
 their modification or repeal.

Aug. (COMMONS.) Mr. Bulwer postponed, to the next Session, his
 8. motion for the repeal of the duty on newspapers.

(COMMONS.) From the answer of Lord Duncannon to an in-
Aug. quiry of Mr. Hume, it appeared that Government had it in con-
 12. templation to convert the Banqueting House, Whitehall, into a
 National Gallery.

(COMMONS.) In the Committee on the Sale of Beer Act, Mr.
Aug. Spring Rice proposed a resolution, that for every license to sell
 13. beer by retail, be paid the sum of 5*l.*, and for cider 50*s.*, instead
 of the duties at present payable. Agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hume shewed, from returns, that 400 per-
Aug. sons had been imprisoned within the last three years, for offences
 14. against the Stamp Acts. But on the 16th, the Chancellor of the
 Exchequer stated, in explanation, that only one person was in
 prison on the prosecution of the Stamp Commissioners; and that since
 1831, only twenty-one had been prosecuted at their instance—private in-
 formers had done the rest. Mr. Warburton stated his belief that 5000 or
 6000 actions for tithes under Lord Tenterden's Act, were now entered for
 trial; and, on the following day, Mr. Blamire obtained leave to bring in
 a Bill to suspend these prosecutions for a year, it being contemplated that
 meanwhile the Tithe Commutation Act would pass into a law.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Buckingham moved a resolution condem-
Aug. natory of the forcible impressment of seamen; but Sir James
 15. Graham contended that the law as it stood was neither cruel nor
 unjust, since it allowed only the impressment of men already
 engaged in a seafaring life, and effected only an exchange of masters.
 Negatived by 59 to 54.

(COMMONS.) In the committee of supply, Mr. Lamb an-
Aug. nounced that it was the intention of Government to try the Ame-
 16. rican penitentiary system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer
 pledged himself, next Session, to bring in a Bill to modify one of
 the Six Acts which imposed restraints on periodical works of a political
 nature.

(LORDS.) The Separatists' Affirmation Bill passed—the object
Aug. being to secure to another religious body, having similar scruples,
 19. the privileges enjoyed by the Quakers.

(COMMONS.) The Bank Charter Bill read a third time, and passed. It
 had been opposed chiefly on the clause making notes a legal tender,
 which it was feared would effect a depreciation of the currency, and
 cause a serious increase of prices.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Slavery Abolition Bill read a third time, and
 20. passed.

(COMMONS.) Colonel Williams moved for leave to bring in a Bill to

repeal the Royal Marriage Act, which, he said, had done much mischief by forcing the heirs of the British throne to contract alliances with German despots. Sir John Campbell contended that the Act only provided that no descendant of George II. should marry without the King's consent. Motion withdrawn.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the establishment and regulation of municipal corporations. It proposes to incorporate, on an improved plan, thirty of the towns erected into boroughs by the Reform Bill.

(COMMONS.) A Bill passed, abolishing thirteen offices in Chancery, which were nearly sinecures; and reducing others, effecting altogether a saving of about 70,000*l.*

(COMMONS.) The Tithes Stay of Suits Bill read a third time, *Aug.* and passed, after some opposition from Sir R. H. Inglis. In reply to questions proposed by Colonel Evans, Lord Palmerston stated that, previously to any application having been made for aid to the Court of Russia, the Porte had unsuccessfully applied to this country for naval assistance: and that, in the entire confidence that the Russian troops would be withdrawn as soon as they had accomplished the purpose, Government had not protested against their entrance into the Turkish dominions.

(LORDS.) The Bank Charter Bill read a third time, and *Aug.* passed, after the Duke of Wellington had made an ineffectual attempt to modify the legal tender clause, by the substitution of "10*l.*" for "5*l.*" The Tithes Stay of Suits Bill lost on the motion of Lord Wynford, "that it be read a second time this day six months."

Aug. (LORDS.) Tithe Arrears (Ireland) Bill, read a third time, and 28. passed.

(COMMONS.) Sir R. H. Inglis, on bringing up the 41st Report of the Committee on public petitions, entered into a curious statement with regard to the unusual duration of the Session. The House had, up to the preceding day, sat 142 days, or 1270 hours. The average number of hours each day used to be four and a half, or five hours; but during the whole of this Session, the House had been occupied on an average of nine hours daily; and, since Easter, very considerably more than twelve hours. Colonel Evans moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the Earl of Warwick for corrupt and illegal practices at the late Warwick election. But before it came to a vote, the Commons were summoned to the Upper House.

(LORDS.) The King came in person to prorogue the Parliament to the 31st of October. The speech touched briefly on the convention concluded with the King of Holland, the renewal of diplomatic relations with Portugal, and the cessation of hostilities in Turkey. It gave an epitome of the principal proceedings of the Session, and an opinion favourable to each arrangement, was pronounced. In alluding to the affairs of Ireland, it stated, that it had been necessary to use only to a very limited extent the powers intrusted to the Crown at the commencement of the Session: it intimated that insubordination and violence had been, in a great degree, subdued in that country, the legislative union with which it expressed a determination of maintaining inviolate.

XXIII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1833.

WE have on former occasions noticed what are termed Private Bills, in displaying the resources of the country, and in affording the means of estimating the progress of improvements which advance the prosperity and increase the convenience of the whole people. We now proceed to give a similar analysis of what is termed the private business of the session, to what we have given in the former *Companions to the Almanac*. We may observe, however, that it has already appeared in the *Companion to the Newspaper* for October, 1833.

The following is the total number of petitions for private bills during 1833, with the different stages to which the bills were carried; a comparative classification of those of them that were passed, similar to that above alluded to for previous years; and a detailed abstract of their objects.

I. Numerical abstract of the petitions and private bills for the session 1833:—

Petitions presented to the Commons, or bills brought from the Lords	212
Bills read first time	189
Bills read second time	176
Bills read third time	169
Bills which received the royal assent	166

We must here notice, that the above numbers are those given in the list prepared for the use of the members of the House of Commons, and that they differ slightly from the list of acts given by the king's printer as a table of contents of the acts of the session, and which is of course the more correct. The variation consists in the acts respecting Highland Roads and the London Scavage and Package Duties being printed as public acts, and that for dissolving the Trooper's Fund Society, being transferred from the public acts to the private. The real number of private bills passed is therefore 165.

II. Comparative classification of private bills for nine years.

BILLS PASSED.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Agriculture	28	24	26	19	26	25	19	16	19
Companies	11	6	5	2	6	2	3	3	10
Improvement of Towns and Districts }	73	47	39	39	42	39	27	34	24
Internal Communication }	108	83	63	83	83	83	100	64	81
Navigation	15	4	7	6	5	11	5	6	3
Private Regulation	51	42	45	33	45	48	40	35	28
Total	286	206	185	182	207	208	194	185	165

III. Abstract of petitions and private bills in parliament, session 1833 :—

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not passed.
I. AGRICULTURE—			
1. Inclosures	18	15	3
2. Draining	4	4	—
II. COMPANIES—			
1. Cheltenham Sewers	1	1	—
2. Dublin Steam Packet	1	1	—
3. Economic Life Assurance	1	1	—
4. Edinburgh Life Assurance	1	1	—
5. Exeter Water	1	1	—
6. Glasgow Procurators	1	1	—
7. Imperial Continental Gas	1	1	—
8. Leeds Oil Gas	2	1	1
9. New Brunswick Land	1	—	1
10. St. George's Steam Packet	1	—	1
11. St. George's Fund Society	1	1	—
12. Thames Tunnel	1	1	—
III. IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS—			
1. General Improvement	7	6	1
2. Churches, Gaols, Bridges, &c.	14	6	8
3. Local Water-works	6	3	3
4. Local Gas-works	3	1	2
5. Regulation of the Poor, &c.	11	8	3
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS—			
1. Roads	80	70	10
2. Railways	15	11	4
3. Canal	1	—	1
V. NAVIGATION—			
1. Harbours, &c.	6	2	4
2. Piers	1	1	—
3. Docks	2	—	2
VI. PRIVATE REGULATIONS—			
Estates, Naturalization, Divorces, &c.	30	28	2
	<hr/> 211	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 46

I. AGRICULTURE. The fifteen *Inclosure Bills* passed during the last session were divided among the different counties as follows :—

Cambridge.—1. For inclosing lands in the parish of Oakington, and commuting the tithes in the said parish.

2. For inclosing, dividing, and allotting the commons, droves, and waste lands in the parish of Wisbech, St. Mary's.

Cumberland.—3. For inclosing lands within the manor of Little Salkeld in the parish of Addingham.

Derbyshire.—4. For dividing, allotting, and inclosing lands in the township of Middleton by Worksworth.

Glamorganshire.—5. For dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commonable and waste lands in the borough of Loughor, in the manor of Loughor.

Gloucestershire.—6. For inclosing lands in the parish of Elkstone.

Herefordshire.—7. For inclosing lands in the parish of Ganerew.

Somersetshire.—8. For inclosing certain moors or commons called West Moor, East Moor, and Middle Moor.

Suffolk.—9. For inclosing lands within the parish of Lakenheath.

Sussex.—10. For inclosing lands in the parish of Bepton.

Wiltshire.—11. For dividing, allotting, and inclosing lands in the tithing of Hanging Langford, in the parish of Steeple Langford.

Worcestershire.—12. For inclosing lands in the parish of Yardley, and for commuting tithes in the said parish.

Yorkshire.—13. For inclosing lands in the township of Crakenhall, in the parish of Bedale, in the North Riding.

14. For inclosing lands in the township of Great Givendale, in the East Riding.

15. For inclosing lands in the township of Wortley, in the parish of Leeds, in the West Riding.

The acts for draining apply to the following places:—

1. For altering and amending several acts passed for the drainage and improvement of the lands lying in the North Level, part of the Great Level of the Fens called Bedford Level, and in Great Portsand, and in the manor of Crowland; and for providing additional funds for such drainage and improvement by the New Outfall Cut to the sea.

2. To amend two acts for more effectually draining and preserving certain marsh lands or low grounds in the counties of Kent and Sussex, draining into the river Rother and channel of Appledore.

3. For draining and preserving certain fen-lands and low grounds in the parish of Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen, in the county of Norfolk, and other purposes.

4. To alter and amend three previous acts of George III. and IV. for draining lands within the level of Ancholme, in the county of Lincoln, and making certain parts of the river Ancholme navigable.

II. The acts respecting companies incorporated for particular purposes have been,—

1. For the better sewage, cleansing, and draining of the town of Cheltenham.

2. To amend an act for regulating and enabling the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company to sue and be sued.

3. To enable the Economic Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of any one of the directors or trustees of the said society.

4. To enable the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of their manager, secretary, or a limited number of their ordinary directors, to hold property, and for other purposes relating thereto.

5. For more effectually supplying with water the city and county of the city of Exeter, and places adjacent thereto.

6. For the better establishing and securing a fund for providing annuities to the widows and children of the members of the Faculty of Procurators of Glasgow.

7. For granting certain powers to a company called "the Imperial Continental Gas Association."

8. For dissolving the corporation of the Leeds Oil Gas-Light Company, and for vesting the estate and effects of the company in trustees, to be sold for the benefit of the parties interested therein; and for finally settling and adjusting the company's concerns.

9. For dissolving the St. George's Fund Society, otherwise called the Trooper's Fund, in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and for distributing the fund.

10. To amend the acts relating to the Thames Tunnel Company, and to extend the powers thereby given for raising money for the completion of the said tunnel.

III. For improvements of towns and districts there have been passed,—

General Improvement.—1. For paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the township or chapelry of Birkenhead, in Cheshire; for regulating the police thereof, and for establishing a market within the said township.

2. To explain and amend previous acts, for carrying into effect certain improvements within the city of Edinburgh, and adjacent to the same.

3. For paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the town and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

4. For paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, repairing and improving a certain portion of the parish of Herne, in the county of Kent.

5. For better regulating the market, and cleansing the streets, and preventing nuisances in the town of Taunton, in Somersetshire; and for amending two previous acts relative thereto.

6. For improving and enlarging the market-places within the city of York, and rendering the approaches thereto more commodious; and for regulating and maintaining the several markets and fairs held within the said city and the suburbs thereof; and for amending a previous act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the said city, and other purposes.

Buildings.—7. For raising a sum of money for the repairs of Blackfriars Bridge.

8. For erecting a bridge over the river Dungleddan, within the town and county of Haverfordwest.

9. For erecting and maintaining a gaol, court-houses, and public offices for the burgh of Lanark, and the Upper Ward of the county of Lanark; and also for erecting a gaol, court-houses, and public offices for the burgh of Hamilton, and Middle Ward of the said county.

10. For making the hamlets of Newbold and Armscott a separate parish from the parish of Tredington, in the county and dio-

cese of Worcester; and for building a church, and providing a churchyard and parsonage-house at Newbold.

11. For taking down the parish church of Stretton upon Dunsmore, in the county of Warwick, and building a new church in lieu thereof.

12. For building a bridge over the Trent, from Walton-upon-Trent, in Derbyshire, to Barton under Needwood, in Staffordshire.

Water-Works.—13. For better supplying with water the city and county of the city of Exeter, and such part of the parish of St. David as is situated in the county of Devon.

14. For supplying with water the town and county of Haverfordwest, and the liberties thereof.

15. For better supplying with water the town and borough of Lewes, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Sussex.

Gas-works.—16. For lighting with gas the borough of Congleton, and the township of Buglawton within the parish of Astbury, in the county of Chester.

Municipal Regulations, &c.—17. For repealing a previous act for the relief and employment of the poor in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, in the county of Suffolk; and for granting more effectual powers in lieu thereof.

18. For raising money to pay compensation for damages committed within the hundred of Broxtowe, in the county of Nottingham, during the late riots and tumults therein.

19. To alter and amend a previous act passed for better assessing and collecting the poor and other rates in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, and regulating the affairs thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto.

20. To appoint trustees for the creditors of the city of Edinburgh.

21. For amending several previous acts passed for the better relief and employment of the poor within the hundred of Forehal, in the county of Norfolk.

22. For the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the township of Hyde and other places therein mentioned, in the county of Chester.

23. To alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of a previous act passed for the better relief and employment of the poor in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, in the county of Suffolk.

24. To alter and enlarge the powers of several acts passed for the better relief and employment of the poor in the hundred of Wangford, in Suffolk.

IV. Under the head of Internal Communication, there have been passed seventy road-bills, and these have been chiefly for the more effectual repairing of the roads, or for enlarging the powers of the commissioners, &c. It would afford no useful information to detail the names of the particular places for which they were procured. We shall, therefore, only state that one is for Ireland, and embraces a more extensive district than is usually included in one English road-bill; it is for more effectually repairing several roads in the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; and

also the road from the town of Clonmel, through the county of Waterford, to the cross roads of Knocklofty, in the said county of Tipperary. Two are for Scotland, one for repairing, amending, and maintaining the turnpike-roads in the county of Haddington, for rendering turnpike certain statute-labour and parish roads, and for more effectually collecting and applying the statute-labour in the said county; and one for renewing and extending the terms of the acts relating to the Greenock and Renfrew, and Greenock and Kelly Bridge roads in the county of Renfrew. In addition to these is the public act before alluded to, to amend previous acts passed for maintaining and keeping in repair the military and parliamentary roads and bridges in the highlands of Scotland, and to improve certain lines of communication in the counties of Inverness and Ross. Six are for Wales, which offer nothing remarkable; and the remaining sixty-one are for England.

The late session presents the singular feature of there not having been passed a single bill relating to canals. The increased celerity of movement afforded by rail-roads seems to have given a check to any extension of the inland navigation, though not before canals had been carried through the country in almost every direction, and aided most materially in promoting its prosperity, facilitating its commerce, and increasing the comfort and convenience of every class of society. In proportion as canal bills have fallen off, railway bills have increased. Out of sixteen bills brought into the House of Commons, the following eleven have been passed into acts.

1. For making a railway from Birmingham to London.

- 2 and 3. To enable the Clarence (Durham) Railway Company to make certain additional branch railways; and to amend and enlarge the powers of the several acts for making and maintaining the said railway, and a second act to enable the company to make an extension of the line of their railway.

4. For making a railway from Greenwich to London.

- 5 and 6. To enable the company of proprietors of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, to execute additional works and branches, and for altering and amending the powers of the act relating to the said railway. Also a second act for making and maintaining a railway from the termination of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, in the township of Swannington, in the county of Leicester, to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Railway, in the township of Worthington, in the said county, and a branch railway therefrom. This last is called the Coleorton Railway.

7. To alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of a previous act, passed for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road, from Gelly Gille Farm, in the parish of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, to Machynis Pool, in the same parish and county; and for making and maintaining a wet-dock, at the termination of the said railway or tram-road at Machynis Pool aforesaid.

8. For making two branch railways from the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway; and for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of the previous act for making the said railway,

9. For enabling the Stratford and Moreton Railway Company to make a new branch of railway to Shipston-upon-Stour, in the county of Worcester.

10. For making a railway from the Warrington and Newton Railway at Warrington, in Lancashire, to Birmingham, in Warwickshire, to be called the Grand Junction Railway.

11. For making a railway from Whitby to Pickering, in the North Riding of the county of York.

V. The acts passed relating to Navigation have been :—

1. For better preserving the harbour of Maryport, and for lighting, and otherwise improving the township of Maryport, in Cumberland.

2. To alter and amend several acts passed relating to the harbour of Rye, in the county of Sussex, and for granting further powers for improving and completing the said harbour, and the navigation thereof.

3. To amend a previous act, passed for rebuilding, or for improving, regulating, and maintaining the town-quay of Gravesend, in the county of Kent, and the landing place belonging thereto ; and for building a pier or jetty, adjoining thereto.

VI. The remaining twenty-eight bills fall under the head of *Private Regulations*. Of these, only the two following possess any public interest :—

For settling and preserving Sir John Soane's Museum, Library, and Works of Art, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for the benefit of the public, and for establishing a sufficient endowment for the due maintenance of the same.

For enabling and directing the trustees, acting under the will of Peter Thellusson Esq., deceased, to grant certain leases of the estates subject to the trusts of the said will ; and for other purposes.

The rest are bills for naturalization, exchanges, estates, divorce, and other matters of entirely individual interest.

It will be observed, from the comparative classification, that the amount of private bills has been very considerably less during the last session, than for any of the years there given.

XXIV.—BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. CHURCHES.

No report was laid before parliament during the last session by the "Commissioners for building and promoting the building of additional Churches," so that we are deprived of our usual and accurate information on this subject for the present year. Of the churches spoken of in the *Companion* for 1831, as then determined upon in the metropolis, one in Burleigh Street, Strand, has been completed in the course of the past year. It is a plain and neat structure, in the simple style of the first period of pointed architecture, and is from a design by Mr. Savage.

The committee of the "Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels," report to the Annual General Court "that they have no information to communicate which will interest by its novelty, and that, of the cases which have come before them, there are none of such a nature as to deserve particular notice." The report goes on to state, nevertheless, that "in the last year the applications have been more numerous than they were in the one immediately preceding, being 118 in 1833, and 78 in 1832; but the grants were more numerous in 1832 than they have been in 1833; in the one they were 78, in the other only 58. Besides these 58 new grants, additions have been made in 15 cases to sums previously voted, when the plan originally proposed has been altered, and more accommodation has been provided." "The amount of monies voted by the committee during the last year is 9260*l.*; and with this aid 14,643 additional sittings are procured, of which 11,024 are free and unappropriated."

2. METROPOLITAN STREET IMPROVEMENTS, PARKS, &c.

The most important and most interesting of these are the improvements forming the *London Bridge Approaches*. The line of fronts, and the masses of buildings generally, lying east of the northern, or City, approach to the bridge, which has been called King William the Fourth's Street, and between it and the old line of Fish Street Hill, as far as they had been commenced, are nearly completed. They consist of two distinct portions, affording a very considerable extent of frontage. The first is nearly triangular, the apex of the triangle being at the junction of the new street, with the lower end of Gracechurch Street, and the upper end of Fish Street Hill, and its base is on a short street of communication between the latter and King William the Fourth's Street, and lying immediately before the Monument, which is thus brought into view from the grand line. The second position is of trapezoidal form, and extends from this short street to the line of Thames Street below; but the space between Thames Street and the river, and between the lines of the old and new bridges, is still unoccupied. On the other, or western, side, of King William the Fourth's Street, the new Fishmongers' Hall, of which a more particular notice will be found in another part of this article, occupies the quadrangle formed by the lines of the bridge in front, the premises of the Shades Tavern behind, the river on the south, and Thames Street on the north. From Thames Street the line of new buildings extends northward to Eastcheap, with one interval corresponding with the short street before the Monument, on the other side, and like it, affording direct communication with the old streets behind, and down the hill by Miles' Lane to Thames Street below. The whole of these buildings, on both sides, except the Fishmongers' Hall, are fitted as shops and warehouses, and the style of architecture employed in them is generally neat, though somewhat tame and commonplace. A part of the north side of Eastcheap forms the base, or boundary, in that direction, of

the opening before the bridge, and its old and unsightly houses remain to terminate the view offered to the spectator on entering the City of London by this magnificent bridge. As the bending line of frontage which connects the north-east end of this old range in Eastcheap with the south-west corner of Fenchurch Street, and completing the connexion of the latter with King William the Fourth's Street, is not yet occupied, it may be hoped that some further improvement is still intended; though the erection of a new house at the west end of the same old range, towards Cannon Street, would seem to intimate that it is determined to make no material alteration there. It may be also objected to what has been done, that the new street itself,—King William the Fourth's,—has the effect of a strait between an ocean and a sea, one end of it offering the expanse of the bridge itself, and the other widening gradually in the space based by the old range of Eastcheap, and flowing away to the right and left in the direction of Gracechurch Street on the one side, and of the new line, yet to be spoken of, on the other.

Perhaps the greatest improvement hitherto made in this quarter, after the bridge itself, and the raised level of the roadway, which does away with the hill from the foot of the bridge, northwards, almost altogether, is the new line of street, which takes up King William the Fourth's at Eastcheap, and carries it on to the south-east corner of the Mansion House, and to the junction of Lombard Street and Cornhill, with the Poultry. It is, moreover, fully determined to open Princes Street in continuation of this new line along the west side of the Bank, and through the mass of buildings beyond it, in nearly a straight line, to what is called the Pavement, in Moorfields, or rather the continuation of the City Road and New Road, thus laying open the commercial heart of London to the most agreeable and convenient access from the west end of the town. In pursuance of the former part of this great improvement, the line is already opened from the present end, at Eastcheap, of King William the Fourth's Street, up to the foot of Cornhill, traversing, in a diagonal direction, Clement's Lane, Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane, St. Swithin's Lane, and Lombard Street; in which latter that massive and not unpleasing, though somewhat clumsy and absurd, work of Hawksmoor, the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, is nearly insulated, and thereby shown to more advantage than heretofore. We hope to be enabled to give, in the next *Companion*, a favourable account of the progress of this grand connecting line of street.

On the other, or south, side of the river, the approaches to the bridge are also fast advancing towards completion. The west side of the Borough High Street, after having been completely taken down and set back, is rebuilt in a neat substantial range of houses, containing, for the most part, shops and warehouses. This extends from the opening before St. Saviour's Church and its Lady Chapel, southward, to the Town Hall, the flank wall of which being now its side elevation to the widened street, is to be made uniform with the front, which is one of the many varieties

of Italian architecture, and will itself form a not unpleasing variety in the midst of so much of our builders' pseudo-Grecian works around it. On the east side of the street, the alterations do not extend inland further than St. Thomas's Hospital, before which, to the streets, the Governors of that Institution are erecting an inclosure and lodges, and within, a new wing to the building. Northward of the Hospital and its accessories, a new line of street leads eastward down to Tooley Street, and new houses, with shops; already occupy some part of its extent on the north side. Between Tooley Street and the river, and fronting to the bridge line, in the diagonally opposite angle to Fishmongers' Hall on the other side, a large inn or tavern is in the course of erection; but it does not promise to add much to the architectural beauty of the neighbourhood.

A general plan of these approaches will be found at page 229 of the *Companion* for 1832.

Hungerford Market and Approaches.—The market buildings are now completed as they were designed, and as they are described in the *Companion* for 1831, page 221, by Mr. C. Fowler, the architect. They produce upon the whole a very good effect, and their arrangement appears to be admirably adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. The principal compartment is the Hall, which lies open at one end to the direct approach from the Strand, and at the other to the terrace and stairs, overlooking the river, and communicating with the quays upon it. It assumes the form and arrangement of an ancient Basilica, or rather of the old Constantinian churches in and about Rome, which are the representatives, and which bear the name of the more ancient Basilica or Court of Justice. Of these, the Hall of Hungerford Market will afford a better idea to those who have not seen the originals, than anything else in London, or perhaps in England. The details of the architecture, it must be understood, however, are not strictly adhered to, but are, very properly, made more plain, and perhaps, more rude, and in character with the nature and adaptation of the structure generally.

To form the principal approach on the land side, the houses on both sides of the old street leading into the market out of the Strand, and some of the houses west of it, in the Strand itself, have been taken down, and the new line made in continuation of Duncannon Street, which is an extension, south of Trafalgar Square, of Pall Mall East, and Pall Mall, north of it. The east side of the new line into the court of the market, is already rebuilt in its whole length from the Strand downwards; the houses in it are generally of an inferior class, rather it would appear, to suit the purpose of moderate shops, than to give importance to the entrance to the market; and the front to the Strand is sacrificed entirely, and made quite tame and common-place.

The *Charing Cross and Strand* improvements, as far as the Strand itself is concerned, are completed, and most of the new houses and shops, in the latter, are actually occupied. The inner space, or area, of Trafalgar Square has been surrounded with a

temporary enclosure, that it may be ornamentally disposed; and the upper or northern side is also enclosed for the erection of a National Gallery, the front of which is to extend from the south end of Pall Mall East, opposite to the south-east angle of the College of Physicians, to St. Martin's Lane: the excavations for the building are already in progress. It had been intended that the front of this edifice should carry on the line of Pall Mall East to the west flank of St. Martin's Church, thus making a long and uninterrupted range of architectural elevation, and giving Trafalgar Square the advantage of being, in the sides which lie together, more nearly rectangular. The plan of the architect would have prevented a front or parallel view of the portico of St. Martin's Church from the short and bending line of Pall Mall East; for he contended that a parallel view was not a favourable one for such objects generally, and that for certain reasons, it was most unfavourable for that one in particular, while his plan left open the more agreeable angular perspective, in every possible direction, with the advantage, too, in the principal points of view from Cockspur Street and Charing Cross, of grouping with the architectural mass which his edifice would form, though the portico and its accessories could not be in any degree obscured by it. The plan was violently opposed by several public writers; and, ultimately, the point was conceded.

York Column, and Entrance to St. James's Park, Waterloo Place.—It is difficult to call that an improvement which is so far inferior to what it might and should have been originally. When Carlton House was taken down it was understood that a public entrance would be made over its site and gardens, at the end of Regent Street, into the Park. The view from the street would thus have ranged over the beautiful and refreshing scenery of the park, and have embraced the fine mass of Westminster Abbey, with its picturesque, though not very classical, towers, in the distance; and indeed the wooded plain with its lake lay fairly open from the declivity on which the street rests. Private speculators, however, were allowed to wall up the way, and to raise a mound as a counter acclivity from Pall Mall, up to the artificial height presumed to be requisite for giving importance and value to the result of the proposed speculation. This speculation consisted in the erection of a long range of private dwellings. The range was intercepted in the line of Regent Street, by an opening of less width than Waterloo Place, through which, between the ends of the separated houses, and over the walled-up mound and balustraded terrace, the tops of some of the fine forest trees in the Park, presented from the street the appearance of a shrubbery, whilst with the exception of a glimpse of the towers from one side of Waterloo Place, Westminster Abbey was shut out of view altogether! Thus it was done, and thus it remained until the accession of his present Majesty, through whose attention to the public convenience and pleasure, the original expectation of an entrance by that way into the Park was fulfilled, and the terrace wall was at once removed for the purpose of making it; but unfortunately,

the mound was made, the houses were already built, and many more private interests were involved in the maintenance of that acclivity as a mode of access to the dwellings. Hence it became necessary to form a long flight of steps to go down into the park, from the crown of the mound, which was done, and the whole is now completed, and thrown open to public use. The insulated column which is placed in the middle of the entrance at the head of the steps, is one which has been built by a subscription among the private and professional friends of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and it is understood that they intend to place a statue of that prince on its summit. It is in imitation of one of the two monumental columns which still exist in Rome, and which were built when good taste had very much declined in that city; one of them in honour of the Emperor Trajan, and the other of the Emperor Antoninus. Those, however, are both sculptured all over their surfaces with figures in low relief, but this is quite plain, not being even fluted, and it has a heavy, dull and unmeaning effect, especially as its object, or use, as a pedestal to a statue, is not yet made manifest. The column is constructed of a reddish granite, on a pedestal of bluish grey granite, and was built under the direction of Mr. M. Wyatt.

New Street from Waterloo Bridge, northwards.—The extension or continuation of Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, northward from the Strand, to fall into Bow Street, and so on to Plumtree Street, and Gower Street, has been commenced by taking down the house which was formerly the office of the Courier evening newspaper, and that adjoining it, together with all the houses intervening the Strand, and Exeter Street. It is understood, however, that for the present the improvement must stop at Long Acre, where the north end of Bow Street will be widened, as the Mercers' Company, in whom the property on the other side of Long Acre vests, have not consented to the terms proposed, or rather, which the commissioners consider themselves warranted in granting. The English Opera House, whose principal front will be in the new line of streets, just removed from the Strand, is not in a condition to be noticed as a structure of the year 1833.

In *Newgate-street* several houses have been taken down by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to form the principal entrance to the establishment, and lay open the flank of the new Hall to view from the street; and preparations are making to build anew and extend several important parts of the hospital and schools.

Kensington Gardens.—A new entrance has been made into this delightful summer resort, by the land arch of the handsome bridge over the Serpentine river on its left bank; so that those who go thither on foot, may avoid altogether the beaten dusty roads through Hyde Park, and walk into the Gardens without quitting the path along the bank of the river.

The disposition of the enclosing wall and fosse, or ha-ha, on the eastern side of the gardens, between the Serpentine river and the Knightsbridge Gate, has been altered by running them through in

a straight line, and excluding the rounded projection or bastion, which protruded itself far into the Park, and appeared to have no particular object. It is, nevertheless, very evident now the separation is made, that the large clump of trees it contained, had the effect of producing a picturesque extension of the gardens beyond their real limit, for the new straight boundary has a meagre appearance, and the clump of trees is so completely thrown into the park, that it is quite lost to the gardens. The alteration will, however, give equestrian visitors in the summer afternoon when the scene within is enlivened by the music of a military band, the advantage of being nearer to it, and allow a much greater number to obtain the gratification, without being inconveniently thronged.

The rank and sedgy turf which covered so much of the surface of the gardens, has been greatly improved; much of it, indeed, has been extirpated, and the surface sown with grasses of superior quality; the draining and other ameliorations here, which were directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex on becoming Ranger, are generally completed, and it is understood that the whole expense has been more than covered by the thinning of the plantations, out of which not less than two thousand trees and saplings have been taken without the appearance of their number being in the slightest degree diminished.

3. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH SCIENCE.

King's College, Somerset House.—An addition has been made to the buildings of this establishment, by the extension eastward of the river front of Somerset House, across part of the south end of the college, and thus completing the elevation in that direction of the extent to which it had been carried westward from the centre by Sir W. Chambers, and in a corresponding manner.

The appropriation of the room obtained by this addition to the buildings of the College, does not appear to be yet quite determined, for although the original intention was that it should form a dwelling-house for the Principal, the want of a hospital in connection with the Medical School of the College, is so much felt, that a notion has been entertained of devoting it to that purpose.

The building of the *National Gallery* may be said to be in progress, as the excavations are proceeding, but perhaps the edifice cannot be fairly considered among the public improvements of the year 1833.

4. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

King's New Palace, St. James's Park.—Considerable alterations, intended to be improvements, are in progress here; the wings are being extended in the line of their fronts, but what the result may be is not yet quite evident.

St. James's Palace.—The brickwork of the north or entrance front having become very much decayed and dilapidated, it is undergoing the processes of underpinning, repairing, and pointing. It is understood that in the course of the reparations, the more

modern will be made to assume the characteristics of the age of the older parts of the structure, that of James I.

Banqueting Hall, Whitehall.—The surface of much of the exterior ornamental stone work of the edifice, having been destroyed by the action of the atmosphere, the whole has been repaired by the substitution of new, where it was necessary, and by giving a new face to the surfaces generally, so that it has now the appearance of a new structure.

State Paper Office.—A new structure for this purpose has been lately erected at the northern extremity of Duke Street, Westminster, with two of its fronts looking over St. James's Park. As the latest work of Sir John Soane, it is deserving of some notice in an architectural point of view. In plan it is nearly square, and its exterior assumes the appearance of an Italian palazzo, or nobleman's town mansion. Its elevation consists of a handsomely rusticated basement, in which there are windows, and two plain ashlered stories, with corresponding series of windows, above, and a third tier of windows appears between the consoles of a crowning cornice which runs round the whole exterior under the roof. The decorations of the windows of the principal stories are in the style peculiar to the venerable architect; the windows themselves being generally well proportioned and pleasingly arranged. The most striking feature of the work, however, is the crowning cornice before referred to. This must be considered to be rather thin and wiry; the corona is shallow and poor, the console blocks are both too deep, and are too thinly set, and being, moreover, irregularly disposed to admit of windows being introduced in the sort of metope formed between them, they do not produce the bold and characteristic effect by which they are accompanied, for instance, in the south or rear-front of the Travellers' Club, towards Carlton Gardens. Unfortunately, too, a blocking course runs along over the cornice, and prevents the roof from composing, as it might have otherwise done, with the cornice, and through it, with the rest of the exterior of the edifice. Upon the whole, however, the State Paper Office is a work, which will add to, rather than detract from, the reputation of Sir John Soane.

New Westminster Hospital.—The old Hospital known as the Westminster, which is situated in the midst of the poor and thickly populated district of that city, lying south and south-west of St. James's Park, having been long complained of as confined, and otherwise inconvenient, the managers and supporters of the institution determined upon building a new house, on a more extended scale, and in a more open situation. A site was accordingly obtained in one of the confines of the district to which the hospital attaches itself. This is in St. Margaret's Churchyard, at the eastern extremity of the great thoroughfare which leads into the heart of it, called Tothill Street, and in the line between its end and the Westminster Sessions House, and almost immediately before the Abbey.

The New Westminster Hospital has been built, and far advanced towards completion within the current year, according to the

design, and under the direction of Messrs. Inwood and Son. It consists of a long line of front running east and west, and looking south, and returning at the ends, northward, to two wings which extend themselves still further out in two projections at each end, in the line of the front. Between these, internally, there is a court open to the north, but almost entirely occupied in the centre by an operating theatre.

The entrance to the Hospital is by a porch projecting from the centre of the principal front, the front itself being divided into three compartments, of which the central compartment projects slightly, and is carried up a story higher than the other two, in which, and in the elevations generally there are three tiers or stories of windows above the level of the street. The porch is constructed of stone with piers and flat pointed arches and enriched pinnacles, and above it, but of less projection, an oriel window runs up the height of the two upper stories; this too is of stone, and it bears also some of the features of the pointed style. The windows generally of the front are rectangular in their external form, but they are weathered, mulioned, and labelled, and the parapet is disposed as a battlement. The internal angles formed by the ends of the main front, and the fronts of the extended wings are taken off at 45° , and on the splayed return at each end, an oriel window, similar in composition and arrangement to that of the centre, and of the same height with it, is projected. The windows and parapet of the square returned ends, are similar to those of the front, but the flanks and extended wings are far less ornamented in every respect, and the back and inner fronts can hardly be distinguished, except by the very peculiar appearance of the indented parapet, from any other common-place bricked, pierced and coped wall. It happens, too, rather unfortunately, that one of the protruded wings, with its very plain and uncharacteristic fronts, is the part of the edifice which comes most prominently into view from the principal quarter, and by the principal mode of approach, from the ends of Parliament and Bridge Streets, and New Palace Yard, and by the winding road which passes from the eastern end of Great George Street, before St. Margaret's Church, along the flank of the Abbey, and to the front of the Hospital. It is true that the eastern oriel presents itself through part of the same range, but the contrast produced thereby, does not tend to improve the effect of the composition. The white brick used to face the outer or street fronts, too, and intended to look like stone, contrasts badly with the stone used in the decorations, and still worse with the highly coloured bricks of the rear fronts, and it gives the whole structure a chalky and cadaverous aspect.

The entrance door leads into a vestibule, before which lies the grand staircase to the Board Room and Officers' Apartments above, and the way to the operating theatre behind. To the right and left, between the vestibule and grand staircase, a corridor runs the whole length of the main front of the building opening towards the front on receiving, and other, rooms, for the medical staff of the Hospital, &c., terminating at each end in a staircase to the

domestic and other offices below, and to the wards above, and giving access to corresponding corridors, which lead to the wards behind. Of these there are three at each end, each capable of containing from twelve to fourteen beds. The distribution and disposition of the upper stories is nearly similar; over the entrance vestibule in the one pair story, is the Board Room, which is lighted by the projecting window over the porch, forming the central compartment and principal ornament of the front, the rest of the main front is here occupied by official chambers and apartments, and the wards are again thrown behind, and into the ends; in the two-pair story, the wards recur in the same manner, and the front furnishes apartments for the matron, and one additional ward, whilst the nurses are accommodated in rooms in the extra story of the centre above. The whole capacity of the Hospital is about two hundred and thirty beds.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, has been completed since our last mention of it, the north flank forming the front to the great western road, and over-looking Hyde Park, having been extended westward, or in the direction of Knightsbridge, the whole length of the front of the old building.

North London Hospital, Upper Gower Street.—The contiguity of a hospital being absolutely necessary to the full success of a medical school, and the school of the University of London being far removed from any of the greater existing establishments of that kind, the proprietary, at the recommendation of the council, devoted a plot of ground which lay immediately opposite to the building of the University on the other side of Gower Street, to the purposes of a hospital. Subscriptions were then solicited of the friends of the institution, and of the public generally. The Committee had requested the concurrence of a limited number of architects, some of whom submitted designs for the proposed structure, and of these, that by Mr. A. Ainger was preferred. Part of this has been built in the course of the past summer, but is not yet finished for occupation, though it probably will be so early in 1834. Limited means appear to have restricted the new structure to the plainest possible appearance, though indeed whatever decoration may be intended, is not yet evident, as the naked brick walls only indicate that a facing of stucco of some kind is proposed. The line of front is that of the houses in Gower Street on the west side, and of this, which will be eventually two hundred and thirty feet in length, about one hundred and fifty feet is built; the flanks will return in University Street, and in Grafton Street East; in the former the length will be nearly ninety-five feet, and in the latter one hundred and thirty-six feet, and the whole capacity of the Hospital will be about three hundred beds. The part already built indicates a general elevation of three stories above the basement; the entrance door is in a projecting central compartment, which is crowned by a pediment directly opposite to the grand entrance to the University.

The New General Cemetery.—The burial-ground of Père la Chaise, so long the admiration of all foreigners visiting Paris, has

at length been worthily imitated in the neighbourhood of London. A General Cemetery, comprising nearly fifty acres of ground, was opened on the 31st of January, last year. It commences a little on this side the three-mile stone on the Harrow Road, and is, consequently, within three miles of Oxford Street. Its large area is diversified with well-formed gravelled roads, raised parterres, and plantations of yews, evergreens, and various trees and shrubs deemed appropriate to a place of sepulture. The surrounding country is beautiful; and that this may not be lost, while a high wall separates the cemetery from the road, iron palisades, on the side nearer the canal, afford the eye an uninterrupted prospect. A small temporary chapel has been erected in the consecrated part of the ground; and in the unconsecrated part, a very handsome place of worship, of which the principal feature is a Doric colonnade; and a handsome gateway, or general entrance, is on the point of being completed. Here the rites of every religious persuasion may be solemnized. It is unnecessary to point out the advantages of such places of sepulture. Those who have had the misery of attending a funeral in the damp, dreary, and, in many respects, noxious burial-places of London, will feel how much more accordant it is with the spirit of our religion, that the image of death should be divested of those adventitious terrors which should only accompany the path of those who "sorrow without hope."

Fishmongers' Hall.—The site of this building is very advantageous for the exhibition of architectural effects, three of its sides being open to view from various and commanding points, and two of the three admitting of apt combination, in almost every direction. The east front—to the bridge road—may compose alike with that to Thames Street and with that to the river, the localities admitting of the most effective and harmonious arrangement of the parts, while they demand, nevertheless, that degree of unity in the composition, without which the advantages of situation are turned against the subject of them, to its destruction.

The new edifice, so advantageously placed, is now rapidly advancing towards completion. It is necessarily raised on a lofty basement, which occupies the height from the quay on the river front, and the level of Thames Street on the north, up to a level of five or six feet above that of the pavement to the bridge road. This is disposed in shops, warehouses, and cellarage below, and in conveniences for the Company and its officers above. Externally it is faced with rusticated masonry of granite, and an open arcade of the same material projects from the river front, supporting a balustraded terrace on the level of the street pavement.

The superstructure is arranged in two stories, is faced with Portland stone, and is decorated with an Ionic or voluted ordinance which is surmounted generally by a balustrade. The centre of the eastern or entrance front is a separate composition, with attached columns *in antis*, and two wing compartments pilas-traded,—very much resembling parts of the flank in Trafalgar Square, of the Union Club House, and College of Physicians,—with a lofty attic surmounting the entablature, and disposed for

the accommodation of the Company's armorial bearings, and for the exhibition of some fanciful figures sculptured in relief over the wings, and intended to be emblematical of the corporation. The entrance door is in one of the two wing compartments of the frontispiece, and access is given to it by a flight of steps from the pavement in the middle of the recess, between the bridge steps and the returned parapet by the archway over Thames Street. There was evidently a difficulty in the arrangement of the entrance,—because of the centre of the front and that of the recess in the roadway before it, not falling together,—and this is one mode of accommodating it. The ends of the principal front recede from its central compartment, and are indeed rather the returns of the end fronts than parts of the former. The south, or river end front, above the terrace and its balustrade, is decorated with a pseudo, or false, portico, consisting of columns protruding in high relief from the wall, and two outlying pilasters on the extreme angles, the interspaces being occupied by windows in the two stories. The entablature, common to all the elevations, surmounts the columns and pilasters in this, and a depressed pediment over it embraces the extent of the hexastyle below, while the balustrade which finishes the ends, and is returned on the front flank, runs in upon and overlies the inclined sides of the pediment, reaching almost to its apex. The north or Thames Street end front of the Fishmongers' new Hall, is disposed in a receding centre and two projecting wings, the latter having pilasters on their angles, similar to those on the other end front, and being returned similarly on the east front, with windows and entablature corresponding also; and the balustrade in this case runs quite along the front, and up the return to the attic of the eastern central compartment. Here then we have three separate and distinct compositions; and let their particular merits or demerits be what they may, they certainly are not adapted to produce that unity of effect which is necessary to excellence in architectural combinations.

The principal apartments of the Fishmongers' new Hall are the great dining hall, the livery parlour, the court room, court parlour, and court drawing-room. Besides these, there are sundry committee rooms, and other offices, and offices and apartments for the clerk and beadle of the Company, &c. The architect is Mr. H. Roberts.

City Club House.—A large house has been built, and almost finished, in the course of the year 1833, on the east side of Broad Street, at the junction of the two parts of it which are called Old and New, or nearly opposite to the end of Throgmorton Street, for the accommodation of mercantile and professional gentlemen, on the plan of the clubs at the west end of the town. The street front is in the style of the Goldsmiths' new Hall, which is that of the Italian school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is in two stories, the entrance door being the central opening in the lower.

New Bridewell, or House of Correction, Westminster.—Absurd as it may be to call a prison of a peculiar description a Bridewell,

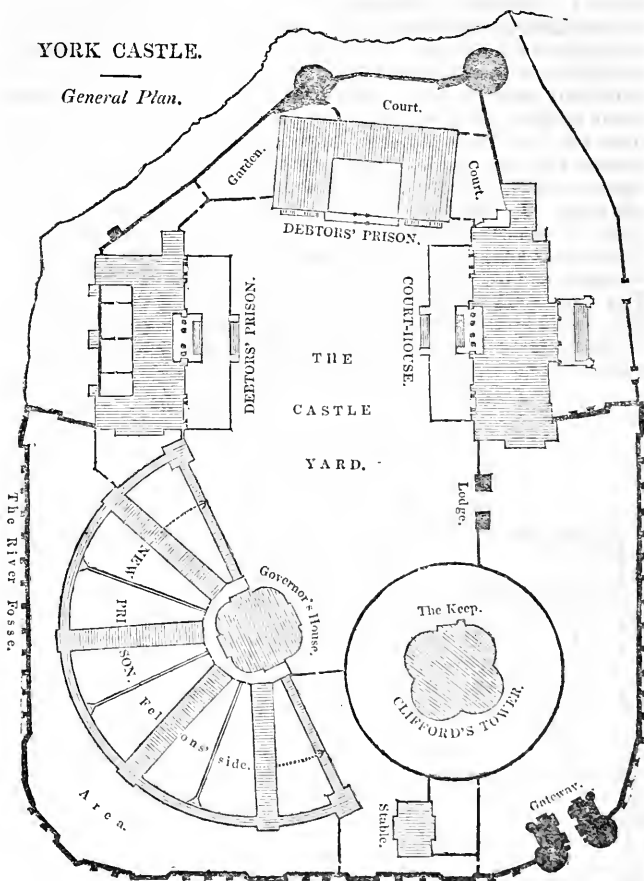
—because one of that sort which happens to be situated near to, or by, St. Bridget's Well, familiarly called Bridewell, is recognized by the name of its locality, as another is in a similar manner called Newgate,—the general application of the term is now actually sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. We last year used the term according to law, and are now compelled, for consistency's sake at least, to continue the application of it in the same ridiculous manner.

The *new* Bridewell, or *House of Correction* for Westminster was described in the *Companion* for 1833, at page 216 *et seqq.* When that description was written, the buildings were considerably advanced, and it was then expected that the whole would be completed by last Midsummer. Such, however, was not the case, for although almost everything appears to be completed as far as the structure is concerned, the prison is not yet, at the end of the year 1833, finished, and it is not likely that it can be properly fit for occupation, much before Midsummer, 1834. The work is an extensive one, and the exact time for completing it, was not a matter of easy calculation.

York Castle.—Considerable additions have been made in order to render York Castle (long used as the county prison) a good and sufficient gaol, in compliance with the Act passed in the 4th year of George IV., entitled 'an Act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales.' This prison had frequently been reflected upon as the worst in England. It was presented by the grand jury at the Lent Assizes, 1821, for insufficiency; and this presentment was repeated at each succeeding assizes, until a resolution was at length passed, in the year 1824, that a competition of architects be invited in the usual manner, in order to procure the best plan for effecting the proposed improvements. This was carried into effect, and many designs for the purpose were accordingly submitted, of which that by Mr. P. F. Robinson, of London, was preferred and adopted, and the works were commenced under his direction and superintendence, in the year 1826.

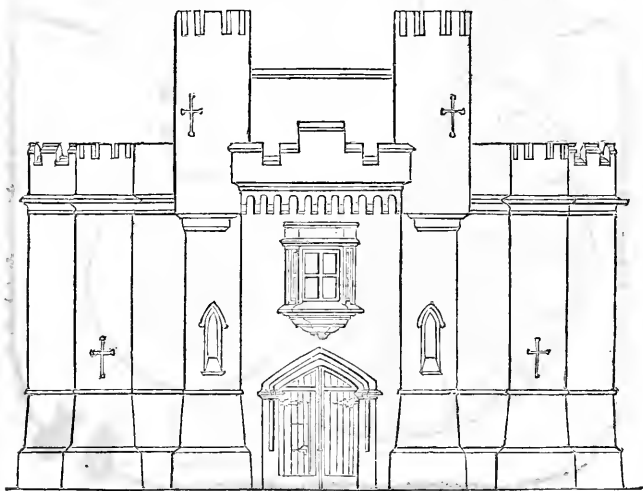
The plan is upon the radiated and panopticon system, the governor's house forming a centre, from which all the prisons and airing courts diverge, and from whence everything which passes in the latter can be seen. Each prison is capable of containing twenty individuals; the day rooms are on the ground-floor, and the cells in two stories above. To each class of prisoners there is a paved yard, or airing court, for exercise, 110 feet in length by 50 feet at the wide end, narrowed to 10 feet at the further extremity. The cells are constructed 8 feet by 5 feet, with corridors affording access to them all. The peculiarity of the plan,—and it is believed that this prison is the only one which has hitherto been built with this arrangement,—is, that the governor and the turnkeys can pass unseen from the centre to any part of the prison, through secret passages in each of the buildings, connected with a corridor of inspection which surrounds and connects the

whole. From these passages, too, everything that passes within the prisons can be seen; and as the prisoners know this, they have a right to suppose that the governor's eye is always upon them.



As prison-building is not at all times very interesting in an architectural point of view, the architect has, in this instance, adopted the castellated character; and as he had to enlarge a building of high antiquity, he has formed his design in the style of the ancient bars, or city-gates of York, which are so justly valued for their simplicity, and for the manner in which they present the

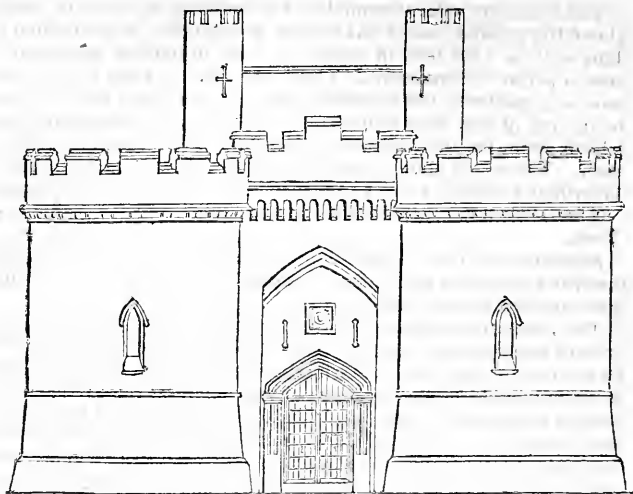
architectural characteristics of the age in which they were built. The entrance gatehouse to the castle is in some degree similar to Monk Bar; it is flanked by circular towers of great strength, and extends 70 feet in front by 46 feet in depth. It has not a single external aperture except the gateway, of which the deep recess projects a shadow of considerable breadth. The tower is machicollated, and a space is left for the portcullis, the ancient defences having been strictly taken from the best examples. The ponderous gate contains a wicket, and admits to a space where the visitor must wait until the porter opens an inner iron-gate. The gatehouse contains, on the ground-floor, on one side, a lodge and bedroom for the porter; above which are two stories of rooms for prisoners received during the night, and who are placed here for security, until they can be examined by the proper officer in the morning. On the other side of the gateway are offices for the clerk of assize and clerk of arraigns, with a waiting-room. The records are kept in an apartment above the gateway itself, two stories in height, lighted by an oriel window from the castle-yard. This apartment is finished in oak, and has a gallery round it. The building is fire-proof, the structure being entirely of stone; the walls are 5 feet thick below, and 3 feet above, and no timber is used in the floors, the stone extending from wall to wall.



P. F. Robinson, Arch., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.

External Elevation of the Gate-house Tower.

The keep of the ancient castle still remains, and has been preserved with scrupulous care. Although within the walls of the prison, it may still retain all its original interest with the antiquary, no part of it having been touched. The mound upon which the keep stands is surrounded by a strong stone wall.



P. F. Robinson, Arch., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.

Internal Elevation of the Gate-house Tower.

Leaving the mound on which the keep is on the left, after passing the entrance, the visitor traverses a portion of the castle-yard 250 feet in length, and arrives at a second lodge and gateway, where a turnkey passes him onward to the inner court, which comprehends an extent of two acres. The court-house, the old felons' prison, and the debtors' prison, form three sides of this area. The fourth is partly occupied by the mound, and partly by the governor's house.

The court-house and debtors' prison opposite were designed by the late Mr. Carr, architect, of York. The last-named building is about to be converted into a prison for female felons and debtors. It will contain, upon the upper floor, a chapel, and an hospital, in separate wards, for the accommodation of prisoners of both sexes, with a chaplain's room, dispensary, &c. The governor's house comprehends, with his domestic apartments, an office, receiving and inspecting rooms, a bath, and apartments for turnkeys. The governor's apartments are in the upper stories, and there, also, is a large room for the grand jury. From all the windows of these apartments the most complete inspection is obtained of the criminals on one side, and of the debtors on the other.

The new buildings are wholly erected of Bramley-fall stone, from the neighbourhood of Leeds, and the excellence of the workmanship cannot be exceeded. Each cell is covered with a single piece of stone 5 inches thick, and the cells are divided laterally by single stones 9 inches thick. The doors are of hammered iron, and three iron guards are placed in each aperture in the thickness of the wall.

The boundary wall surrounding the building is 35 feet in height above the ground, and it has towers, at intervals, to strengthen it. This wall is 1350 feet in length, and is, in itself, a specimen of very superior workmanship. Upon the whole, York Castle may now be considered the strongest prison in England, and it is certainly one of the most complete and efficient. The criminal side affords room for 160 prisoners, divided into eight classes of twenty each. The airing courts are divided by walls 20 feet in height. The whole building is well supplied with water, and well ventilated.

The work was contracted for by Messrs. Craven and Sons, of York.

Birmingham Town Hall.—This edifice is now so far advanced towards completion as to admit of being noticed among the finished erections of the year 1833.

The internal arrangement of this building exhibits a large saloon or hall one hundred and forty feet in length, sixty-five feet wide clear of the walls, and sixty-five feet high, from floor to ceiling, with corridors of communication running along on each side of it on its own level, and staircases leading to upper corridors to give access to galleries. The corridors are low, the two tiers being within the height of the basement externally. As the Hall is intended principally for musical entertainments, one end of it is occupied by an organ and surrounding orchestral arrangements; two narrow galleries run along the sides, and a large deep gallery occupies the other end; rooms for the accommodation of the performers who may be employed are formed at the upper end of the building and under the orchestra. It may be doubted whether the orchestra is judiciously placed at the end of the Hall whose length and general capacity are both so great. If it had been in a niche or alcove on one of the sides, its object would have been much more efficiently answered; and although the performers would not have had the same long vista before them, yet with a different arrangement of the galleries the auditory would have been in a much better condition to enjoy and appreciate their performances, whilst the effect of the Hall itself might to all parties have been quite as good.

The building is lengthened externally to an hundred and sixty feet by the projection of the arcaded basement in front to Paradise Street over the causeway. The height of the basement above the causeway is twenty-three feet,—the columns resting upon its upper surface or platform are, with their entablature, forty-five feet,—and the pediment forming the frontispiece is fifteen feet high,—making a total height of eighty-three feet from the causeway to the acroterium. The columnar ordinance employed is in imitation of the Roman foliated or Corinthian example of the temple of Jupiter Stator; the columns are fluted, and the entablature is generally enriched, though not to the full and elaborate extent of the original. The structure is of brick faced with Anglesea marble, of which latter material the columns and their accessories are composed. The bricks were made on the spot, of the earth taken out of the foundation. The

stones are cut and worked by machinery with steam power, and the flutings are made by the same means, and by the application of an invention, it is understood, of one of the contractors. Another ingenious invention, consisting of a species of craning lever-beam on rollers, was applied for the purpose of hoisting the framed tie-beams and principals of the roof from the ground up to the walls. The time given for the completion of the edifice was eighteen months, and the total cost is to be 18,000*l.*, though, it is understood that the marble used in it is supplied by the proprietor of the quarries free of cost, for the purpose of bringing the article into public repute.

Messrs. Hanson and Welsh of Liverpool furnished the design for the *Birmingham Town Hall*, and are the contracting builders for carrying it into execution.

Birmingham Free Grammar School.—The differences which existed with regard to this foundation having been at length settled, the governors resolved upon building a suitable edifice, adapted to its purposes, and accordant with its increased means. A convenient site in the heart of the town was selected for the purpose, and architects were invited, by advertisement, to submit designs of which the Governors might choose. The result was the selection of the design proposed by Mr. C. Barry, of London, and its immediate commencement under the direction of that gentleman as architect. The design embodies an adaptation of the collegiate, and civil, and ecclesiastical pointed architecture of the third period of what is commonly called Gothic architecture, or more particularly of the time of the Tudor line of English sovereigns; and will, when completed, be a distinguished proof that novel and beautiful combinations may be made of classical materials, without either servile copying, or tame imitation.

The structure resolves itself, externally, into a regular quadrangular figure, extending 174 feet in front, and 125 feet in flank; and internally two courts, or cloisters, of the same figure are formed, around and between which the several parts of the building are arranged. The main body of the front elevation is composed of two stories, which are indicated by series of windows, enriched with tracery of the period to which the composition belongs—the lower being comparatively low, with very flat arches of what are termed the four-centred, or obtuse-angled and contrasted form; and the upper, lofty, and with arches of similar form, but of higher elevation. These divide that part of the elevation into seven minor compartments, which are separated by buttresses, diminishing as they ascend, and terminating above the parapet, which is machicollated between them, in pinnacles, enriched with crockets and finials. The principal entrance is in the central compartment of the ground-story, and is formed by a characteristic porch projecting sufficiently to mark it, but not to break up the harmony and continuity of the composition. The roof is properly raised in accordance with the style; its ridge is ornamented; out of its centre rises a light and gracefully diminish-

ing and pinnacled lantern, in the manner of that on Westminster-Hall; and it is terminated by minor pinnacles rising out of the apices of the gables, which bound that part of the roof above the main or central part of the elevation hitherto spoken of. The elevation generally, however, includes two wings, which stand so far forward as to range with the buttresses of the main body in the lower story, and running up to the height of the main body, terminate in machicollated pediments. These wings are enriched each by a lofty oriel window of two stories in height, corbelling from the level of the principal floor. The other windows are plain, rectangular, and mullioned, with label heads in collegiate style. The roofs over the wings traverse the continuation of that of the main body of the front, and run along the flanks on a level a little below the ridge of the former. The flanks exhibit three tiers or stories of windows similar to the ordinary windows of the wings in front. The rear front is of a similar composition to the principal front, as regards the wings. In the centre are seven large painted windows, filled with mullions and tracery in the principal floor; and in the lower story there is a series of open arches, forming a cloister, or covered play-ground for the boys during inclement weather.

The entrance in front is from a principal street, from the line of which it stands back not more than four feet; a minor street flanks the building to the west, and an open space to the east; and the rear front looks over the play-ground; but it may be remarked, that as the site is a declivity, the lower story in the rear-front to the play-ground is much loftier than the corresponding portion of the street front.

The entrance from the street opens upon a vestibule, on the right and left of which are two inferior school-rooms, occupying the ground or lower story of the main body of the front, from the windows of which they receive light. Onward the vestibule leads into a gallery or corridor separating the two internal quadrangular courts, and out into the vaulted and groined ground-floor of the main body of the rear front, which communicates by its open arcade with the play-ground. Turning to the right, after passing through the entrance vestibule, there is a handsome and enriched stone staircase leading up to a corridor corresponding with that below, but of much greater height, according with the greater general height of the story, and connecting the two principal rooms in the structure, which relatively occupy the main bodies of its principal and rear fronts. These are the library and the grammar school-room. The former is over the entrance vestibule and inferior schools in front, and occupies the grand series of windows of the elevation. This room is 102 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 31 feet in height, and the centre of its roof is illuminated by the lantern which rises out of it externally. The latter—the grammar-school—occupies the corresponding part within the rear-front, over the vaulted cloister below; over its ends there are two rather deep galleries for the accommodation of visitors at public examinations, and above them the length of this room is 120 feet, its width, 30

feet, and in height, from the floor to the hammer-beams in its open and enriched roof, it is 39 feet. The wings of the fronts and the flanking-buildings from front to rear, form noble mansions for the masters, and include apartments for the accommodation of a limited number of private or in-door pupils.

The structure will be entirely faced with a sand-stone, from a quarry at Warton, near Polesworth. The whole cost is estimated at about 30,000*l*.

Waltham Cross.—This one of the series of beautiful memorials of the affection of Edward I. for his queen, and perhaps the most beautiful of them all, had fallen so much into decay as to become an almost shapeless mass of stone. A very few years more would have left nothing of Waltham Cross remaining but the name. Fortunately the attention of the neighbouring gentry, and of others who take an interest in such subjects, was called to this while it was yet time to save something of its pristine form and matter, and while it still afforded indications upon which much that was deficient might be restored. A meeting was consequently held, at which Colonel Moody of the Royal Engineers presided; resolutions were entered into to raise money by subscription for the purpose of restoring or repairing the monument, and a subscription was immediately commenced by those who were present. The designing and direction of the work were entrusted to Mr. W. B. Clarke, assisted by a committee of the subscribers, to whom the decision of doubtful points was referred. The restoration is upon the whole satisfactory. Waltham Cross was built within the last ten years of the thirteenth century, when the pointed style of architecture was undergoing a change, or passing from the first to the second period.

5. BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

East India Docks, London.—The wharf wall in front of these docks being in a state of decay, and in other respects unsuited for the trade to which, on the expiration of the East India Company's charter, the establishment would be thrown open, the Dock Company resolved on re-building the wharf, with such depth of water in front that steam-vessels of all classes might arrive at and depart from it at any time of tide, and by stopping there avoid the delay and danger of the circuitous passage round the Isle of Dogs, and of the tedious navigation through the pool. To obtain the great depth required for this purpose by means of a wall of masonry, a very large and expensive coffer-dam would have been necessary: a wharf composed of piling was, therefore, determined upon; and partly from its low price at the time and partly from its greater stability, cast-iron was adopted in preference to the cheaper but more perishable material, timber.

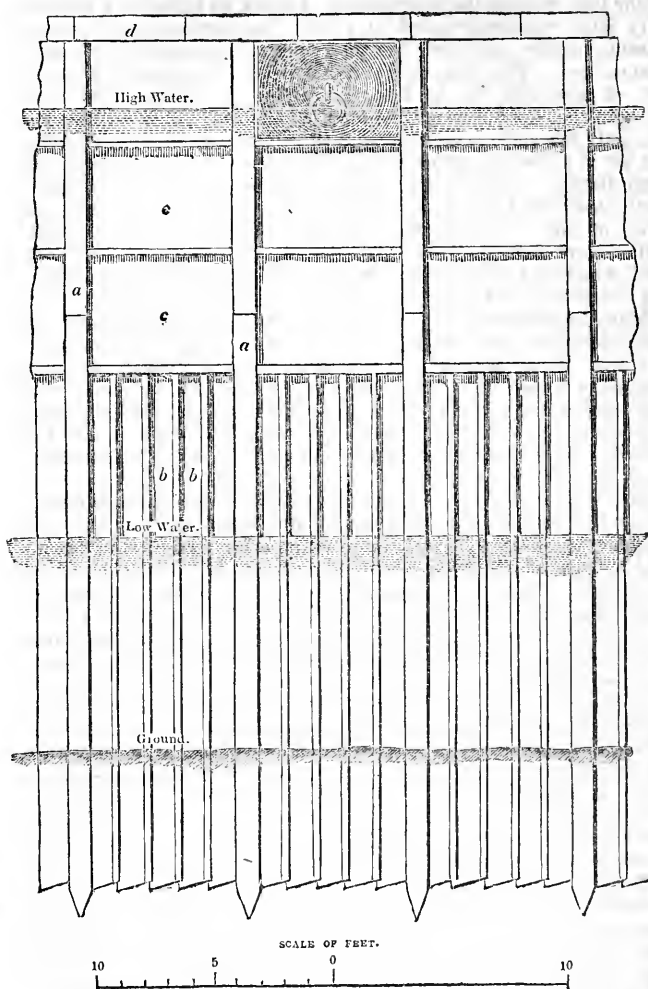
The idea of such an application of iron was not new. About ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Ewart of Manchester suggested its use in the piles of coffer-dams, and took out a patent, which however he did not defend, as it appeared that something resembling his scheme, but on a small scale and quite unknown to him, had been done previously at Bridlington Harbour. Mr. Ewart's plan was, nevertheless, adopted in some works at the

time, both for the temporary purpose of damming*, and the more permanent one of forming quays. In 1824 iron piling was used in the Thames by Mr. Walker for the foundations of the quay or river wall of Downe's Wharf, St. Katherine's. More recently an iron wharfing of considerable extent has been constructed by Mr. Cubitt, entirely of what is usually called *sheet* or close piling, at the sea entrance of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, and referred to in the *Companion* for 1833: its use is principally, we believe, for the support of the ground on the sides of the cut. A small iron wharf was also made about a year ago by Mr. Sibley, in shallow water on the Lea Cut at Limehouse, and another similar to it has since been erected on the Surrey side of the Thames, near London Bridge; but the latter two are hardly examples in point, as there are no *sheet* piles used, the work consisting of flat plates let down in grooves on the sides of *main* or *guide* piles; and these piles are not driven, but inserted in holes bored or dug at intervals of five or six feet: this plan is, therefore, unfitted for exposed situations where considerable depth in front is required, or an increase of it is likely to take place, and where a heavy weight of wharf is to be sustained.

The annexed diagram, which is made from the working drawings to which we have been favoured with access, represents a length of about 24 feet of the cast-iron front of the wharf at the East India Docks. From their great length it was found expedient for facilitating both the casting and driving, to have the main piles (*a*) in two pieces, the lower of which is formed with a socket at top to receive the end of the upper length; these piles are placed 7 feet apart and divide the work into bays, each of which contains five sheet piles (*b*), whose heads are several feet above low water, and the space over is made up with three courses or tiers of plates (*c*), secured to the main piles and to each other. All the piles are solid in the section; the main piles project in front beyond the inner sheet piles, each of which has also a projection on one side lapping over the opposite side of the adjacent pile, so that the vertical joints are all covered, and the projections or *breaks* give relief to the appearance of the work. The entire frontage is thus closely piled to a great depth under low water, and the whole is secured by means of wrought-iron ties stretching from the main piles to piles driven at some distance inland: the intermediate space is filled up with a *concrete* of gravel and lime, which when indurated gives a solidity to the structure quite equal to anything in quays built of masonry, and is fully capable of bearing any weight that may be placed upon the wharf. The coping or curb (*d*) is of granite.

The work was begun last spring, and is now fast approaching completion; the length when finished will be 750 feet, and the total weight of iron employed upwards of 900 tons. For the accommodation of passengers by the packets, the company are erecting a very extensive tavern on the wharf, which is to communicate directly with the East India road by a branch road now forming.

* Particularly by Mr. Mylne, in the works of the New River Company.



Messrs. Walker and Burges are the engineers of these interesting works.

Gravesend Pier, &c.—An act of parliament having been procured for the erection of a pier before the town of Gravesend, at which passengers might land from steam-packets, and at all states

of the tide, without the intervention of boats, as hitherto, a temporary jetty was constructed to answer the purpose for the past summer season, and while the materials were preparing for a permanent one. This was, however, destroyed, one night, by a number of men who felt or fancied themselves injured, and who thought that the public good should be deferred to their advantage. The jetty has since been restored, as the materials for the pier were not yet in a state of sufficient forwardness to allow of its erection immediately. Indeed the proposed pier itself would be more correctly designated a jetty, as it will consist of insulated columns, or piles, of cast iron supporting a floor or stage, and running out rather more than forty feet from the existing stone pier, or wharf wall, which was built a few years ago. The reason for this is that the bed of the river be not narrowed or its course impeded.

Many improvements in and to the town of Gravesend and its neighbourhood are contemplated, and some are commenced and in a state of forwardness. A company has been formed, and subscriptions raised to the full amount required, for supplying the town with water. The reservoir or tank will be on Windmill Hill, a considerable elevation near to the town, to which it will be raised by mechanical power, and from which pipes will conduct it to all the vicinity.

Herne Bay and Pier.—A wild place on the north coast of Kent, about half-way between Whitstable and Reculver, has within a very few years been converted into an important and thriving town. The village of Herne, a short distance inland, had been long known and visited as a summer retreat, but as the only direct mode of access to it was by way of Canterbury, from which city it is about six miles distant, the visitors were few. A landing-place on the wide and shelving beach seemed to be out of the question, but, nevertheless, the difficulty this involved was not considered insuperable; a pier was projected to extend from the shore so far out into the sea as to allow of vessels coming up to its head at all tides, and so open the communication with London and the places adjacent and intermediate, by means of steam-packets. The pier was designed by Mr. Telford, the eminent engineer, and has been executed by an incorporated company, who will derive their remuneration from tolls and dues on persons and goods. Its length is nearly two-thirds of a mile!

The erection of the pier has produced the effect proposed, and, proverbially fast as houses are built in this country by enterprising persons, they have not yet supplied sufficient accommodation for the crowds who have been attracted to Herne Bay by the facility with which it may be now reached from London, and by the interest which the vicinity affords to those who have been sated with that of its more distant neighbour Margate.

It could be wished that the projectors of Herne Bay had been at the pains to avoid in their buildings the dull common-places of the mere London speculator, and so have given their new town a degree of interest which it does not now appear likely to acquire; it is indeed matter of wonder that variety, if not improvement, in

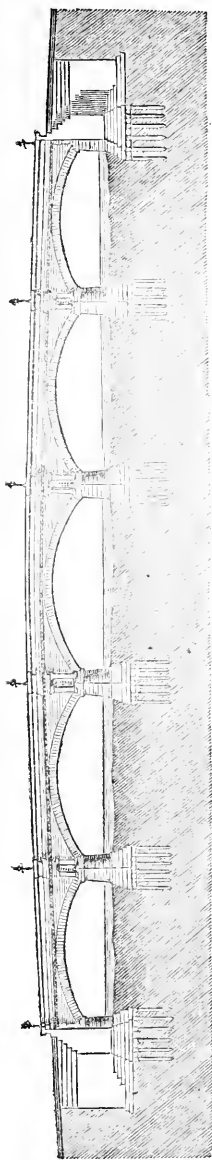
the external disposition and appearance of houses, and in the style of architecture generally, are not attempted in such cases as this, if it were merely for the additional attraction which novelty affords. As it is, however, Herne Bay is but a section of Brighton, Cheltenham, St. Leonard's, or of any other of the many repetitions of Regent's Street and Park in London.

Denver Sluice, near Downham, in Norfolk.—This extensive work, said to be the largest of the kind in England, is now in progress.⁽¹⁾ The first stone of the new structure was laid in August last.

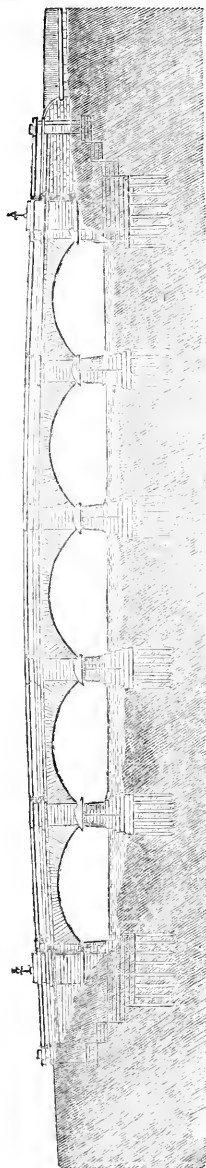
Hutcheson Bridge over the River Clyde at Glasgow.—This Bridge is situated immediately above that elegant building which contains the courts, city chambers and gaol, and is the communication between the new Ayrshire Road and the city of Glasgow. It takes its name from two brothers of the family of Hutcheson who founded at their private cost, an hospital whose charities are of a varied and highly useful nature. This institution is placed under the management of the magistrates and clergy of Glasgow, who, in the application of its funds to the erection of this bridge, have displayed a liberal spirit and wise policy. They have thus opened a great additional thoroughfare through the second city of North Britain, with the aggrandizement of which the prosperity of the hospital is intimately connected, and have brought the extensive property of the institution of which they are the guardians, into a state highly favourable for being used as building ground. So far back as the year 1795 the advantages of this communication were duly appreciated by the managers of the hospital, and an Act of Parliament to effect it was obtained. A bridge was accordingly begun, and indeed nearly completed; but during one of the great floods which occur in the river Clyde, it was unfortunately swept away.

The present bridge owes its erection more immediately to the exertions of Robert Dalglish, Esq., late Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Very Reverend Duncan Macfarlane, Principal of the University, and other spirited members of Hutcheson's Hospital. The design for the bridge was given by Mr. Robert Stevenson of Edinburgh, civil engineer, under whose direction the works were executed. They were begun in 1829; but owing to the great difficulties attending the foundations, four years were occupied in their execution. The best materials which the sand-stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Glasgow afford were employed in this structure; the facing stones being taken from Nitshill, and a great proportion of the archstones from Balgray. The blocks were selected with the greatest care, and none were used but those of the best quality, and of the largest size, and the mortar was composed of the best *water-lime* from Arden in Renfrewshire and Aberthaw in Wales; so that the Bridge contains on the whole the best collection of materials hitherto employed in any public work in that part of the country.

The bridge consists of five arches which are segments of a circle whose radius is sixty-five feet. Two of the arches are sixty-



Hutcheson Bridge, Glasgow.



William the Fourth's Bridge, Stirling.

Scale of 10 50' 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet.

five feet, two seventy-four feet six inches, and one seventy-nine feet, in span, with versed sines of eight feet eight inches, eleven feet nine inches, and thirteen feet four inches respectively. This rise is proportionally less than that of any other arches of the same extent and figure in the kingdom. By this means, though the banks are very low, approaches are obtained on either side, with very little embanking or damage to the adjoining streets, at the very easy rate of one perpendicular to thirty horizontal. The elevation of the bridge, as will be seen from the engraving, is adorned with columns and niches, the columns resting on the piers, and supporting an appropriate entablature, the cornice of which runs through over the arches, and under the parapet the whole length of the bridge. The niches are designed to contain statues of the benevolent founders of the hospital; and the columns are arranged so as to be capable of supporting foot-paths; so that at any future period the entire width of the arches may be thrown into a carriage-way of the breadth of about thirty-eight feet. The carriage-way is macadamized and the foot-paths on either side are laid with the lately discovered pavement of Castlehill in Caithness, which, besides being remarkably clean, is exceedingly durable.

The foundations of the bridge were excavated to the depth of nine feet below the level of *summer water-mark* of the river; and the masonry was set upon piles measuring nine inches square and eighteen feet in length. When opened to the specified depth, the ground presented so unfavourable an appearance, that the trustees, in some trepidation, sent for the engineer to consider whether the work were practicable. The bottom consists of what is technically termed a *running sand*, mixed with minute portions of *silt* or mud. Within the cofferdam, and all over the foundation pit, springs of water were boiling up in such a manner as to render the building of the foundations a very tedious and harassing work. To secure the stability of the work against the inroads of the rapid current of the river, the outer rows of bearing-piles were driven close in the same manner as *sheeting-piles*. The number of bearing-piles was also greatly increased throughout the area of the foundations; and instead of drawing the inner rows of sheeting-piles of the cofferdams, they were ultimately driven home and left as an additional shoring to the foundations. It was by such means alone that the whole fabric was made to stand firm and entire on a quagmire of running sand.

The work was contracted for by Mr. John Steedman, and, including the approaches, cost about 20,000*l*. The contractor did not find this work at all a profitable speculation, but he persevered, nevertheless, with unflinching steadiness, and in spite of many harassing difficulties, at length succeeded in completing perhaps the best piece of masonry of the kind that has been executed in the kingdom. Every stone of the building was wrought throughout its whole surface with the utmost exactness; and, as we have before intimated, no expense was spared in the selection of the best materials. The application of machinery to the building of the arches, which were turned in the course of a few weeks with the

greatest ease, did great credit to Mr. Steedman, and we regret that our engraving does not embrace a view of the simple apparatus which so effectually answered its purpose.

William the Fourth's Bridge over the River Forth at Stirling.—Owing to the very inconvenient and even dangerous state of the roadway of the old bridge of Stirling, the magistrates of that town long entertained the idea of improving the communication by the erection of a new bridge. This measure was zealously taken up some time ago by James Thomson, Esq., the Provost of Stirling, who originated a bill in Parliament for the purpose. Various difficulties, however, prevented its being finally acted upon; and the carrying of it into execution was reserved for the Road Trust of the district, of which William Murray, Esq., was convener. Mr. Stevenson of Edinburgh who gave the design for Hutcheson Bridge, at Glasgow, was employed as engineer; and the bridge has been completed in the course of the current year, according to his designs. But as the plan of the approaches involves the removal of several houses, some time will be required for the completion of the whole measure, which will greatly improve the road communication through Stirling.

The bridge, as appears by the engraving, has five arches, two of which are fifty-three feet six inches, two fifty-eight feet, and one sixty feet in span; while their versed sines are respectively ten feet three inches, twelve feet five inches, and thirteen feet six inches. The roadway is thirty-two feet ten inches within the parapets. Though the whole was originally intended to be of freestone, hard greenstone was used in the piers and abutments, at the desire of some of the trustees, who were anxious to secure the work against injury from the boats and barges on the river. The quarries in the neighbourhood of Stirling and at the North Queen's Ferry on the Forth, produced the materials employed. As the operations advanced, the necessity of preserving uniformity of appearance led to the use of greenstone for the whole elevation; and the effect is both novel and pleasing. In order, however, to suit it to the nature of the materials, some departure from the original design became unavoidable. The work was executed by Mr. Kenneth Matheson, at an expense of about 17,000*l*.

Montrose Suspension Bridge.—This bridge does not fall exactly within the improvements of 1833, yet being a recent and important erection, and hitherto unnoticed in the “Companion to the Almanac,” we are induced to give a description of it. The town of Montrose stands on the north bank of the river called the South Esk, which here falls into the German Ocean, and is remarkable for its broad, deep, and very rapid stream. But the great width of the river, and the current, deep and rapid beyond example indeed in this country, are not owing to the magnitude of the South Esk river itself, but to the singular manner in which the discharge of its waters into the sea is here combined with the action of the tides and the configuration of the adjacent ground, which is a low sandy flat, covered with water by every rising tide, to a great extent. The river disembogues itself by two channels.

About thirty years ago, when the road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen was first constructed, a wooden bridge was erected across the most northern of these channels, which is by far the broadest; the other being crossed by a stone bridge of one arch, which is so narrow that it contracted the channel of the river to at least one-fourth of its original breadth. At the same time the channel of the northern stream had been greatly contracted by the faulty construction of its wooden bridge. The effect of this unnatural confinement of so violent and rapid a stream has been to deepen the channel on the northern side, not less than five or six feet in many parts; so that the original bottom having been carried away, the foundations on which the piers rested were in danger of being undermined. To prevent this result wooden piles were driven in, which served as a sort of wall to repel the current. This was found to be ineffectual, and it was accordingly determined a few years ago to remove this wooden structure altogether, and to supply its place by a suspension bridge. Such a bridge has been accordingly erected, after a design by Captain Samuel Brown, of the Royal Navy. The foundation stone was laid on the 18th September, 1828, and the whole was completed by the 12th December, 1829.

The distance between the towers at the two extremities of this bridge, measured from the centre of each, is 432 feet. The height of each tower is seventy-one feet; namely, twenty-three feet and a half from the foundation to the roadway, forty-four feet from the roadway to the top of the cornice, and three feet and a half forming the entablature. The breadth of each tower at the termination of the cutwaters is forty feet and a half, and thirty-nine and a half at the roading. The archway by which each is perforated, is sixteen feet in width, by eighteen in height. The four counter-abutments for securing the chains are respectively 115 feet distant from the towers, (reckoning from the centre of the tower to the face of the farthest wall of the chambers,) and consist each of an arched chamber, a strong counter-fort or abutment, a tunnel, and lying spandrel arch. The width of the bridge is twenty-six feet within the suspending rods. The bars of which the main chains consist measure eight feet ten inches from centre to centre of the bolt-holes, five inches broad between the shoulders, and one inch thick throughout. All the main links or bars are of the same thickness, except those in the towers, which are a sixteenth of an inch thicker, and of length to suit the curve of the cast-iron saddles. Each main suspending chain, of which there are two on each side of the bridge, one over the other, placed one foot apart, consists of four lines of chain bars. The joints of the upper main chains are over the middle long bar in the lower chain; and the suspending rods, which support the beams on which the roadway is laid, are five feet distant from each other. The chains are of wrought cable iron; the beams are of cast iron, formed with open spaces, twenty-six feet eight inches long, ten inches deep at the neck of the tenons, and one inch thick in every part between the flanges. The whole cost has been a little above 20,000*l*.

To this account we have only to add, that the centre of the arch

of the stone bridge which crosses the southern stream has also been taken down, and a revolving drawbridge erected in its stead, by which vessels are allowed to pass and repass. The communication across the South Esk, at Montrose, therefore, may now be considered to be as perfect as it can be rendered or desired.

Girdleness Light House, near Aberdeen. This important and valuable addition to the lights on the coast of Scotland has been completed, and commenced working in October. It completes a chain of four lights from the Bell Rock to Kinnaird Head.

6. MARKETS.

Leather and Hide Market, Weston Street, Southwark. The extensive and wealthy body of dealers who trade in hides and leather, having found themselves confined for space, and inconvenienced for want of sufficient accommodation in the old mart for their wares at Leadenhall, and the authorities refusing to make the improvements they considered necessary for enabling them to transact their business properly, a great proportion of them came to a resolution to establish a new market, where they might be enabled to do so. Consequently a site was selected more convenient to the tanneries of Bermondsey than Leadenhall is, and not much less so to the numerous, but more scattered, slaughtering establishments of the metropolis. Extensive buildings have been erected for the purposes of the market on the spot, and within an unusually short space of time. They were hardly suggested until the beginning of the year, and they are already, and have been for some time past, in a state for occupation. The arrangement adopted seems to be well fitted to the purpose. A new road is forming to afford more easy access to the market from High Street and London Bridge, from which latter it is about half a mile distant.

London Cattle Mart, Islington.—The necessity of driving cattle and sheep through the crowded streets of London, to and from Smithfield, having been long complained of as a nuisance, and as one of an almost intolerable nature, and no steps having been taken by the corporation of the city to abate it in part at least, by removing the market to some place in the outskirts of the town, a private individual determined at length to try what might be done by the establishment of a new cattle market. This determination he has carried into effect on a most extensive scale. A square containing an area of nearly fifteen acres, abutting on the Lower Road, Islington, near to the Ball's Pond turnpike gate, has been enclosed by a substantial brick wall about ten feet in height, within which sheds have been erected on all the four sides, each of which is eight hundred feet long, and the span of the roofing to the sheds is twenty-five feet. The roofs rest on the enclosing walls outward, and on substantial piers inward. These sheds are to be divided transversely into pens or stalls of convenient extent for the reception of beasts, with yards or layers before them, in which the cattle may range. Here they may be foddered and watered, and kept from market-day to market-day, or until the purchasers may have occasion to use them. A road or drive goes quite round the market within the layers before the stalls, and on

the other side of that road will be other yards or layers, for cattle also, but these will be without sheds, and may be for the merely temporary purpose of sale only, though in them, too, there will be drinking troughs for the animals. The inner area of the market, that within the road or drive, is quadrated by other similar roads crossing it at right angles, and lying opposite to, or in the direction of, the entrance gateways. In the centre through which these roads lead, there will be a circus of one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, to form a sort of exchange, for here will be the offices of the money-takers, and the residence and office of the clerk of the market. All the rest of the inner area will be disposed in pens and layers for sheep, the former being for conveniently exposing them to sale, and the latter for them to remain in after they are sold, or if they should remain unsold. Proper drains and sewers intersect and run through the whole of the enclosed area, and two large tanks are intended to furnish the establishment with water. The market thus laid out, is calculated to accommodate upwards of 10,000 oxen, and 40,000 sheep.

The principal entrance is from the Islington Lower Road, by an arched gateway and two minor arched footways, through the centre of a building which is already erected, and which contains offices for the receiving and delivering clerks, &c., and is placed in the middle of the west side of the market, and about sixty yards in from the road. Other entrances are projected in the middle of the east and south sides respectively; the latter being intended to connect the market with an establishment,—which also enters into the plan of the proprietor,—affording conveniences for slaughtering, on the plan of the French *abbatoir*. It is also proposed to build an inn, with sufficient stabling, &c., between the principal entrance to the market and the road, for the accommodation of farmers and graziers.

The situation of this establishment is perhaps the best that could have been chosen for its purpose, lying open as it does to most of the great roads from the northern and eastern counties, from which the principal supply of cattle and sheep to the London market is derived, and communicating conveniently, by means of the New or City Road, with a greater part of the town,—without driving through the heart of it,—than any other would have done. Indeed, the New Road affords direct and easy access to the Mart from the western roads also, but both town and country will require a similar establishment near the confluence of the principal roads on the south side of the river.

7. ROADS.

Turnpike Trusts.—The House of Commons, in the last session of parliament, ordered the Second Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to examine the Turnpike Returns, &c., with the minutes of evidence taken before the committee, to be printed. The report is itself a valuable document, and the evidence upon which it is founded is of the highest interest and importance. Their Lordships state that the committee have not failed to observe, from the evidence adduced, the great

benefits which have arisen from the consolidation of trusts round the metropolis; the great saving of expenditure which has accrued from it, the consequent reduction and equalization of the rate of toll, and the increased confidence and security of the creditors of the roads; they therefore recommend that the trusts leading from the metropolis should be placed under the control of the Metropolis Roads Commissioners. The committee state also that one of the greatest evils in the present road system is the number of trusts, as well as their limited range of extent, and recommend every consolidation of trusts which their localities and other circumstances will permit.

Their Lordships further report, that the committee have contemplated with alarm the consequences of the great and increasing amount of debt on many roads, and are of opinion that the trustees of roads ought not to be permitted to borrow money on the security of the tolls exceeding in amount three years' revenue of such tolls. They recommend also the abolition of the use of weighing engines, because the supposed benefits to be derived from limiting the weights to be conveyed on roads have been so much defeated by the practice of compounding for over-weights. The committee strongly recommend, too, to avoid the effect of combinations with respect to letting tolls, the adoption of the mode of letting them practised in Scotland.

Their Lordships conclude their report by stating that all the witnesses who have been examined as to that point concur in recommending a system of general control over the management of the roads of the kingdom, with a view to prevent an increase of debt, to introduce one general, economical, and skilful course of management, as the only means of reducing the present great amount of debt, and of relieving the country from the burthen of statute labour and the high rate of toll now levied in many districts. The committee are, moreover, of opinion, that such control would be attended with the most beneficial results, and recommend that measures should be taken to carry the same into effect.

It appears by the evidence of Lord Lowther, the chairman of the commissioners of the metropolis roads, and of another of the witnesses, that the debts upon the trusts throughout England, Wales, and Scotland, which amounted in 1821 to 6,000,000*l.*, now, in 1833, amount to 8,000,000*l.*

Mr. M'Adam states in evidence, that the Holyhead commissioners expended on that line of road the sum of 379,000*l.*, of which the Barnet and Mims improvement, as it is called, a length of but three miles, cost 18,000*l.*

The evidence contains generally much valuable information on the subject of road-making, of the materials best for the purpose, and of their intermixture, of watering roads, &c. Mr. M'Adam and Mr. J. A. Stokes both strongly reprobate the use of tire to wheels of which the outside is circular, as highly destructive to roads, and recommend the subject to the attention of the legislature as one of serious import.

The Commissioners of the *Highland Roads and Bridges* have reported to the House of Commons that they had proceeded during

the year 1832 in the permanent restoration of such of the works under their care as had suffered by the casualties of former years, and also in the general improvement of the principal lines of communication.

In the county of Inverness the commissioners have replaced the bridge of Borlum, in the valley of Urquhart, swept away by a waterspout in May, 1831, with a stone bridge of two arches, each of 40 feet span. They had contracted for the erection of a bridge over the river Findhorn, at Corriebrough, in lieu of that carried away by the flood of August, 1829, and because of the difficulty of securing piers at this place, they had adopted a timber bridge of two arches, each of 95 feet span, affording a considerable addition to the waterway, which the extreme suddenness of the inundations there made absolutely necessary. The change of the site of the bridge of Corriebrough has enabled the commissioners to carry into effect the improvement of the pass of Slochmuicht, alluded to in their last report.

An improvement at the entrance of the town of Dingwall, in the county of Ross, is on the eve of completion; and the restoration of an important bridge at Craig, on the Loeh Carron road, is in progress.

Ballater Bridge is to be replaced at the joint expense of the commissioners and of the heritors. A design had been prepared for one of timber, and had been examined and approved of by Mr. Telford.

The commissioners state that they conceive that, even with their limited resources, they may safely hold out to the northern counties the prospect of speedy and permanent improvement of all the principal lines of communication.

To the report of the commissioners is appended an interesting report to them by their surveyor, Mr. Mitchell, of the principal works and repairs to roads and bridges which had been carried on under their direction during the last year in the counties of Inverness, Argyle, Bute, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness.

8. RAILWAYS.

London and Birmingham Railway.—After a great deal of trouble, expense, and delay, an act was obtained during the late session of parliament for carrying this proposed great public improvement into effect, and measures are already taken for executing it. Some part of the line is staked out, and everything promises a speedy completion of the work.

Going out of London the road will pass along north of the Regent's Park, and through, or near to, the towns of Pinner, Watford, Hemel-Hampstead, Berk-Hampstead, Leighton-Buzzard, Fenny-Stratford, Blisworth, Rugby, Coventry, and Stowbridge to Birmingham. Harrow, Rickmansworth, Tring, Woburn, Stony-Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Towcester, Northampton, Daventry, Lutterworth, Kenilworth, Coleshill, and Solihull, will be all, at and within five miles of the line of the railway, and at and within ten miles of it lie the towns of St. Alban's, Dunstable,

Wendover, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Olney, Leamington, Warwick and Nuneaton. The highest elevations the road will have to reach are Tring, Kilsby and Berkswell summits; it will pass through ten tunnels, and cross the rivers Colne, Ouse, and Avon.

The estimated cost of the work, after allowing for contingencies, is 2,500,000*l.*, including the purchase of land, and of engines, waggons and coaches. The rate of travelling on the railway for coaches will be twenty miles per hour, and in the journey from London to Birmingham there will be a saving in time between the present mail coach and the railway carriage of nearly six and a-half hours, the former taking twelve hours to perform the distance that the latter will do in five hours thirty-eight minutes.

Besides the direct communication afforded by the proposed road to places upon and near to its line, there will be an almost equal advantage to the important towns of Dudley, Walsall, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Litchfield, and Tamworth, and so on to other towns and cities beyond, and on either side, to Warrington, to which last a grand junction railway is projected to perfect the line from London by Birmingham to Liverpool and Manchester. Messrs. G. Stephenson and son are the engineers under whose direction and superintendence the London and Birmingham Railway is placed.

London and Greenwich Railway.—A joint-stock company has been formed, and is now incorporated by Act of Parliament, for constructing a railway from London to Greenwich, for the cheap and rapid conveyance of passengers and goods in carriages and waggons, to be drawn by locomotive steam-engines. The line proposed for the railway is near that of the Deptford Lower Road; it will commence near the south end of London Bridge, and go in almost a straight line to Deptford, in passing through which town it will bend a little to the left and fall into Greenwich at or near Thornton Row. The railway will be on an arched viaduct, so that no existing communications may be either intercepted or even interrupted by it.

One of the most important immediate advantages proposed to be derived to the public from this work is the obviating the necessity of steam packets coming higher up the river than Greenwich, and so avoiding the dangerous navigation of the densely-crowded Pool. Indirectly it is proposed as the first of a continuous chain of railroad by Gravesend, Chatham, Rochester, and Canterbury, to Dover, thus facilitating to a still greater extent our means of communication with our neighbours on the Continent.

It is contemplated, too, that, from the cheapness and rapidity with which people engaged in business in town may go to and from Deptford and Greenwich by the railway, a great number of houses in those towns, now uninhabited, will find tenants in many such persons, who will in their turn have the advantage of obtaining superior houses at very low rents. The length of the rail-road will be three miles and a half, and it is computed that the carriages will go the whole distance on it in twelve minutes. Mr. G. Landmann is the engineer of the work.

XXV.—CHRONICLE OF EVENTS FROM OCTOBER 1832 TO OCTOBER 1833.

1832. Oct. 11. Formation of a new ministry in France: Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, prime minister.

15. The King of Spain grants an amnesty to all persons under prosecution for political offences—those excepted who voted at Seville for the overthrow of the throne, or who have been found at the head of armed bodies against the King.

31. Eruption of Mount *Ætna*: one of the streams of lava flowed into the valley of Trifuligiette, and the other towards Bronte.

Nov. 10. Death of Dr. Spurzheim, the celebrated phrenologist, in his 56th year, at Boston, in the United States.

14. Death of M. Jean Baptiste Say, at Paris.

24. The Legislative Assembly of South Carolina resolved to resist the Tariff Acts imposed by the General Congress of the United States.

27. Message of General Hamilton, the Governor, to the Legislative Assembly of South Carolina, relating to the measures which it may be necessary for them to take in consequence of their refusal to accept the tariff.

Dec. 4. The Governor of South Carolina empowered by the Legislature of that state to declare its independence of, and separation from, the rest of the states on the first appearance of any military for its coercion: he is also authorized to raise an army and to purchase arms for their protection.

— In a subsequent manifesto, of unascertained date, the South Carolina Legislature contend that the Federal Government has no right or authority to act against a sovereign state of the confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military force; and they state the modifications in the obnoxious law which would satisfy them.

6. A battle between the Mexican generals, Santa Anna and Bustamente, to the disadvantage of the latter. On the 10th an armistice was concluded between them.

10. The President of the United States addresses a long argumentative proclamation to the people of South Carolina, in which he endeavours to show the propriety of the laws of which they complain, and the policy of obedience; and, in conclusion, alludes to the extreme measures which may become necessary for the preservation of the Union—the recourse to arms.

21. A battle fought on the plains of Koniah (Iconium) between the forces of the Sultan and those of the Pacha of Egypt, in which, after a hard-fought contest that continued all day, the troops of the Sultan were routed, and the Grand Vizier himself wounded and taken prisoner.

27. The French army in Belgium commences its march on its return to France.

31. The King of Spain rescinds and formally protests against a decree extorted from him while he lay dangerously ill, by which the Salic law had been renewed, and his brother Don Carlos declared his successor, to the exclusion of his own daughter.

— A commercial treaty between Switzerland and Mexico.

1833. Jan. 1. A destructive fire at Liverpool, by which from 15 to 20 warehouses were destroyed, with property to the amount of 300,000*l*.

5. The President of the United States sends a message to Congress on the subject of the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina. After replying to the doctrines and pretensions put forth in the Carolina documents, he states the means at his disposal and the measures to be adopted to enforce the execution of the laws.

6. A national academy opened at Bogota.

10. The King of the French arrived at Lille, and had there an interview with the King and Queen of the Belgians.

15. A difference between the French Chambers of Peers and Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies having passed a bill to repeal the law which directed the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. (Jan. 21) to be observed as a day of national mourning, the Peers sent it back with an unimportant amendment. The Deputies rejected the amendment, and returned the bill in its original form, in which it was ultimately passed by the Upper Chamber.

20. Died, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, Mr. Charles Dibdin, the dramatic writer, in his 65th year.

21. Dreadful explosion of six powder-mills at Dartford, in Kent. 2500lbs. of powder exploded, and three men, four women, and a lad were killed. The shock was felt at Greenwich, a distance of 10 miles.

23. Admiral Lord Exmouth died at Teignmouth.

31. Otho, the King of Greece, arrived at Napoli in H. M. S. Madagascar. He immediately issued a proclamation, in which he claimed the confidence of his new subjects, and promised his best endeavours for their welfare.

— Death of Mr. O'Keefe, the dramatic writer, in his 86th year, near Southampton.

— Heavy blowing weather occurred during this month, attended with the wreck of many vessels and the loss of many lives.

Feb. 2. The Reis Effendi claims of the Russian ambassador at Constantinople a squadron with troops for debarkation, and an auxiliary force of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, to act against Mehemet Ali.

5. The ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Brend, from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate, in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board.

7. Mr. Alderman Waithman died in his 69th year.

12. Mr. Clay, in the Congress of the United States, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures.

14. Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand address a note to the Dutch government, in which they take a retrospective view of the state of the question between Holland and Belgium since the fall of Antwerp, and throw on the Dutch government the *onus* of the consequences which may ensue from the failure of their endeavours to effect a pacific arrangement.

17. Memorandum of the Reis Effendi, having for its object to retard the march of the auxiliary Russian troops till it should be ascertained whether Mehemet Ali were inclined to enter into negotiations for peace.

18. Admiral Roussin, on his arrival at Constantinople, demands of the Porte the confirmation of its promise to the Chargé d'Affaires of France to renounce the Russian succours.

20. A Russian squadron anchors in the Bosphorus, near Buyuk-dère.

21. Declaration of the Reis Effendi that the Porte accepts the mediation of France for the conclusion of an arrangement with Mehemet Ali, and that, if he would be content with the districts of Acre, Tripoli in Syria, Jerusalem, and Naplous, the Sultan would renounce the foreign aid he had been obliged to claim.

22. Admiral Roussin despatches to the Viceroy of Egypt a summons to content himself with the above terms, and withdraw his army.

22. The Duchess of Berry, having been found pregnant in her prison at Blaye, declares herself to have been secretly married in Italy.

23. A note of the Reis Effendi to the Russian Ambassador, expressing acknowledgments of the friendly succour which the Emperor had granted the Porte, but declaring that the affairs of Egypt were in the course of being arranged, conformably to the wishes of the Sultan, through the interference of France; and therefore requesting that the Russian fleet should be directed to leave the Bosphorus with the first fair wind.

24. The Russian Ambassador, in replying to the Reis Effendi, declares that, in the amicable relations between Russia and the Porte, no foreign interference can be allowed.

March 1. General Jackson becomes a second time President of the United States.

4. An attack on the works of Oporto by the Miguelites, when they were repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed and wounded. Don Pedro had 22 killed and 36 wounded—chiefly in the Scotch brigade.

6. A strong effort made in the Chamber of Deputies to unseat the present French ministry, in consequence of their having dismissed M. Dubois and M. Baude from certain situations they held, for having protested against the continuance of the pensions to the Chouans.

— The Earl of Dudley died at Norwood, in his 52nd year.

— Mehemet Ali replies with a refusal to the propositions of the French Ambassador.

10. Admiral Sartorius declares his determination to retire from the service of Donna Maria, unless his men receive their pay. Don Pedro accepts his resignation.

13. The Rev. Edward Irving tried before the Presbytery of Annan on a charge of heresy, and a sentence of deposition passed upon him.

15. The Convention of South Carolina pass a resolution revoking their *nullifying* protest of Nov. 24, 1832.

16. At the sale of the late Lord Eldin's pictures in Edinburgh, three-fourths of the floor of the principal drawing-room, in which the purchasers were assembled, fell in. Mr. Alexander Smith was killed, nine or ten persons much hurt, and several slightly injured.

— Don Carlos, the brother of the King of Spain, leaves Madrid for Lisbon, with the Princess of Beira, Don Miguel's sister, in consequence of the discovery of some of their intrigues, with which the insurrections in Toledo seem to have been connected.

18. Bergeron and Benoit, charged with being concerned in the attempt to shoot the King of the French, acquitted by the jury, and discharged.

22. New York papers of this date announce the termination of the differences between South Carolina and the General Government, in consequence of the passing of the new Tariff Bill.

24. The works of Oporto again assaulted by the Miguelites, who were again repulsed with much loss.

26. A change in the Spanish administration by the dismissal of the Ministers of Finance, Justice, and Marine, with several inferior functionaries, and the substitution of persons opposed to the Constitutional cause, though not to the repeal of the Salic law, or to the succession of the King's daughter.

— A destructive fire at Manilla, the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, by which 10,000 bamboo huts were destroyed, 50 lives lost, 30,000 Indians left houseless, and an extent of three miles of country laid waste.

29. 150 vessels arrived in one day at Liverpool, having been previously

kept off the port by contrary winds. 50 of these vessels were from foreign parts, mostly of large burden, and with valuable cargoes.

29. The expedition prepared at Odessa, to assist the Porte against Ibrahim Pacha, set sail with troops for debarkation.

During the month, some ministerial changes occurred in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation of the Privy Seal on account of illness. The place of Colonial Secretary was vacated by Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon) for that of the Privy Seal; Mr. Stanley was appointed Colonial Secretary, in whose room Sir John Hobhouse became Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Ellice succeeding Sir John as Secretary at War.

April 1. General Santander installed in the dignity of President of New Grenada.

3. Riot at Frankfort, headed by the students, in the course of which the guard-house was taken, and several persons confined for political offences liberated. In the conflict which took place between the military and the people much blood was shed, and several lives lost; 5 soldiers were killed, and 20 wounded; the loss of the students was greater, but not exactly ascertained.

6. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland applies the powers of the Irish Disturbances Bill to the suppression of the local disturbances in the county of Kilkenny.

9. Attack made by the troops of Don Pedro on Mount Cavello, an important position of the Miguelites, who, after some firing, abandoned it, with all their *materiel*, and with the loss of 600 men killed, wounded, or prisoners.

12. The Rev. Rowland Hill died in his 89th year.

— Lord Anglesea issues a proclamation suppressing the association of "Irish Volunteers," as dangerous to the public peace.

14. Day of Thanksgiving for the cessation of the cholera.

16. The Chamber of Deputies in France condemns M. Lionne, the editor of the *Tribune*, to the maximum punishment of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, for the use of certain expressions calculated to bring the Chamber into contempt.

18. General Santa Anna installed in the Presidency of Mexico.

19. Death of Admiral Lord Gambier in his 77th year.

22. Death of Sir Charles Robinson, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in his 70th year.

25. A meeting of the electors of the metropolitan boroughs held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to petition for the repeal of the House and Window Tax.

— The King of the French prorogued in person the Chambers to the following day. The speech congratulates the Chambers on the cheering state and prospects of the country, and on the state of its foreign relations. Events had proved that the differences between Holland and Belgium might be settled without compromising the peace of Europe; and though the state of the East was a subject of anxious attention, there was reason to believe that a speedy *dénouement* would restore peace to these countries; and the assurance was conveyed to the Chambers that, there and elsewhere, France had pursued the conduct and occupied the rank which was worthy of her.

29. Declaration of the Infant Don Carlos, dated Romallao, to the effect that, in the conviction that he is the legitimate successor to the Spanish throne, in case the King should be left without issue male, neither his conscience nor his honour will allow him to take the required oath of fidelity to the Princess of Asturias.

30. Death of Dr. Babington, the Father of the London physicians, in his 76th year.

May 1. Don Pedro, having been reconciled to Admiral Sartorius, reinstates him in the command of the fleet.

— Sir John Hobhouse resigns his place in the ministry on account of his having been unable, from his pledge to his constituents, to vote with Government on Lord Althorp's resolution which disposed of Sir John Key's motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax. He also resigned his seat for Westminster, as having been unable, from the considerations of expediency stated by Lord Althorp, to accede to Sir John Key's motion, notwithstanding his pledge to vote for the repeal.

6. Firman of the Sultan, to the effect that all previous events between the Sublime Porte and Mehemet Ali should be forgotten; and the renewed assurances of fidelity and devotion from Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim his son having been accepted, the imperial benevolence was again extended to them: therefore Mehemet Ali is declared to be confirmed in his governments of Egypt and Candia, and there is granted to him, in addition, the territories of Damascus, Tripoli in Syria, Seyd, and Safed; the districts of Jerusalem and Naplous, with the privilege of conducting pilgrims to the holy places: the disputed port and district of Adana is also ceded to him to farm for the Sultan; and his son Ibrahim Pacha is anew invested with the title and power of Sheikh-al-haram of Mecca and of the district of Djidda.

7. Reply of the King of Spain to the declaration of the Infant Don Carlos of April 29. It declares that political reasons of importance, the laws, and the Infant's own repose, interdict his return to Spain; and he is directed to remove to the States of the Church. It adds that, as Spain could not subject its internal affairs to foreign influence, the required communication of the Infant's declaration to the Sovereigns of Europe could not be made.

— Outrage on the person of the President of the United States, on board a steam-vessel, by a man named Randolph, who, charging the General with unrelenting and wanton persecution, tweaked his nose.

9. Dreadful explosion in Springwell coal-mine, about five miles from Newcastle, by which 47 persons, only 9 or 10 of whom were adults, were killed—not one surviving to relate the cause of the accident.

— The Pacha of Egypt authorizes Ibrahim to repossess the Taurus with his army.

10. After a stormy contest which excited intense interest, Sir John Hobhouse was rejected by the electors of Westminster, whom he had represented for 15 years, by a majority of 166 in favour of Colonel De Lacy Evans.

— The Duchess of Berry delivered of a female child, on which occasion she declared herself the wife of Count Hector Luchesi Palli, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of the Two Sicilies, and Neapolitan Envoy at the Hague.

— A duel at Exeter between Sir John W. Jeffcott, Chief Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, and Dr. Hennis, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died on the 18th. The coroner's inquest found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against all the parties concerned.

11. Lord Teynham and a tailor named Donlan tried in the Court of King's Bench on a charge of swindling one Didymus Langford out of 1400*l.*, under the pretence of procuring him a place under government. Both the defendants found *guilty*.

13. Bills having been posted, calling a public meeting of the people this

day in Coldbath-Fields, in order to adopt measures for calling together a National Convention, as the only means of obtaining and securing the rights of the people, the Home Office issued a notice, declaring such meeting illegal, and warning his Majesty's subjects not to attend; but about 1000 people assembled, with banners, &c., and in dispersing them, and endeavouring to apprehend the ringleaders, several of the police were injured, and one, named Robert Cully, received a wound from a dagger, of which he died.

15. Mr. Kean, the celebrated tragedian, died, after a lingering illness, in his 45th year.

16. At the Eyre-Arms, St. John's Wood, a dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell by the working-classes of the metropolis, and a piece of silver plate, worth 200*l.*, was presented to him on the occasion.

18. The king of the Two Sicilies protests against the abrogation of the order of succession established in Spain by Philip V., in 1712.

21. A preliminary treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland, effecting, at least, a temporary settlement of the points of dispute between Holland and Belgium.

— A dreadful hurricane on the river Hooghley. Letters from Diamond Harbour state, that the whole country, so far as could be discovered, both up and down the river on both banks, was strewn with corpses.

— The Coroner's Inquest on Robert Cully, the policeman, after an investigation which lasted four days, found a verdict of "*justifiable homicide*," which produced much sensation in the metropolis and through the country.

30. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest on Cully the policeman, quashed in the Court of King's Bench, on the application of the Solicitor-General, and a reward of 100*l.* offered by the Home Office for the apprehension of the *murderer*.

— Death of Major-general Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., in Princes-street, Hanover-square.

— Mr. Littleton appointed Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir John Hobhouse.

June 1. "The Saviour" order of knighthood founded in Greece.

4. Peter Lord King died in his 58th year.

— Destruction of the Ben-Lomond steam-vessel by fire in the Frith of Forth. One hundred and twenty passengers were on board, but no lives were lost, or personal accident occurred.

6. The President of Mexico, Santa Anna, arrested by General Arista.

9. The Duchess of Berry liberated and sent off to Palermo, it being considered that the recent disclosures had neutralized her power of giving disturbance.

11. Execution of Lieutenant Tola, and condemnation of other military men in the Sardinian service, for culpable participation in a plot tending to the overthrow of the throne, and the establishment of a republic.

13. General Santa Anna escapes, in the neighbourhood of Guantla, from the hands of General Arista, and withdraws to Puebla.

— General Solignac announces to Don Pedro his resolution to return to France, because his advice to march upon Lisbon, and to attack the troops of Don Miguel before Oporto, had been neglected; and because he considered an expedition into the Algarves as a most dangerous expedient.

— A great fire in the fishing town of Lympstone, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses were destroyed, depriving 248 persons of their homes, and rendering ninety-eight of them wholly destitute. No lives lost.

18. Marshal Soult declared the intention of the French Government not only not to relinquish Algiers, but to encourage its colonization from

France, and to extend the occupation of the country as might be found necessary or convenient.

20. The Cortes met in the Church of St. Jerome at Madrid, to take the oath of allegiance to the young Princess of the Asturias, as heiress to the Spanish throne.

21. Considerable sensation occasioned in the metropolis, by the danger to which a man named Cox was exposed of being hanged, through the inadvertence of the Recorder, pursuant to a sentence passed upon him, but which had been commuted to transportation. The Recorder in consequence resigned his office.

24. An expedition, under the orders of Admiral Napier and Count Villa Flor, debarks near Villa Real, at the mouth of the Guadiana, in Algarve. On the 30th the troops occupied Lagos.

25. The first stone laid at the end of Farringdon-street, of a granite obelisk to the memory of the late Alderman Waithman. It was entirely completed by the next morning.

— Information of serious disturbances in Rhenish Bavaria. At the celebration of the festival of Hambach, an immense crowd assembled, singing patriotic songs, and displaying revolutionary banners and emblems. In the desperate conflict which took place between the people and the military, it is said that the numbers killed or wounded amounted to 100. One cavalry regiment refused to fire.

July 2. Admiral Napier, who had succeeded Admiral Sartorius in the command of the Queen of Portugal's fleet, captured the whole of Don Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent, with the exception of a corvette and two brigs. The prizes were, respectively, vessels of 80, 74, 56, 48, and 24 guns.

— The Egyptian army having evacuated the territories left to the Sultan, the Russian forces leave the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

3. Hungerford market opened with much ceremony.

8. A treaty, bearing this date, negotiated at Constantinople, between the Porte and Russia. It declares that there shall be between the contracting parties a perpetual alliance for reciprocal defence against all attacks. Russia engages to furnish such forces by sea and land as the circumstances of Turkey may at any time oblige her to require, the provisions of such auxiliary forces to be supplied by the party demanding aid. A supplementary article pledges the Porte, in case of need, to close the Straits of the Dardanelles against the entrance of any foreign vessel whatever.

10. Died, in his 37th year, Lord Dover, formerly the Hon. G. J. W. Agar Ellis.

13. A smart shock of an earthquake felt at various places in Nottinghamshire.

23. Lisbon evacuated by the Duke of Cadaval, on the approach of Villa Flor, the Constitutional general, who had on the 21st defeated and killed Telles Jordao, the Miguelite general sent from Lisbon to oppose him. The citizens opened the prisons of 5000 persons confined for political offences, and proclaimed Queen Donna Maria.

— A conspiracy to overthrow the Columbian government discovered at Bogota. This day had been fixed upon for making the attempt, but the plot was detected, and of the seventy conspirators all, except five, were apprehended.

24. The Queen of the Belgians safely delivered of a son.

27. An earthquake of considerable violence took place in the neighbourhood of Washington, the capital of the United States.

29. Death of William Wilberforce, Esq., in his 74th year. A large

number of the most distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, of all parties, sent a request that his remains might be interred in Westminster Abbey, and that they might be allowed to testify their respect by attending the funeral. On the 3d of August the body was attended to the grave by 30 Peers and 130 Commons.

29. Much sensation in the city at the latter end of this month, from its having been found that Sir John Key, one of the City Members, was interested in a Government contract for paper, and that a son of his, under age, had been appointed to a responsible situation in the Stationery Office, on the understanding that he was of full age.

Aug. 9. The eastern wing of the Dublin Custom-house Stores destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l*.

15. The English Government recognized Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal at Lisbon, through Lord William Russell, who, at the same time, presented to the Regent his credentials as English Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

30. A great fire at Constantinople, by which one-fourth of the city was consumed, and devastation extended over a circuit of three miles. This conflagration is considered as a result of the public discontents.

31. The ship *Amphitrite*, conveying convicts to New South Wales, and having on board 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, was driven on the Boulogne sands, in the heavy gale which commenced on the 29th. Those on board might probably have been saved before the return of the tide, but, apparently through the captain's doubt as to his authority to allow the convicts to escape to the shore, as well as through the sanitary regulations of the French, all, except three of the crew, were drowned.

— The Earl of Wemyss smack, trading between Leith and London, beached off Brancaster, near Wells, on the coast of Norfolk. The hatchways not having been battened down, and the skylights being uncovered, a wave filled the cabin with water, by which eleven persons, ladies and children, were drowned, while those who were on deck escaped.

— A regular daily mail (Sundays excepted) established between England and France.

Sept. 3. The same gale in which the *Amphitrite* was wrecked, occasioned a serious loss of life and property on most parts of the coast. On September the 2nd, and this day, fifty-nine vessels appeared on the books at Lloyd's, most of which were total wrecks.

5. The Miguelites in full force, under Marshal Bourmont, made an attack on Lisbon, and were repulsed.

7. Mrs. Hannah More died, in her 88th year. About 10,000*l*. is bequeathed by her will to various religious and charitable institutions.

8. The Queen of Portugal, accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza, arrived at Portsmouth from Havre, on their way to Lisbon. They remained in England till the 18th, having, in the meantime, visited their Majesties at Windsor, from whom they experienced the warmest reception.

10. The Emperor of Russia, having previously visited the King of Prussia at Schwedt, arrived at Munchen-Gratz, in Bohemia, to have a conference with the Emperor of Austria. The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived on the 11th, and the Emperor Nicholas remained till the 17th. The precise object of this congress, which occasioned many rumours, and attracted much attention, is not known.

11. From 5th August up to this date, 20,000 persons had perished from cholera in the city of Mexico.

14. Died, Sir James Stevenson, the distinguished musical composer, in his 74th year.

John Andross

15. The United Kingdom, a West Indiaman of 400 tons, with a valuable cargo on board, was run down by the Queen of Scotland steamer, off Northfleet, near Gravesend.

18. The President of the United States, having, in the spring of 1832, opposed his *veto* to a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, authorising the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank, assumes the responsibility of directing the Government deposits to be withdrawn from that establishment, and placed in various local banks.

19. In the Red Soil Mine, at Sheldon, Derbyshire, three men were suffocated by sulphuric fumes proceeding from an opening into the adjoining Magpie Mine. The Coroner's Inquest found a verdict of wilful murder against twenty workmen in the Magpie Mine as principals, and against one of the proprietors and the agent of the mine, as accessories before the fact.

20. Marshal Bourmont, with 150 other French officers of all ranks, retires from the service of Don Miguel, and is succeeded in the command of the army by a General Macdonald.

22. The Queen of Portugal arrived at Lisbon, and was well received by the people.

— The City of Waterford steam-vessel, bound for Lisbon, with the Queen of Portugal's luggage and part of her suite, stranded off Peniche. No lives lost, but the loss of property exceeded 35,000*l.*, exclusive of the value of the vessel.

24. The Corporation of Leicester refused to deliver up to his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Municipal Corporations, certain documents and accounts required by them, as well as to submit to a personal and public examination before them. The Corporations of Norwich, Maidstone, and the Merchant Tailors' Company of London, subsequently followed this example.

26. The Marquess Wellesley made his public entry into Dublin, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of the Marquess of Anglesea, who retired on account of his declining health.

27. Died at Stapylton Grove, near Bristol, the Rajah Rammohun Roy, while on a visit to this country, for the purpose of giving information and of promoting the interests of his countrymen, by advocating a more liberal intercourse with India.

29. The King of Spain died of a stroke of apoplexy, in his 49th year. The Queen Dowager assumed the title of *Reina Gobernadora*, under the will of the late king, by which she is appointed Regent until the young Queen Isabella II. shall attain the age of eighteen years.

— The Duke of Bourdeaux completed his 14th year, and this being the age at which the kings of France attain their majority, several Carlists of distinction resorted to Prague to tender to him, as Henry V., their congratulations and homage.

— A serious affray at Montreal between the citizens and soldiers of the garrison, the result of jealousy and bitterness of feeling between the parties.

Oct. 2. The town of Bugeiah, said to have the finest anchorage on the coast of Africa, taken by the French, after a sanguinary conflict of three days with a tribe of barbarians.

3. General Goblet read a diplomatic note to the Belgic Chambers, which stated that the King of Holland, having declared the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Germanic Confederation and the Agnates of Nassau, to the territorial arrangement concerning Luxemburg, now endeavoured to procrastinate the final settlement of the dispute between him and Belgium, by neglecting to apply for that consent which he had stated to be necessary.

4. The insurgent General Duran defeated by the President of Mexico, Santa Anna, whose authority is re-established in that country.

10. The garrison of Lisbon commenced offensive operations, which, after some hard fighting on this and the following day, resulted in a masterly retreat upon, and occupation of Santarem by the Miguelite forces.

15. Conclusion of the investigation, before the Magistrates of Brancaster, into the circumstances attending the loss of the Earl of Wemyss smack, on 31st August. Nothing transpired on which to found legal proceedings against the captain, but a Mr. William Reeve was committed to Norwich gaol, on the charge of having feloniously taken and kept possession of property belonging to two of the ladies drowned. He was subsequently admitted to bail, on application to the judges.

— During a violent storm, the second and third bridges of the Chain-Pier at Brighton gave way, but no lives were lost.

— A decree appeared in the Madrid Gazette, confiscating the effects of Don Carlos. The authority of the Queen Regent generally acknowledged in Spain, though some ecclesiastical and popular movements were made in the northern provinces, especially Biscay, in favour of Don Carlos. An army of 60,000 French concentrated along the Pyrenees for the protection of the Queen, should such aid be required.

18. Captain Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic Expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned.

23. A public dinner at Gateshead, to the Earl of Durham, on which occasion he avowed that the preparation of the *first* Reform Bill had been intrusted to him, personally, by Earl Grey.

24. Decrees in the "Madrid Gazette," proclaiming a partial amnesty to the Liberal exiles,—prescribing the adoption of a system of internal government similar to that which prevails in France, appointing commissions to revise the regulations relating to the corn trade, &c.

25. Previously to, and about this time, numerous meetings were held, in town and country, to pass resolutions against the Assessed Taxes. On this day, on the seizure of some goods, belonging to Mr. Savage of the Mechanics' Institute Tavern, for the payment of Assessed Taxes, the property was rescued by the mob, and the van demolished in which it was to have been taken away.

26. The Sheriffs Harmer and Wilson proceeded in person to make a levy of goods upon householders in Oxford-street and Lisson-grove, who had refused to pay the Assessed Taxes. It was only necessary to enforce the seizure in the case of one person, who professed his inability to pay. The others deemed it prudent to discharge the demand.

27. The "Royalist Volunteers" disarmed, with some bloodshed, at Madrid.

— Extensive combinations of workmen at Paris, particularly carpenters, bakers, and tailors, to procure from the masters higher wages and diminished labour.

— Martial law declared throughout the kingdom of Greece, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the government of King Otho, organised under the direction of Colocotroni, who was seized and imprisoned.

Nov. 2. A detachment of the Queen of Portugal's forces, at Alcacer de Sal, attacked and defeated by the Miguelites, who regained possession of the town, from which they had been driven Oct. 25th.

— Extraordinary rise of the tide in the Thames, so that the lower part of the houses on the banks of the river, at Bankside, Holland-street, the

lower part of the Strand, Abingdon-street, Stangate, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, were inundated to the depth of several feet.

6. General Castagnos, in the Queen of Spain's service, warmly attacked at Tolosa by a numerous body of insurgents, and compelled, with Colonel El Pastor, to take refuge in St. Sebastian.

13. Shock of an earthquake at Chichester.

16. A Mr. T. Woolcombe, of Devonport, sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of 100*l.*, for posting Sir Edward Codrington, who had declined his challenge.

20. The elections in France concluded. Deputies friendly to the existing government generally returned, by large majorities.

28. A destructive hurricane at Liverpool this night, attended with much injury to the town, shipping, docks, and building yards; and with considerable loss of life in vessels wrecked on the adjacent coast.

Dec. 2. Intelligence that the disturbed provinces and cities, in the north of Spain, were being rapidly brought under the authority of the Queen.

4. Intelligence that the Slavery Abolition Bill had been received in a conciliatory spirit at Jamaica. The Legislature of Antigua objects to the apprenticeship clause, and is dissatisfied with the compensatory grant; and Barbadoes memorializes Government against the principle by which the distribution of the grant is to be regulated; but none of the islands appear to object to the principle of abolition, and seem generally disposed to be guided by the example of Jamaica.

CRITICISM.

MR. KNIGHT, the Publisher of the 'Penny Magazine,' feels called upon to print the following Letter addressed by him to Mr. COLBURN, the Proprietor of the 'New Monthly Magazine;' with Mr. COLBURN's answer:—

22, Ludgate Street, December 4, 1833.

SIR,—In an article entitled 'Notes on Periodicals,' which appears in the 'New Monthly Magazine' for December, published by you, there are some erroneous statements with regard to the 'Penny Magazine,' which it is my duty to notice. The writer of that article says—

'By the by, what a glorious humbug the said Magazine is upon the reading portion of the operatives! They think, poor devils, that the matter doled out to them weekly, through the medium of the "Penny Magazine," has been really got up "Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The Society know just as much about it as the Mandarins of the Celestial Empire.'

In answer to this assertion, I have to transmit to you an extract from the Report of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, dated June, 1833, which Report has been published on the wrappers of most of the works of the Society:—

'The extended circulation of these two periodical works (the Penny Magazine and Penny Cyclopædia) has made the Committee especially anxious to secure their being efficiently superintended. Responsible Editors have been provided for them, who collect articles from contributors, and revise them for publication. Proof sheets of the articles inserted by the Editors are submitted to certain members of the Committee in rotation, who suggest additions or corrections in the articles, and sometimes recommend the omission of them. If differences of opinion arise between the Editors and individual members of the Committee, the decision is referred to a Sub-Committee. These arrangements afford an adequate check against the introduction of frivolous, incorrect, or improper matter.'

The following statement also occurs in the same paragraph of 'Notes on Periodicals':—

'The Magazine is published under the fiction of its being the property of the Society, whereas, in truth, it is the property of Charles Knight and Co. The consequence of which has been that this weekly sheet, called the Society's Magazine, brings in Knight some thousands per annum, although, if it had been publicly known to be what it truly is, nothing more than a bookseller's speculation, it would have been at the bottom of the Lethean lake by this time.'

The Report that I have already quoted contains the following passage:—

'The publisher to whom these works are committed incurs the whole expense of them, including authorship and embellishments, and makes to the Society, in the shape of rent, a payment determined by the sale beyond a given number. The agreement with the publisher is the same as that made by any other proprietor of copyright, who reserves to himself a payment for the use of his copyright, and in no way involves the Society in any commercial speculation.'

The official contradiction which I am thus enabled to give to two of the statements of your anonymous writer, will be sufficient, I think, to make you doubtful of his authority in future. On my own responsibility, I have to object to his misrepresentations in two other particulars. He says,

1. 'We bought for one penny the whole essence of Cyrus Redding's book on Wines, which we found concentrated by the digestive pen of Mr. Craik in the pages of Charles Knight's magazine.'

2. 'It is, in fact, a very feeble compilation of poor Craik's abridgments of all sorts of matter; an *olla podrida* which he dishes up at some small

'pay per diem. We pity him much; but more do we lament the fate of the unhappy authors, whose lucubrations it is his business to melt down into a retail shape, and whose expectations of a reasonable reward for their labours he contributes to baffle by his abominable epitomization. We know of no difference in this respect between the "Penny Magazine" and the "Thief." The motto of the latter, "ex rapto vivens," (living by plunder,) is equally applicable to the former.'

The 'whole essence of Cyrus Redding's book on Wines' is, I presume, intended to describe an abstract, in two columns, of *one chapter* (the Vintage) of Mr. Redding's book. The abstract was inserted, partly to gratify the readers of the 'Penny Magazine,' and partly to direct their attention to Mr. Redding's meritorious work. I know that Mr. Redding does not consider himself amongst the authors 'whose expectations of a reasonable reward for their labours' are baffled by this 'abominable epitomization.' The 'unhappy authors' thus described to be plundered by the 'Penny Magazine' are not very numerous*. I have carefully examined the 103 numbers of this work from its commencement, and I find that all the new books reviewed, analysed, or epitomized in it, amount only to thirty-six; of which reviews, analyses, or epitomes, thirty-one appeared in 1832, and five in 1833. I presume that the author of 'Notes on Periodicals' is not amongst the authors of any of these books; as the genius of his publisher, had he been so, might have taught him that a notice in the most extensively circulated work of the day, not to be purchased at any price, is worth many hundreds of the most subtle paragraphs which even that publisher could produce in his 'high and palmy state.'

I have one word to add. The mode in which your writer has mixed up the name of an author of integrity, talents, and learning, in his attack on the 'Penny Magazine,' furnishes a proof, that an avowed or generally recognized *Editor* is at least necessary to preserve the most respectable work from degenerating into a vehicle for insults which a gentleman would shrink from offering or sanctioning.

I remain, Sir,

(Copy.)

Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES KNIGHT.

13, Marlborough Street, Dec. 5, 1833.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, respecting the paper entitled 'Notes on Periodicals' in the last Number of the New Monthly Magazine, I have only to state, that I conceive the Penny Magazine to be as much open to CRITICISM as any other publication of the day.

I am, Sir,

(Copy.)

Your obedient Servant,
HENRY COLBURN.

* It may be proper, for the satisfaction of the public, to give a list of all the books that have ever been reviewed or epitomized in the Penny Magazine:—

Foreign Works—Hobart Town Almanac; American Almanac, 1832; Dumont's Mirabeau; Bryant's Poems; Van Dieman's Land Almanac; Canton Almanac.

Works of the Society—Criminal Trials; Gallery of Portraits; Pompeii; Companion to Almanac; British Museum.

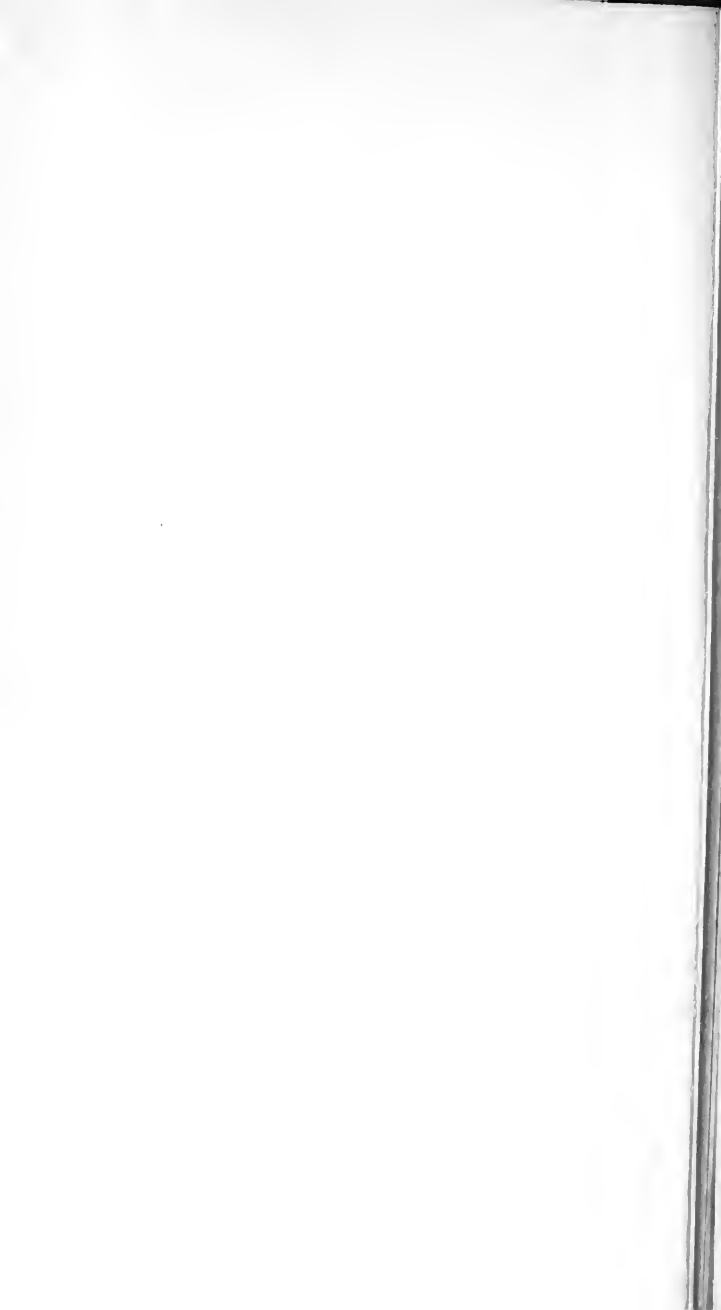
Re-Publications—Cheap Statutes at Large; Smith's Wealth of Nations, by M'Culloch; White's Selborne.

New Works—Information by Emigration Commissioners; Lander's Journal; B. Hall's Fragments of Voyages; Home Colonies, by R. Hill; M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce; Babbage's Machinery; Jesse's Gleanings; Onseley's United States; Calabria, by a General Officer; Mundy's Sketches; Village Poor-House; Thackrah's Health and Longevity; Gilly's Felix Neff; Wilderspin's Early Discipline; Brewster's Natural Magic; British India; Slaney's Birds; Doyle on Emigration; Lardner's Steam Engine; Stuart's America; Loudon's Domestic Architecture; Redding on Wines.









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